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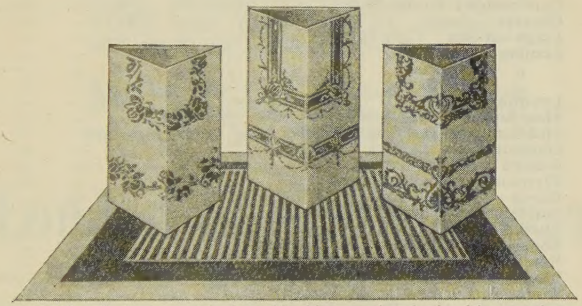

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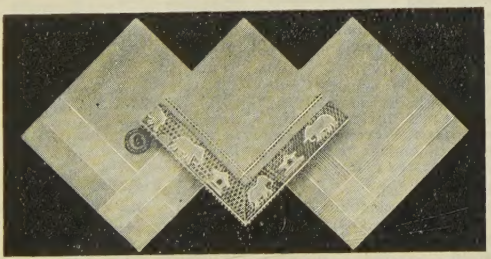

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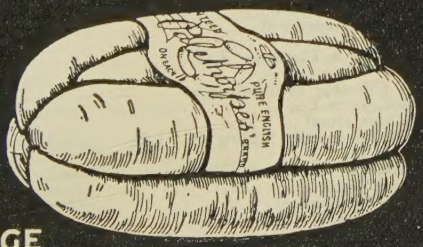

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PREFACE.

THIS GUIDE-BOOK TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND has been written for the especial benefit of visitors from abroad, more particularly from the United States and the Empire, but its full descriptions and the modest price at which it is published will, we hope, recommend it also to the holiday maker at home. It differs from other guide-books mainly in that it is illustrated, and in the fact that for the first time in any guide-book Ireland is included with Great Britain in a single volume. It is not intended to be as detailed as the standard guides costing four times as much, but every attempt has been made, in spite of severe compression, to include all those facts in which the average traveller is interested.

The traveller, whether from these islands or from abroad, is still mainly interested in a few much boomed places, even though many of these are not the best which our countries can show. An attempt has been made in this book to lure the sightseer from the usual routes into our very pleasant by-ways. The towns have not been ignored, but more stress has been laid on our incomparable countryside. And since the visitor is more interested in ruined castles, ancient buildings, churches and cathedrals than in factories, industry has necessarily taken a back seat.

The systematic arrangement of the Baedeker Handbooks has been adopted. It would, indeed, be impossible to devise a more convenient scheme, and the editor wishes to acknowledge his great debt to Baedeker's *Great Britain* and to the *Blue Guides*. Hundreds of local guide-books have also been consulted, and acknowledgment is made to the large number of friends and officials who have helped in the laborious business of verifying facts. It is too much to hope that there are no mistakes, and the editor will be grateful for any corrections.

The first fifty pages or so are devoted to information for the visitor from abroad. Here he will find most of those facts which will be helpful to him in his day by day life during his stay. The rest of the book is divided for the sake of convenience into ten sections—London, South-Eastern England, South-Western England, Eastern England, Central England, Northern England, Scotland, Wales, Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland. There are railway maps of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and at the beginning of each section is a county map of the area. It is suggested that continuous reference to these maps and sketches of towns will be helpful to the traveller.

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WHITE STAR LINE.
COMPARISONS.

THE OLD—

THE *OCEANIC*, 3,807 TONS, THE PIONEER STEAMER OF THE FLEET, BUILT IN 1871.

—AND THE NEW.

THE *MAJESTIC*, 56,621 TONS, THE LARGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

PUBLIC

THE WHITE STAR LINE

OF THE PAST—

When, in 1871, Mr. Thomas H. Ismay, the founder of the White Star Line, entered the first OCEANIC on the Atlantic run he laid the foundations of the modern Atlantic "ferry." For the first time in the history of Atlantic shipping the passenger accommodation was placed amidships, an innovation which has since become the rule. Indeed, so great an advance in the art of shipbuilding did the OCEANIC represent that her advent in the Mersey created no small a sensation. The new steamer rapidly became one of the most popular in the trade, and she was followed in 1872 by the BALTIC, REPUBLIC and ADRIATIC, and these four steamers provided a service that in those days was certainly unsurpassed. In 1874-75 two larger ships, the BRITANNIC and GERMANIC, were built, and in long careers earned immense reputations.

The beginning of the present century saw the introduction of 20,000 ton liners in the White Star service, and the CELTIC and CEDRIC, liners of over 20,000 tons, were soon followed by the BALTIC (23,884 tons) and the ADRIATIC (24,563 tons), and the three last-mentioned, with the new M.V. BRITANNIC, compose the present "big four" of which Liverpool is greatly proud. In 1907 the ADRIATIC opened the Company's Southampton-Cherbourg-New York mail service, which had been conceived by the far-seeing management of the White Star Line to meet the growing demand for direct connections between the United States and the Channel ports. This the ADRIATIC maintained in conjunction with the OCEANIC, MAJESTIC, and TEUTONIC, her place in the Liverpool service being filled by the ARABIC. In 1911, however, the company brought into commission a steamer that represented the highest expression of the shipbuilder's art, excelling both in size and in luxury of appointment anything that had then been launched : this was the world-famous OLYMPIC (46,439 tons), which entered the Southampton service on June 14th, 1911. Early in 1922, the company added the MAJESTIC (56,621 tons) and the HOMERIC (34,351 tons) to the fleet and these two, in conjunction with the OLYMPIC, now continue the weekly mail and passenger service from Southampton and Cherbourg to New York. On the entry of the OLYMPIC in 1922, the ADRIATIC returned to her old sphere, and the "big four," referred to above, carry on a weekly schedule from Liverpool to New York via Queenstown.

—AND OF THE PRESENT.

In addition to the famous mail and passenger services between New York and Southampton, Cherbourg, Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow and Queenstown, the company have also regular sailings between Liverpool, Queenstown and Boston, and between Belfast

and Glasgow and Boston and New York. The new M.V. BRITANNIC, the largest cabin class liner in the world, together with the ADRIATIC, BALTIC and CEDRIC are engaged in this service.

Communications with Canada are maintained from both Liverpool and Southampton, those fine steamers CALGARIC (16,063 tons) and MEGANTIC (14,878 tons) supporting a regular service between London, Havre, Southampton, and Quebec and Montreal, calling westbound at Queenstown for Galway. On the westbound trip passengers embark at Southampton or Havre, but eastbound passengers may, if they wish, continue their journey to London. The ALBERTIC (19,000 tons), (new) LAURENTIC (18,724 tons), ARABIC (16,821 tons) and DORIC (16,484 tons) carry on the regular service between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal in summer ; but in winter, owing to the closing of the St. Lawrence, the port of Halifax, N.S. is substituted. Calls are arranged at Belfast and Glasgow for the convenience of passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.

All White Star Liners in both the United States and the Canadian services cater especially for Tourist Third Cabin passengers. This is a feature of transatlantic travel which is becoming increasingly attractive to the public, and opens the possibility of a holiday in the United States or Canada, or a tour covering various places of interest in both, to those who have hitherto regarded such a venture as too expensive. The Atlantic Holiday Club, instituted by the White Star Line in connection with this form of travel, enables people to deposit their money with the company, and thus to save money for the trip, at the same time earning a helpful amount in interest on their deposits.

Constant services are also kept up between the United Kingdom and South Africa and Australia : The CERAMIC (18,495 tons), the largest ship regularly employed on the Cape of Good Hope route, sails out of Liverpool for Sydney, calling at Teneriffe, Capetown, Albany, Adelaide and Melbourne. She is assisted by the RUNIC (12,663 tons), and VEDIC (9,180 tons), and by the EURIPIDES (14,946 tons), THEMISTOCLES (11,231 tons), and DEMOSTHENES (11,223 tons), of the White Star Aberdeen Line, and these steamers extend the itinerary to Brisbane. Homeward bound the ports of call are Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle, Durban, Capetown and Teneriffe, the terminal port for passengers being Southampton.

The New Zealand service is maintained by the IONIC and CORINTHIC, in conjunction with the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co. ships TAMAROA and MATAROA, and other steamers. The route is via the Panama Canal. Pacific Coast connections are also maintained, thus giving passengers a choice of routes between Australia-New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and enabling them, if they wish, to make the journey one way by the " All Water " route, returning via the United States and/or Canada, or vice versa.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

FURTHER COMPARISONS—

THE FIRST *BRITANNIC*, 5,004 TONS, BUILT IN 1874.

THE NEW *BRITANNIC*, 27,000 TONS, THE LARGEST BRITISH MOTOR VESSEL.

Principal Offices and Agencies of the White Star Line.

IN EUROPE.

		Telephone No.	*Telegraphic Address*
LONDON	1, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1 ...	Regent 1963 ...	Vessels Westrand
	and Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3	Royal 9150 ...	Oceanico Stock
LIVERPOOL ...	30, James Street	Bank 933 ...	Oceanic
SOUTHAMPTON ...	Canute Road	5111	Vessels
PLYMOUTH ...	Colonial House, Millbay Road	1770	Oceanic
QUEENSTOWN ...	Scott & Co. (Queenstown), Ltd.	3	Oceanic
BELFAST	Whiting & Tedford, 31/37, Victoria Street	4457, 4255 ...	Vessels
DUBLIN	1 and 2, Eden Quay ...	44031	Oceanic
BIRMINGHAM ...	6, Victoria Square	Midland 5405/6/7	Vessels
BRISTOL	West India House	1808/09 ...	Vessels
GLASGOW	4, Bothwell Street (corner of Hope Street)	Central 544 ...	Whitstar
MANCHESTER . .	Royal Mail House, 74, Cross St.	Central 7173/74	Vessels
CARDIFF	18A, High Street	5721	Vessels
BRADFORD ...	R. Johnston, 6, Forster Square	7707/8 ...	Oceanic
PARIS	American Travel & Transport Agency, 9, Rue Scribe		Vessels 96
CAIRO	9, Chareh Kamel (open December to April) ...		Oceanic
CHERBOURG ...	American Travel & Transport Agency, Quai Alexandre III No. 32		Oceanic
ALEXANDRIA ...	John Ross & Co., Office Marina		Ross
ALGIERS	Thos. Cook & Son, 61, Rue D'Isly...		Coupon
ALMERIA	Hijo de Ricardo Gimenez S. en C.		Abiragnet
AMSTERDAM ...	Hoyman & Schuurman, Ltd., Rokin 80		Booking
Do	Lissone & Zoon, Leidschestraat, 5, Dam 10		Lissone Zoon Lissone Dam
Do.	De Vries & Co., Dam 6		De Vries, Dam
ANTWERP ...	22, Rue des Peignes		Star
Do.	Agency Maritime, F. Van den Abeele, 55, Rue des Tanneurs		Starabeele
ATHENS	Ferd, Cavaliere, 42, Via Filonos, Piræus ...		Oceanic, Piræus
Do.	Ghiolman Bros., Place de la Constitution... ...		Ghiolman
AZORES	Nicholls, Raposo & Co., Ponta Delgada, St. Michaels		Oceanic Ponta Delgada
BASLE	John Im Obersteg & Co., 12, Centralbahnplatz ...		Olympic
Do.	Kaiser & Co., Centralbahnplatz 6 (Continental Hotel)		Starli
BELGRADE ...	Karadjordjeva Ulica, 91A		Oceanic
BERGEN	Ivar Grotte Steamship Agent		Passenger
BERLIN, W. 8 ...	Unter den Linden, 14		Traveler
Do. ...	Universal Reiseburo, Wilhelmstrasse, 89 ...		Universalreise
BERNE	John Im Obersteg & Co., Theaterplatz, 2... ...		——
Do.	A. Schulthess, Travel Agency Asco. Genferhaus		Ascotours
BREMEN	27/28, Bahnhofstrasse		Olympic
BRUGES	John P. Best & Co., 27, Fort Lapin		Best
BRUSSELS	Voyages Bull Société Anonyme, Place de Brouckere, 26		Tourist Bull
BUCAREST	"Atlantic," Societate Anonima Romana de Voiaj formerly Neumann Bruck & Co., Bulvardul Carol 9		Oceanic
BUDAPEST VIII. ...	Baross-ter, 9		Embarkation
CARLSBAD	Anglo-Czechoslovakian Bank		Anglobank
COLOGNE	Hermann Lindemann, Domkloster, 2		Ocean
COPENHAGEN ...	C. Mogensen, 1, Nyhavn		Travel
DANZIG	31/32, Topfergasse		Olympic
DRESDEN	Alfred Rohn, Pragerstr, 26		Rohnexpress

Principal Offices and Agencies of the White Star Line.

IN EUROPE—*Con.inued.*

		Telegraphic Address
DUSSELDORF ...	A. Kayser, Bilkerstrasse, 34	——
FIUME	Hickie, Borman, Grant & Co. Via N. Macchiavelli, No. 1	Shipping
FLORENCE ...	G. Egidi, 28, Via Vigna Nuova	Fidelity
FRANKFORT A/M	Carl Jaeckel, Transatlantisches Reisburo, 69, Kaiserstrasse	Traveler
GENEVA	Blenk Fert & Co., 1 bis, Rue du Mont Blanc ...	America
GENOA	Carr Bros., 41, Piazza Nunziata	Vessels
GHENT	John P. Best & Co., 93, Rue des Remouleur ...	Best
GIBRALTAR ...	Thomas Mosley & Co., 74, Irish Town	Mosley
GOTHENBURG ...	Arnold Wilson, Jarntorget, 3	Passenger
HAIFA	B. Alonzo & Sons	Alonzo
HAMBURG	Falck & Co., Glockengiesserwall, 18	Falkoni
HAVRE	Langstaff, Erembert & Co., 67, Quai de Southampton	Langstaff
HELSINGFORS ...	Finska Angfartygs Aktiebolaget, Unionsgatan, 12	Finska
KHARTOUM ...	Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.	Gellatly
KOVNO	Laisves Aleja, 36	Oceanic
LAUSANNE ...	Galland & Co., 3, Place St. Francois ...	Gallandsbank
Do.	R. Perrin & Co., 12, Place St. Francois	——
LEIPZIG	Richard Gey, Schutzenstr, 12	Traveler
LIBAU	Grossestrasses, 9	Oceanic
LISBON	Germano Serrao Arnaud, Caes do Sodre	Geranaud
LOCARNO	A. Piotti, Piazza Grande	Piotti
LUCERNE	A. Kuoni's Tourist Office, Ltd., Alpenstrasse ...	——
MADEIRA	Blandy Bros. & Co., Funchal	Blandy, Funchal
MALMO	Nils A. Nilsson, Franz Suellsgatan...	Passenger
MALTA	Thos C. Smith & Co., 11A, Strada Cristoforo, Valetta	Smith
MANNHEIM, S 1.5.	Adolf Burger, Breite Strasse	Traveler
MARIENBAD ...	Anglo-Czecho Slovakian Bank	Anglobank
MARSEILLES ...	L. Desbois & A. Cabaud, 80, Rue de la Republique	——
Do. ...	Watson & Parker, 5A, Rue Beauvau	Energy
MAYENCE	Otto Hirsch, Bauhofstrasse, 12	George Hirsch
MILAN	Francesco Carbone gia G. C. Cantaluppi & Fr. Carbone, Via A. Manzoni, No. 23	Agena
MUNICH	C. Bierschenk. 53, Briennerstrasse, opposite Cafe Luitpold	Traveler
NAPLES	Di Luggo, Wood & Co., 59, Via Guglielmo San Felice	Oceanic
NICE	Agence Lubin, 12, Avenue Felix Faure	Vessels
NUREMBURG ...	C. Otto Krauss, Koenigstrasse, 60	Photokrauss
OSLO	Ferd. J. Elster, & M. R. Raffel, Prinsensgade, 2c ...	Passenger
PALERMO	Angelo Tagliavia & Figli, Corso V. Emmanuele, 67	Angelo
PORT SAID ...	Wm. Stapledon & Sons	Stapledon
PORT TEWFIK ...	Wm. Stapledon & Sons	Stapledon
PORT SUDAN ...	Gellatly, Hankey & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.	Gellatly
PRAGUE	Vaclavske Namesti, 66	Homeric
REVAL	Raekoja Plats. 13	Olympic
RIGA	Grosse Sandstrasse, 11 and 13 (facing the Bourse)	Oceanic
ROME	Via Vittorio Veneto, 85	Oceanic
ROTTERDAM ...	N. V. Anglo-Continentale Transport Maatschappij, Coolsingel, 43A	Anglo
SOFIA	Thomas K. Bakratcheff, Place Pont des Lions ...	Bakratcheff
STAMBOUL ...	A. Cabaud, Merkez Richtim Han, 12/13, Galata...	Buenos
STAVANGER ...	Leif Bowitz, Kirkegaten, 34	Passenger
STOCKHOLM ...	Emil Alin. Gustav Adolfs Torg, 18	Passenger
Do. ...	A/B Nordisk Reisebureau, Operahuset	Resebureau
STRASBURG ...	Compagnie Generale de Transport Maritimes et Terrestres, Rue des Francs Bourgeois, 5 ...	Gentransco
STUTTGART ...	Herm. Vock, Konigstrasse, 1	Traveler
SYRACUSE	Boccadifuoco & Figli	Boccadifuoco

Principal Offices and Agencies of the White Star Line.

IN EUROPE—*Continued.*

		Telegraphic Address
TRIESTE	P. Christofidis, Piazza Liberta (Stazione Centrale)	Christofidis
Do.	Ufficio Centrale Viaggi della Venezia Giulia, Via della Borsa, 2 P/T.	Centraliter
TRONDHJEM ...	Olaf H. Solem, Sondre Gate 26	Passenger
TUNIS	Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., "Palais Arabe," Rue de Serbie	Coupon
TURIN	Alessandro Perlo, Galleria Nazionale	Transiter
Do	Agenzia Transatlantica Robotti, Piazza Paleocapa	Robotti 40004
VENICE	A. Bertoli & Co., 4191, Riva Schiavoni	Business
VIENNA, I. ...	Karntnerring, 4	Steamlines
Do. IV. ...	Wiedner Gurtel, 8	Whitestar
WARSAW	Marszalkowska 144	Olympic
WIESBADEN ...	Born & Schottenfels, Hotel Nassauer Hof ...	Reiseborn
ZAGREB	Trg. Kralja Tomislava, 17	Oceanic
ZURICH	A. Kuoni's Tourist Office, Ltd., Bahnhofplatz, 7	Akuoni

IN U.S.A. AND CANADA.

NEW YORK ...	1, Broadway	Immerco
BALTIMORE ...	340, North Charles Street	Immerco
BOSTON	84, State Street	Immerco
CHICAGO	180, North Michigan Avenue	Immerco
CLEVELAND ...	1000, Huron Road	Immerco
DALLAS	Cotton Exchange Building	Immerco
DETROIT	214, Majestic Building	Immerco
GALVESTON ...	Cotton Exchange Building...	Immerco
HALIFAX	St. Paul Building	Immerco
HOUSTON	Cotton Exchange Building	Immerco
MINNEAPOLIS ...	Baker Building, 137, South Seventh Street ...	Immerco
MONTREAL ...	McGill Building, 485, McGill Street	Immerco
NEW ORLEANS ...	Suite 1912, America Bank Buildings	Immerco
PHILADELPHIA ...	Fifteenth and Locust Streets	Immerco
PITTSBURGH ...	196, Arcade, Union Trust Building	Immerco
QUEBEC	53, Dalhousie Street	Immerco
SAN FRANCISCO ...	460, Market Street	Immerco
SASKATOON ...	Canada Building	Immerco
SEATTLE, Wash ...	1333, Fourth Avenue	Immerco
St. JOHN, N.B. ...	145, Prince William Street	Immerco
ST. LOUIS	Laudermann Building, 1100, Locust Street, corner of Locust and 11th Streets	Immerco
TORONTO	King Edward Hotel Building, 55, King Street East	Immerco
VANCOUVER ...	Pacific Building	Roymailpac
WASHINGTON ...	1419, G. Street, N.W.	Immerco
WINNIPEG ...	224, Portage Avenue	Immerco

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THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE visitor to the British Isles is nearly always surprised by their smallness. Compared with the great land masses from which our visitors come, the islands are indeed minute. The total area of the group—England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and the Channel Islands -is only 121,089 square miles. The South American Continent is 56 times the size of the British Isles ; Canada is 39 times, and the United States and Australia 26 times as big. Little wonder, then, that tourists should find our railway journeys short and the distances between one place and another comparatively trifling. The distance between John O'Groats and Land's End, the northernmost and southernmost points in the Islands, is only 875 miles. Edinburgh and Glasgow (400 and 401 miles respectively) are reached from London by train in 8½ hours. Plymouth (226½ miles), is reached from London in a little over 4 hours, and Liverpool (200 miles) in 3 hours 40 mins.

In spite of the small size of the islands there are infinite variations of scenery, ranging from the flat lands of the Fen District and the gentle roll of the Downs to the wild romantic scenery of the Lake District and the Highlands of Scotland. The inhabitants themselves are equally diverse in both speech and temperament. The Cockney accent has now spread widely over the Home Counties, but there is a marked difference in the speech of those living in Somerset, Cornwall and Devon. The Midlands has an accent of its own, and the same may be said of Lancashire, of Yorkshire, of Northumberland and of the Lake District. In Wales and in parts of Scotland and of Ireland, the old Celtic speech persists, and even when the people are English in speech, they differ widely in accent from the standard English which is spoken by educated people throughout the Islands. When the traveller realises this, he will be patient if he is not immediately understood in a place where the inhabitants would find the London speech equally different and difficult.

It may be laid down as a general rule that there is a great difference between the southerners and northerners in each of the four countries which constitute the British Isles, and there exists between them a traditional, if not actual, antagonism. The southerners in each case are considered easy going and courteous ; the northern-

ers hospitable, but more reserved and hard-headed. It may be difficult for an Englishman to discover the difference between the canniness of a Lowland Scot and of a Highland Scot, but the Scots themselves are assured that it exists.

Physical Characteristics.

In Great Britain a backbone of high lands runs from north to south with here and there a few interruptions. The Northern Highlands and the Grampians in Scotland are continued, with a short break at the plain of the Forth and the Clyde, through the Lowther Hills to the Cheviots and Pennine Range. This chain runs southwards into central England, and is completed by the Cotswold, Mendip, Quantock Hills, and the granite ridges of the Devonian system in the south-west. Most of Wales, particularly of North Wales, is mountainous.

This ridge of high lands gives a short, sharp slope to the Atlantic on the west, and a long, gradual slope to the North Sea on the east. The resulting plain is broken here and there by low ranges of hills which never reach any great height.

This arrangement of mountain lands along the west side of Great Britain, coupled with the prevailing south-west winds which deluge the mountainous west, but leave the rest of the country comparatively dry, determined for many centuries the distribution of the population. Until the 18th century the west was sparsely populated. The seats of power in both England and Scotland were placed in the east, so much more favourable, both geologically and climatically, to agriculture. This arrangement, however, was upset by the economic developments of the 18th century, and population is now massed according to industrial needs.

Population.

The population was distributed in this way when the census was taken in 1921.

Divisions.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total Population.*
England	16,984,087	18,694,443	35,678,530
Wales	1,098,133	1,108,579	2,206,712
Scotland	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497
Isle of Man ...	27,329	32,995	60,284
Channel Islands ...	41,741	48,489	90,230

TOURIST CENTRES.

A sixth of the total population of Great Britain is now to be found in Greater London. There are huge concentrations of population in South Wales (coal and steel) ; in the Midlands (iron, coal and potteries) ; in Lancashire (cotton), with its easy access to the great port of Liverpool ; in Yorkshire (woolen goods and coal), and around Glasgow, in south-east Scotland.

In Ireland the population is concentrated in and around Belfast.

The following table will show how high a percentage of the total population has been concentrated in a few selected places :—

	Population.
Greater London	8,000,000
Glamorganshire	1,252,701
Durham	1,478,506
Lancashire	4,928,359
Staffordshire	1,349,225
Yorkshire (West Riding)	3,181,654
Lanark (including Glasgow)	1,539,442
Total	21,729,887

It will be seen that over half the total population is massed in these seven industrial areas.

The ten largest towns in Great Britain, according to the 1921 census, are :—

London ...	... 7,476,168	Sheffield ...	... 490,724
Glasgow ...	... 1,130,675	Leeds ...	... 458,320
Birmingham	... 919,438	Edinburgh ...	... 420,264
Liverpool ...	... 803,818	Bristol ...	... 377,061
Manchester	... 730,551	Hull ...	... 287,013

Tourist Centres.

The visitor, unless he is coming to this country on business, will be more interested in the resorts and beauty spots of the British Isles. There are summer resorts along the whole of the long coast line. The most favoured, possibly because they combine good inland scenery with sea-side amenities, are those of Cornwall, Devon, Sussex, and Yorkshire. There are good winter quarters on the South-West coast, from Land's End to the Isle of Wight. The East coast is flat, but the bathing is the best in England and the climate is bracing. The more fashionable visitors will be found in palatial hotels at such places as Brighton, Scarborough, Bournemouth, Folkestone, Torquay, Hastings, Whitby, and Southport. In July and August the more " popular " resorts, such

as Blackpool, the Isle of Man, Margate, Ramsgate, Southend, Clacton, Yarmouth, Skegness, Weston-super-Mare, New Brighton, and Aberystwyth, are very full. The best known inland health resorts are Harrogate, Buxton, Leamington, Cheltenham, Bath, Malvern, Droitwich, and Woodhall Spa.

The most favoured areas for motoring, cycling and walking are the North and South Downs, Cornwall and Devon, the New Forest, North Wales, the Peak District, the Dukeries and Sherwood Forest, the Yorkshire Dales, and the Highlands of Scotland. Boating may be had in the Thames and the Wye, beautiful rivers both, and yachting on the Norfolk Broads. Those who visit those places associated with names great in English literature —the Shakespeare country, the Lake District, and the Wessex country of Thomas Hardy, will see some of the loveliest scenery in England.

Those who are interested in the antiquities and the noble old buildings inherited from the past should not fail to visit the cathedrals of Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Wells, Gloucester, Lichfield, York, Durham, Lincoln, Peterborough and Ely, and those towns where mediæval England still persists Oxford and Cambridge, Chester, Shrewsbury, Warwick, Hereford, Winchester, Sandwich, Winchelsea and Rye. The visitor who forsakes the railway and the main road at almost any spot will find in devious byeways the real England he has come to see,– peaceful villages, old churches, great country houses and quiet farms which remain to-day very much what they were a hundred years ago.

IRELAND.

Ireland lies about 60 miles to the west of the Welsh coast, but in the north-east it approaches to within 13½ miles of the nearest point in Scotland. The island has an area of about 32,600 square miles, the Irish Free State with 26,600 sq. miles and Northern Ireland 6,000 sq. miles. The last census in both the Free State and Northern Ireland was taken in 1911, when the following figures were obtained :—

Division.	Males.	Females.	Total Pop.
Northern Ireland ...	602,539	647,992	1,250,531
Free State	1,589,509	1,550,509	3,139,699

IRELAND.

The populations were estimated in 1926 to be as follows :—

Division.	Males.	Females.	Total Pop.
Northern Ireland ...	607,000	647,000	1,254,000
Free State	1,506,889	1,465,103	2,971,992

Central Ireland is occupied by a plain broken by one low range, and bordered near the coast by detached mountain masses. Since there is no continuous belt of high land to precipitate the moisture-laden clouds from the Atlantic, the rainfall, averaging 40 in. per annum, is fairly uniform throughout the whole island. The mild climate keeps the pastures fresh and green at all seasons. It is for this reason that the country is known as the " Emerald Isle."

Ireland is now divided, constitutionally, into Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Northern Ireland has a separate Parliament and executive government which has power to legislate for its own area except in matters of Imperial concern and certain matters reserved to the Imperial Parliament. Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King. Northern Ireland continues to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons.

The Irish Free State (Saorstát Eireann), came into being in 1922. It has the same constitutional status in " the community of nations known as the British Empire " as the Self-Governing Dominions. It has its own Parliament, consisting of two Houses, the Senate (Sienad Eireann) with 60 members, and a Chamber of Deputies (Dáil Eireann) with 153 members.

Travellers should remember that on landing at any port in the Irish Free State they must present their luggage to the Customs officials for examination, and similarly when crossing the border at any point between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. The formalities, however, are in no way vexatious, and special arrangements have been made in favour of tourists and temporary residents.

Since the war successful attempts have been made to bring the hotel and boarding house accommodation up-to-date. With the development of railway and automobile services the hotels have improved to an extraordinary extent. Everywhere in Ireland now the visitor may be sure of good food, good cooking and good rest.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.
Penzance.

THE CORNISH RIVIERA

THE wonderful coast scenery of romantic Cornwall, with its rugged rocks, delightful coves, and old-world villages, affords material for the type of holiday that no other travel experience can efface from the memory. Apart from its unsurpassed scenic attractions the climate is remarkable for its mildness and equability.

Every season has its particular charm, rendering Cornwall the best county for holidays at any time of the year.

Stay at the Tregenna Castle Hotel, St. Ives, Cornwall (under the management of the Great Western Railway).

"THE CORNISH RIVIERA"
(By S. P. B. Mais)

A beautifully illustrated travel book (price 1/- cloth or 2/6 bound), also train service and fare information, can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Line, G.W.R., Paddington Station, London, W.2.

G.W.R., Paddington Station. JAMES MILNE, ***General Manager.***

The London, Midland and Scottish, London and North Eastern, and Great Western Companies have third-class sleeping carriages between London and Aberdeen, Inverness, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stranraer, and Holyhead; London and Newcastle; London and Penzance, and London to South Wales.

At present the third-class sleeping compartments comprise lying-down accommodation, with four berths in each compartment, two upper and two lower. Each berth is equipped with pillow and rug. The inclusive charge, in addition to the third class fare, is 6s. between stations in England and Wales, and between local stations in Scotland; and 7s. between stations in England and Scotland, and vice versa.

Passengers may smoke only in those compartments provided for smokers. Compartments "for ladies only" are either provided or will be so labelled on request. Seats may be reserved for 1/- extra. Rugs and pillows (1/- each), can be hired at the main stations. The compartments are steam heated.

It should be noted that Sunday services differ entirely from the ordinary week-day services. Fewer trains are run and many branch line services are suspended.

It is sometimes difficult to know whether a particular train at a platform is the one sought for. Passengers are left very much to their own devices, and no particular care is taken to see that they get to the right train. It is always best to ask an official or a passing porter. Certain travelling conventions should be noted. A seat is "taken" if a newspaper, a book, or some other small object is placed upon it. The right to decide whether the window should be open or shut is vested by custom in the passenger seated next to it, facing the engine. He generally takes the sense of the company on the question.

Americans should note that a depot is always known as "*the station.*" Those who ask for the depot are quite often directed to the goods yard. The ticket office is called the *booking office*; the conductor is "*guard,*" and baggage is known as "*luggage.*"

Tickets.

First-class fares are 2½d. a mile, and third-class fares 1½d. a mile. There is, however, a wide range of cheap excursion rates, week-end facilities (at a fare-and-a-third), circular tour tickets and special tourist tickets. At many stations people not travelling by train are allowed on the platforms on purchasing a penny platform ticket.

Luggage.

As a general rule, the first-class passenger is allowed to carry 150 lb. of luggage free, and the third class passenger 100 lb. Each piece of luggage should be clearly addressed. A porter, upon request, will label the packages to their destination and place them in the luggage van. Luggage, by arrangement, can be sent in advance at from 1/- to 2/- per package, but a passenger ticket for the journey has to be taken previously. Packages can be left at or sent to the *Left Luggage Office* at any station. The fee charged

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for storing is 3d. per article the first day, and 1½d. per day after. Special tickets are required for dogs, bicycles, perambulators, typewriters, etc.

There are many regulations given the force of law which the passenger is presumed to know. For example, the company limits its liability to £10 for the loss of luggage in transit or in station cloak-rooms. This loss, however, can be insured against for a very small extra charge, but the contents of the luggage must be specially declared at the time, *e.g.*, wearing apparel, etc. Luggage sent without the passenger should be insured against loss in the same way and sent as "registered luggage." It is advisable to adopt this course, as thefts are possible on English railways owing to the absence of the American and Continental system of "checking." In travelling it is well to get to the "luggage van" as quickly as possible on arrival at the destination, and also to see personally to the transfer when change of trains is made. It is a safe rule to keep your eye on the luggage as far as possible.

Time Tables.

Railway time-tables may generally be found at all hotels and boarding houses. The most complete is *Bradshaw's Railway Guide*, (monthly, 2,–). For journeys to and from London consult the *A.B.C. Railway Guide* (monthly, 2/–).

Handy local guides ranging in price from 1d. to 6d. are published in all towns of importance.

TRAVELLING BY ROAD: PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Of late there has been an enormous expansion of motor services throughout the country. By judicious planning it is now possible for the visitor to travel over most of the country in public conveyances. The services are cheap—in many cases cheaper than the railway—but little luggage can be taken.

Long Distance.

Fast and comfortable long-distance saloon motor-coaches radiate from London to other centres, Exeter, Cardiff, Gloucester, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, etc. Some of these run a night service and sleepers are provided. This is a cheap and pleasant way of travelling from centre to centre. As a general rule, more of the country can be seen from the road than from the railway.

Charabancs.

At each popular resort charabancs, motor-coaches, or omnibuses are available during the season to convey the visitor to places of interest in the area. Day or half-day excursions are cheap. There are frequent halts to allow the passengers to see the view, to visit historic buildings, or to take meals.

Public Motor Tours.

Motor tours throughout Great Britain, taking from 3 to 14 days, are arranged in summer by *Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son* (Berkeley

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Street, London) ; by *Messrs. Chapman and Sons* (33, Grosvenor Gardens) ; *Messrs. Pickford, Ltd.* (53-54, Haymarket, S.W. 1), and by *The Workers' Travel Association* (Transport House, Smith Square). The charge comes on an average to 42/- a day. This covers the fare and first class accommodation at hotels, including tips. From 14-20 lbs. of luggage per head is allowed.

Time Tables.

The most complete motor-service guide is *Roadways* (published by Roadway Time Tables, Ltd. ; monthly, 6d.). The *Highways Guide* (2d.), published by the Highways Guide Company, Crescent Place, W.C. 1, contains particulars of all the principal motor-coach services, with times of departure and arrival at termini, fares, and maps of the various routes.

TRAVELLING BY PRIVATE CAR.

There are three alternatives open to those who wish to tour the British Isles in a private motor car.

First : They can bring their own car. Motor cars and motor cycles brought into the United Kingdom are subject to a customs duty of 33½ per cent. on the declared value. The Colonial or foreign motorist who intends staying for less than one year may deposit the duty with the Customs when he lands, with the motor association of his own country, or, if he is a member, with the *Automobile Association of Great Britain*, in return for a " carnet " or " triptique." His deposit is refunded when he goes home.

The motorist has to register his car upon arrival at the nearest registration office, which is the Town Hall at each of the great ports. Upon registration he receives a permit and a registration card, to be carried at all times and produced upon demand. He must take out a British license to drive, and fit his car with British number plates. The total cost is 32/6 for a motor car, and 20/– for a motor cycle.

If he has a male chauffeur he must obtain a male servant's license at the Post Office (15/–).

Second : He can buy a car in Great Britain. This is only advisable for a fairly long stay. The car may be sold again upon departure. It should be noted that cars, once used, fall sharply in value. Many buy second-hand cars, of which there is a plentiful supply. Generally speaking, these can be sold again with a far lower margin of loss than new cars sold at second-hand. Advertisements of second-hand cars appear in all the motoring weeklies.

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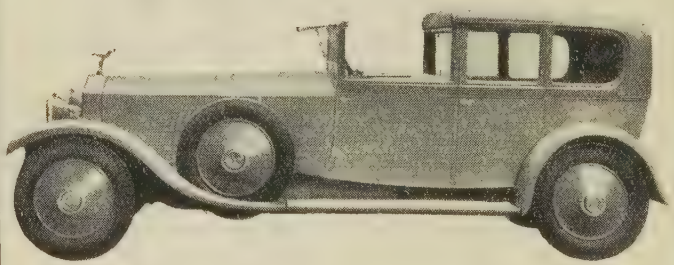

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HIRED CARS.

An annual tax of £1 per unit of horse power is levied on motor cars. Many of the second-hand cars on the market have from 1 to 11 months tax paid.

Third alternative: He can hire a car. These are obtainable with or without drivers. The addresses of the principal concerns are given below, but a comprehensive list can be found in the *Telephone Buff Book*.

With Drivers.

Daimler Hire, Ltd., 243, Knightsbridge, S.W. 7.
Rolls-Royce Hire Service, 2, Cromwell Mews, South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Austin Motor Co., 479, Oxford Street, W.
Black Cat Motor Co., 25, Harley Mews South, Wigmore St., W. 1.
Gollys Garage, 111a, Earl's Court Road, S.W. 5.
Park Motor Co., Ltd., Wells Street, S.W. 1.
C. Rickards, Ltd., 12, Spring Street, Paddington, W. 2.
Stratton's Hire Service, 13, Park Avenue, N. 22.

Without Drivers.

Godfrey Davis & Co., 26, Albemarle St., W. 1.
L. H. Pugh, 9, South Molton St., W. 1.
Thorps Hire Service, 14, Upper St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.
Albany Motor Co., 75, Albany St., N.W. 1.
L. C. Eng. Supplies, Ltd., 4, Palmer St., S.W. 1.

General Observations.

The driver of a motor-car must be over 17 years of age. There is no test or examination.

A red-triangle means a dangerous corner or hill. Particular attention should be given to plates showing a school in the neighbourhood.

The maximum speed allowed on the road is 20 miles per hour. This is universally disregarded, but police traps are sometimes set to catch the unsuspecting driver and to swell the local revenue by fines. Speeds through towns and villages are restricted to about 10 miles per hour. The speed is given under the white circle sign which denotes a speed regulation. Motorists may, however, be prosecuted for "driving to the public danger," quite irrespective of speed. The police uses its discretion in these matters.

The rule of the road is Keep to the Left and, when Overtaking, Pass on the Right. This is the reverse of the rule of the road in the United States and on the Continent.

After dark, motor-cars must carry two lamps in front at the extreme limits of width, and a red light to the rear. Sufficient light must fall on the back number plate to make it legible.

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THE A.A. AND R.A.C.

A very useful feature, called "Condition of the Roads," appears in *The Times*.

The interests of motorists in Great Britain are protected by the *Automobile Association* (over 400,000 members) which provides members with advice and assistance in all matters relating to touring, road conditions, insurance, legal and engineering questions; all formalities (see above) may be conducted with the assistance of its representatives at the ports and elsewhere. The annual subscriptions are; car members 42/-, entrance fee 21/-; motor-cycle and cycle-car members 21/-, entrance fee 10/6; for Irish members 21/-, entrance fee 21/- (half charges for motor-cycle members). Motorists from other countries visiting England for a period of about 4 months are excused the entrance fee. Members of the *American Automobile Association* and certain other motoring organisations abroad are accepted at reduced fees of 31/6 and 15/9. The head office is at Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W.1. Of the numerous provincial branches, the most important for American and Colonial motorists are those at Liverpool (35, Dale St.), Southampton (11, The Avenue) and Glasgow (247, West George St.), etc. It also maintains port offices and a service of uniformed representatives on the quays and docks at Harwich, Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Southampton, Holyhead and at certain other ports. The Association maintains a service of patrols along the main roads of the country, with many roadside telephone boxes, and a service of road aid outfits driven by men able to deal with minor roadside troubles. A large number of hotels, inns and repair agents have been appointed and classified. Lists of these, together with other general information appear in the annual Handbook (separate edition for Ireland), while detailed touring information, together with itineraries, maps and gazetteer are provided by the *A.A. Road Book of England and Wales* (15/-, to members 12/6), and *Scotland for the Motorist* (7/6, to members 6/-).

Similar advantages are offered to motorists by the somewhat more exclusive *Royal Automobile Club*, which is the largest club of its kind in the world, possessing over 15,000 members. The annual subscription for town members is £10 10s.; for country members £6 6s.; and for associate members, 42/-. The London club, most sumptuously fitted out, is in Pall Mall, but there is also a country club-house at Woodcote Park, Epsom. The club maintains a large staff of uniformed tourist guides throughout the country, and publishes year by year a most useful book of reference for motorists. Many colonial, American, and well known foreign automobile clubs are affiliated with it. There is also a branch of the club for those who use motor-cycles (subscription, 20/-).

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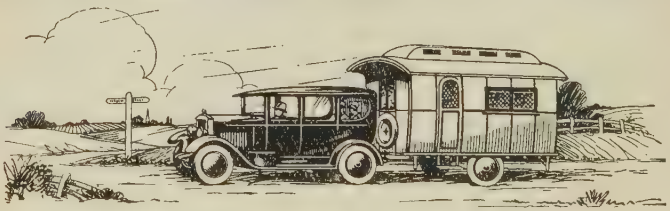

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CARAVANNING.

One of the best ways of seeing the country is by caravan, particularly if the traveller has plenty of leisure. Caravanning is comparatively cheap ; the visitor can go just where he wants at his own pace and enjoy all the delights of the simple life and the open road. Caravans of all descriptions can be hired direct from private firms or through the CARAVAN CLUB. Caravans are either horse drawn or are trailed behind motor-cars. Trailer caravans are now made so light, and yet so convenient and comfortable, that even a low-power motor can draw them with ease.

The prospective caravanner is strongly advised to join the Caravan Club. The subscription is 10/- a year, and 10/- entrance fee, or Life Membership, two guineas. Members have access to a list of the vans for hire and for sale and can be placed in direct communication with members desiring to let or sell them. Even if only a short caravan tour is contemplated it will be economical to join the Club, which has usually on its list some 20 or 30 vans for hire at various prices ranging from 42/- per week.

Members can obtain the Club Pennon, in red and white bunting, price 4/6, for flying when touring. This is a distinct advantage, for the county authorities and police are getting to know it and to recognise that a van beneath it is tenanted by responsible persons. It is found that farmers and others are usually desirous of helping members.

A list of Pitches all over the country, arranged in counties with details of water supply, etc., is kept on file : Members who wish, before proceeding on tour, to have particulars of sites used and reported on by other members, can be supplied with 12 addresses at a minimum charge of 2/-, which should be enclosed when writing ; extra addresses 1½d. each. Motorists who do not possess caravans find it advantageous to join the Club for the sake of the information regarding Pitches or parking locations. To save delay application should be made direct to the Pitch Secretary, Miss Daphne Lockyer, Lucksway, High Road, East Finchley, N. 2.

" Caravanning," by J. Harris Stone, published at 1/- net, is sent post free for 1/2. This book contains full particulars about the Club and Caravanning in general.

THE CALL OF THE SEA.

The traveller who is jaded by the customary means of getting about by train, car or on foot, often does not realise that there is a fourth and very pleasant alternative, namely, to move from one coastal town to another by boat. But when the phrase, " Round the Coasts of Old England " comes to his notice, the magic envisaged by it often causes a change of plans.

Between London, Southampton, Torquay, Plymouth, Falmouth, Liverpool and Dublin, stretches the ocean's highway, free from worry and dust.

The white cliffs of Dover, the red hills of Devon and the rugged grandeur of Cornwall, viewed from the comfort of a deck chair on a miniature liner, gives that " out of the rut " holiday that so many of us seek.

The revivifying tang of the salt sea air, the gentle lap of the waves as the steamer proceeds on her leisurely course, the tonic sun and restful ease, all coupled with unbroken interests throughout, present a definite charm to jaded spirits.

An extremely reasonable fare provides comfortable accommodation and excellent cuisine.

The Western Highlands and Scottish Fiords.—The unparalleled beauty and romantic interest of the West Coast of Scotland, with its innumerable inlets, towering mountains and cascading waterfalls, present a strong lure to all lovers of wild beauty.

Many who would like to visit these romantic places and see the deer in its natural home are deterred by the prohibitive cost of travel and the comparative inaccessibility of these spots.

For them the problem has been solved by the Steam Yacht " KILLARNEY." It is magnificent and commodious, complete with every device for the comfort and convenience of passengers, and sails from Liverpool throughout the Summer Season on 10 and 12 day cruises. The itinerary is carefully arranged to give the passengers a complete impression of the Scottish Highlands at their wildest.

Every night the vessel anchors in sheltered waters : almost every day landings are made at points of interest. The local crofter, the itinerant pot-mender, the strolling Romany, the Highland pipers, gather to do honour to the passengers, and to see the cricket match arranged for their benefit.

That is the personal side, where a friendly atmosphere lays the basis for a thoroughly enjoyable holiday. When we have added to this some of the most magnificent and awe inspiring scenery in the world, the success of our trip is a foregone conclusion.

TRAVEL BY AIR.

No air-routes have yet been opened in Great Britain, but aeroplanes can be hired from Imperial Airways, Airways House, Charles St., London, S.W.1. (Telephone, Regent 7861; Telegrams, Impairlim). The Air Port of London is at Croydon.

Special Charters.

Aircraft is supplied at short notice subject to the usual terms and conditions at the following rates per mile, based on the mileage from the time of leaving Croydon until return there :—

1	seater or	200	lbs.	... ...	1/9
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12	,,	2,500	,,	... ...	5/–
20	,,	4,000	,,	... ...	10/–

No charge for waiting time if aircraft returns to base not later than the day following departure.

Short Flights.

Local flights can be undertaken at short notice at the following rates :—

		10 minutes		30 minutes
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13 ,,	...	£6 6 0	...	£15 15 0
20 ,,	...	£9 9 0	...	£21 0 0

ACCOMMODATION.

Hotels.

The best hotels in the towns, sea-side resorts and tourist centres are good and not very expensive. The first class hotels in the bigger towns and pleasure resorts are run on cosmopolitan lines and are fitted with every modern convenience. The second class hotels, which are less showy and less expensive, are thoroughly comfortable and are often patronised by better class Britishers who put service and comfort before display.

There are *Private Hotels* at all the health and pleasure resorts. The best of them are as good as the best hotels, and as dear. They have no licence for the sale of alcoholic liquors, but visitors are provided with drinks at their own request. The visitor soon learns to distinguish between good and indifferent private hotels by their outward appearance.

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Commercial Hotels are usually comfortable and their tariffs are low. They are much frequented by commercial travellers and business men. In the market towns they go under the name of "family and commericial hotels." The visitor should note that the coffee-room is the dining room, and is reserved for the guests. Commercial travellers usually dine in the "commercial room."

Some of these hotels are very good indeed in the solid, hospitable old English way. In each market town there is usually one inn or hotel patronised by the "County" families.

Hydros, or Hydropathic establishments, are used alike by patients and travellers. Most of them are unlicensed. Guests take their meals together and submit to the regulations imposed upon them.

Temperance Hotels are "dry." Alcoholic liquors are not allowed. As a rule they give good service for low prices, but the traveller is warned that the smaller the place the less comfortable it is apt to be.

Boarding Houses are a good deal cheaper than hotels, and are plentiful at sea-side places, health resorts and cathedral towns. They may be recommended for a stay of from three days upwards. Advice as to the best boarding houses can be got at the Post Office or the Railway Station. The charges are from 50/- to 60/- a week upwards.

Hotel Bills.

Bills are presented on leaving, or once a week if the stay is protracted. If paid at short intervals, mistakes are easily corrected. The office should be given notice of departure before mid-day, or an extra day may be charged.

Sale of Intoxicants.

The restriction of hours during which alcoholic liquors may be sold does not apply to guests who order drinks in their own hotels. Drinks not ordered at meal times are paid for on the spot.

Charges.

The daily rate at the most palatial hotels runs from 20/– to 25/–. The best country hotels and the less pretentious town houses charge from 15/– to 20/–; other hotels, 10/6 to 12/6. The charge for rooms nearly always includes breakfast and attendance, but not gratuities. Baths are mostly 1/– extra.

It should be noted that a double bedded room in most cases means a bedroom with a double bed. The visitor should be precise in ordering a room with two single beds.

Tips.

The bill is usually presented by the head waiter. Tips should be given to the head waiter, the special waiter who has attended

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at the table, the chambermaid, the hall porter, the boots, the page boy and the lift boy. The hotel gratuities need not be more than 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the bill. The head waiter should be given more than the others. During a long stay it is better to tip once a week.

The hotel keeper must keep the goods of his guests safely, and is liable if they are stolen, unless he has informed the guests by a proper notice that they should be kept in a particular place. In return for this liability he has a lien upon all goods brought to the hotel by the guest (or his wife), whether belonging to them or not, unless brought there under special contract, *e.g.*, goods on hire.

If the guest's bill is unpaid he may sell the goods at auction after six weeks, but on month's notice of sale must be given by advertisement.

GENERAL NOTES AND HINTS FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH MONEY.

Those accustomed to the metric system find British money difficult at first. There are two paper currency notes in common use, the one pound note (£1, equal to 20 shillings), and the 10 shilling note (10/- or 10s.). They have almost entirely replaced the equivalent gold coins, the sovereign and the half-sovereign, which are now rarely seen.

The silver pieces are the shilling (equal to 12 pennies), the florin, or two-shilling piece, the half-crown (2/6), and the threepenny bit (pronounced " thruppenny ").

The bronze coins, commonly called " coppers," are the penny (1d.), the half-penny (½d., pronounced " haypenny ") and the farthing (¼d.). The half-crown and two-shilling pieces are often confused, but their value is marked upon them.

The guinea (21/-) has long been out of circulation as a coin, but is still extensively used in reckoning. The Bank of England issues notes for 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 pounds, but the traveller does well to confine himself to small notes. The numbers of the notes, when jotted down, makes it possible sometimes to trace them when they are lost or stolen.

Certain slang terms for the coins are quite commonly used in conversation, but rarely in shops. The following should be noted: Pound Quid. Half-crown—Half-a-dollar. Shilling—Bob. Sixpence—Tanner.

It is usual, in citing a price, to omit the words shillings and pence. 3/6, 17/9, 23/10, for example, are referred to as three and six, seventeen and nine, twenty-three and ten; 3/6½ becomes three and sixpence half-penny (not three and six half-penny); 4/11¾

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Issued and Paid-up Capital ...	**£15,858,217**
Reserve Fund	**£10,250,000**
Deposits, etc. (31st Dec., 1929)	**£337,439,214**

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BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED.

BARCLAYS BANK S.A.I.

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK.

THE UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER LIMITED.

is four and eleven pence three-farthings ; 1/6 is sometimes given as eighteen pence.

To find the value of one shilling in American currency, divide the rate of exchange by 20, thus :—

At 4.60	...	...	...	...	...	One shilling	= 23	cents.
,, 4.65	...	...	...	...	...	,,	= 23¼	,,
,, 4.70	...	...	...	...	...	,,	= 23½	,,
,, 4.75	...	...	...	...	...	,,	= 23¾	,,
,, 4.80	...	...	...	...	...	,,	= 24	,,
,, 4.85	...	...	...	...	...	,,	= 24¼	,,
,, 4.86⅔	...	...	...	...	...	,,	= 24⅓	,,

Bills, Notes and Cheques.

While the law governing these is similar to the provisions of the " Negotiable Instruments Laws " in the U.S.A., there are certain important differences and also certain customs which should be enquired about beforehand. Cheques are usually " crossed," that is, have two parallel lines drawn across the face, when they can only be paid through a banker. If the name of the banker is added, they can only be paid through that banker. If the words " not negotiable " are written across the cheque and it is stolen, the purchaser from the thief gets no title to it. If " a/c payee only " is also inserted, the cheque can only be used by paying it into that account. Days of grace are allowed.

Foreign money does not circulate in Great Britain. It can be exchanged at a Bank or at one of the many tourist agencies. The rates of exchange are published daily in most of the morning papers. A good way of carrying money is in the form of letters of credit from a bank. The travellers' cheques issued by the principal tourist agencies, or the circular notes of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son are very convenient.

Expenses.

The cost of a stay in Great Britain depends entirely on the tastes of the traveller. It can be very expensive or very moderate. Ten pounds a week would allow a visitor to live and travel in average comfort.

When to Travel.

Most tourists travel in England during the period which extends from May to October. The busiest months are July, August, and September. It is during these months that Britishers take their holidays ; trains, hotels, and conveyances are apt to be full, and it is necessary to secure accommodation in advance. To travel

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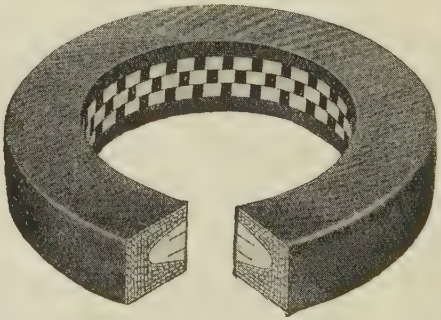

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comfortably, there is much to be said for touring in the Spring and Autumn, when the country is at its best and prices are lower than during the great "holiday rush." Rooms should always be booked in advance at the larger towns.

Weather.

English weather is unaccountable but surprisingly good on the whole. The traveller will do well to arm himself against treachery by carrying with him an umbrella or a waterproof.

Weather and Channel crossing forecasts are given each day in most of the morning papers, and are announced nightly on the wireless. It is difficult to keep track of the English weather, but these forecasts are in the main reliable.

Health.

Those who are used to equable temperatures should guard against the chills and colds sometimes suffered during changes of weather. English houses, it should be remembered, are not often centrally heated, but most of the bigger hotels are.

Visitors who wish to see a doctor should get a recommendation from a friend or from the consul. Hotel managers are always helpful, but when a doctor is recommended by the manager, the fee should be settled in advance. The usual charge is 10/6 for a bedside visit. The doctor will recommend a nurse, if one is necessary. When the illness is likely to last some time, it is better to move into a nursing home.

American Hospital: In case of doubt the patient should get into touch with The American Hospital of Paris Association (London), Secretary, 27, Wimpole Street, W. 1. Telephone: Mayfair 0868. A complete staff of physicians and surgeons has been formed under the Presidency of Mr. Philip Franklin, F.R.C.S.

British Customs.

English speaking visitors should find no difficulty in a country where most people are helpful and courteous. Visitors need not hesitate to ask a passer-by, or still better, a policeman, for information.

The English are perhaps a little more ceremonious than Colonials and Americans, particularly in their relations to their social superiors or inferiors, but are extremely tolerant of the social customs and usages of other nations.

Men do not uncover in picture galleries and shops, but nearly always do so in restaurants and cafés where there are women. It is considered good form to uncover in lifts (elevators) when women are present. Men never raise their hats to each other. When addressing a total stranger the courteous title, Sir, is often used.

Invitations should be answered by return of post, and it is advisable to be punctual at an appointment. Formal calls should be paid during the afternoon. Letters of introduction may be sent by post or presented personally. Letters should not be addressed to Mr. So and So, but to So and So, Esq. Letters to a married lady should be addressed to Mrs. So and So, but if Christian names or initials are used, they should be those of her husband, not her own. The conventions of behaviour are much less rigid than they were, and a large latitude in dress is allowed. A dinner jacket, (" tuxedo ") and black tie will pass muster at most evening functions.

Public Holidays.

In the larger towns Saturday is usually a half-holiday. On Sunday, except in London and a few of the bigger provincial towns, the museums and places of interest to the tourist are closed. In London most of the cinemas are open, but not the theatres.

Shops and business houses are closed in England on Good Friday, Christmas day, and the four Bank holidays;—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day (December 26th). Museums and places of amusement remain open on Bank holidays. The tourist will find it advisable not to set out on a long distance journey during a holiday.

Banks.

The usual hours of business are from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. ; 9 a.m. till mid-day on Saturday.

Shopping.

There is no obligation to buy after entering any English shop, where the assistants will be found courteous and obliging to a degree. It is usual to pay cash down, but accounts can be opened at many of the larger shops. Goods bought can either be taken away or sent to a stated address.

There are restrictions to the sale of some articles, but the only ones liable to confuse a stranger refer to tobacco and liqueur. Tobacco and cigarettes may not be purchased after 8 p.m. but cigarettes can be obtained from automatic machines in the streets. The hours during which alcoholic liqueur may be supplied in the public houses vary in different parts of the country.

Tipping.

The tipping system is as prevalent in England as elsewhere. The 10 per cent. charge for attendance at hotels has not yet been adopted, which is perhaps as well, for it is notorious that its adoption on the Continent has by no means done away with the nuisance.

Tips should be given :—

(*a*) To the porters who handle luggage at railway stations and ports, 6d. to 1/-, according to the amount of the luggage.

(*b*) To waitresses at restaurants. Roughly 10 per cent.

(*c*) To taxi-cab drivers. 2d. in the shilling.

(*d*) At hotels to the head-waiter, the table-waiter, chamber-maid, boots, page-boy and lift boy. Distribute a total of 10 per cent. of the bill.

(*e*) To commissionaires who get taxis at the theatre, or who merely open the taxi-cab door for your descent.

(*f*) For the rest, use your discretion. Unfortunately the number of people who are insulted by a tip is rapidly decreasing.

Time.

Greenwich time, which holds good for Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, France and Belgium, is five hours in advance of the E. Zone of the United States. From the third Sunday in April to the first Sunday in October clocks are advanced an hour for the purpose of "daylight saving."

POSTAL AND OTHER SERVICES.

Postal Information.

	United Kingdom.	Colonies and U.S.A.	Foreign Countries.
LETTERS	1½d. for 2 oz., then ½d. per 2 oz.	1½d. for 1 oz., then 1d. per oz.	2½d. for 1 oz., then 1½d. per oz.
POST CARDS ...	1d.	1½d.	1½d.
NEWSPAPERS ...	1d. for 6 oz., then ½d. per 6 oz.	½d. per 2 oz.	½d. per 2 oz.
PRINTED PAPERS ...	½d. per 2 oz.	½d. per 2 oz.	½d. per 2 oz.
PARCELS	2 lb. 6d., 5 lb. 9d., 8 lb. 1/-, 11 lb. 1/3.	See p. 32.	See p. 32.
TELEGRAMS	1/- for 12 words, then 1d. per word.	See p. 33.	See p. 33.

Fuller information can be obtained at any Post Office or from the *Post Office Guide* (1/-). Post Offices are open as a rule from

8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week days, and from 8.30 a.m. to 10 a.m. on Sunday. On the weekly half holiday sub-offices are closed. Letters are not delivered on Sunday.

NOTES.

Air Mail :—Letters can be sent by air mail for a fee of 2d.-6d. per ounce, in addition to the ordinary postage.

Newspapers and *magazines* are sent to Canada and Newfoundland at a special rate : 2 oz. for ½d., 6 oz. for 1d., 1½ lb. for 1½d., then ½d. per ½ lb.

Post-cards can be sent for a half-penny if the word " post-card " is crossed out and " printed paper " written above, but nothing must appear in writing except date, addresses, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words.

Parcels are handed in at the Post Office, where they are weighed at the counter. Parcels over 11 lbs. in weight must be sent by railway. If a certificate of posting is obtained, compensation for loss or damage is paid. Forms have to be filled in when posting parcels to foreign countries. The rates for parcels vary according to the country of destination :—

U.S.A. : 3 lbs., 1/3 ; 7 lbs., 2/3 ; 11 lbs., 3/3.
Canada : 3 lbs., 1/3 ; 7 lbs., 2/7 ; 11 lbs., 3/11.
New Zealand : 3 lbs., 1/4 ; 7 lbs., 2/8 ; 11 lbs., 3/11.
Australia ; 1 lb., 1/- ; then 6d. per lb.
South Africa : 9d. per lb.

Registration :—Letters and parcels may be registered by making additional payments. Money should be sent in the " registered letter envelopes " sold at all Post Offices.

Poste Restante :—Letters and parcels may be addressed to any post office except town sub-offices. They should be marked " To be called for," or " Poste Restante." They are delivered up when some proof of identity is given by the recipient—a passport or letters. Letters are kept for two months if from abroad. Letters which are not claimed are returned to the sender.

Money Orders :—Within the United Kingdom money can be sent by means of postal or money orders, on which a small charge is made. Postal orders are issued up to 21/– ; money orders up to £40. The maximum for foreign and Colonial money orders varies from £20 to £40. *Telegraph Money Orders* are issued at the same rates, plus the cost of the telegram of advice and a supplementary fee of 2d. for the British Isles, 6d. for foreign countries and Canada, and 1/– for the Colonies.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONES.

Telegrams :—The charge for telegrams is 1/– for 12 words, including the words in the address. Every additional word, 1d. Sunday telegrams are 6d. extra. Replies up to 48 words may be prepaid. Telegrams may be dropped into any post office or pillar-box if properly stamped. Foreign and Colonial telegrams are charged at different rates per word.

Argentine 2/6-2/9.
Australia 3/-.
Belgium 2½d.
Bermuda 2/2-2/6.
Brazil 1/7-5/1.
British Central Africa 2/5.
British East Africa 2/3-3/3.
British West Indies 2/2-2/6.
Canada 9d.-3/2.
Ceylon 1/8.
Cuba 1/8-1/10.
Denmark 2½d.
Egypt 1/--1/4.
France 2½d.
Germany 3d.
Holland 2½d.
India 1/8.
Italy 2½d.
Madeira 1/-.
Newfoundland 9d.-1/2.
New Zealand 2/8.
Norway 2½d.
South Africa 2/--2/5.
Spain 2½d.-5d.
Sweden 2½d.
Switzerland 2½d.
United States 1/--2/7.
West Africa 2/6-5/6.

Radiotelegrams for ships at sea are accepted at a rate of 11d.–1/6 per word.

Telephones :—Public call offices or kiosks are found at post offices, shops, railway stations, and in the streets. The rate is 2d. for three minutes or, between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., for six minutes. Long-distance " trunk " calls are charged according to distance. There are cheap rates between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m., and half rates between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Wireless Telephones :—

Transatlantic telephone services are now available to Canada, the United States, Cuba, Mexico, and Buenos Aires. Subscribers desiring to use this service should ask their local exchange for " American Service " in the case of America, Cuba or Mexico, and " Canadian Service " in the case of Canada. Calls can be booked either as an ordinary call, that is, for a specified telephone station, or as a " person-to-person " call, that is, from a particular person to a particular person. Where the American telephone number is not known by the caller an effort will be made to trace it, if the name and address of the person required is given.

Both Canada and the United States are divided into five zones each, and charges are made according to which zone is being called up. Those who use this service will find full particulars in the " Post Office Guide."

SHIP TO SHORE AND SHIP TO SHIP TELEPHONES.

Wireless telephones are at present in process of installation on board the " Majestic " and " Olympic," and recent experiments have been very satisfactory. It is hoped that by the time this book is in print, the service will be working on the above named steamers, and others will in due course be similarly equipped.

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"**HARROGATE SUNDAY PULLMAN,**" London and Harrogate.

"**TORQUAY PULLMAN LIMITED,**" London and Torquay.

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Telegraphic Address : "Pullman, Rail, London" *Telephone No. :* Victoria **9978** (2 lines).

Branch Office : KINGSBRIDGE STATION, DUBLIN. *Telephone No. :* Dublin **23114.**

Branch Office : CENTRAL STN. (London Midland & Scottish Rly.), **GLASGOW.**
Telephone No. : Central **2043.**

ROUTES FROM ENGLAND TO THE CONTINENT.

Most travellers from Great Britain to the Continent go by the express services to and from Folkestone, Dover, Newhaven, Tilbury and Harwich. Enquiries should be made at travel agencies, railway stations, or shipping companies.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

(Continental Enquiry Bureau, Victoria Station, Victoria. Phone *Hop* 5100.)

From Victoria via Dover-Calais.
From Victoria via Folkestone-Boulogne.
From Victoria via Newhaven-Dieppe.
From Victoria via Dover-Ostend.
From Waterloo via Southampton-Havre (except Sundays).
From Waterloo via Southampton-St. Malo.
From Waterloo via Southampton-Caen. (Summer only).

Services are also run to the Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey) from Waterloo via Southampton, daily in winter and tri-weekly in summer.

LONDON AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

(Passenger Enquiries, Kings Cross. Phone: *North* 4582.)

Via Harwich.

Flushing	Every morning.
Hook of Holland	Every night.
Antwerp	Nightly (except Sundays).
Zeebrugge	Three times weekly in summer.

Via Grimsby.

Hamburg	Three times weekly.
Antwerp	Three times weekly.
Rotterdam	Twice weekly.

Via Hull.

*Rotterdam	Three times weekly.
*Zeebrugge	Twice weekly in summer.
*Amsterdam	Twice weekly.
*Antwerp	Twice weekly.
*Harlingen	Twice weekly.
*Hamburg	Weekly.

*Limited passenger accommodation. Early applications for berths are essential.

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FROM ENGLAND TO THE CONTINENT.

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.

(Passenger Enquiries, Euston Station. Phone: *Museum* 2900.)

Tilbury and Dunkerque.
Nightly in each direction, including Sundays.

Hull and Zeebrugge.
Twice weekly in each direction between June and September. Wed. and Sat. from Hull; Mon. and Fri. from Zeebrugge.

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.

Goole and Amsterdam	...	Twice weekly.
Goole and Antwerp ...	...	Three times weekly.
Goole and Rotterdam	...	Twice weekly.
Goole and Hamburg ...	...	Three times weekly.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

WHITE STAR LINE: Southampton-Cherbourg, on Wed. and Sat. Southampton-Havre.

(Enquiries, Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Phone: *Royal* 9150; or 1, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1. Phone: *Regent* 9163.)

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. Southampton-Coruña, Vigo and Lisbon. Fortnightly. Liverpool-Coruña-Villagarcia-Vigo-Oporto-Lisbon. Fortnightly.

(Enquiries, Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3. Phone: *Royal* 9120.)

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY: Liverpool-La-Rochelle-Pallice, Santander, Coruña, Vigo. Fortnightly.

(Enquiries, Head Office, Goree, Water Street, Liverpool; or Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3. Phone: *Royal* 9120.)

NELSON LINE: London-Vigo and Lisbon. Fortnightly.

(Enquiries, 98, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3. Phone: *Avenue* 5070.)

THE BATAVIER LINE: London-Rotterdam. Daily, except Sundays, in each direction. Duration of voyage, 7½ hours.

(Enquiries at William Muller & Co., Ltd., Holland House, Bury Street, London, E.C. 3. Phone: *Avenue* 3580.)

THE FORENEDE LINE: London to Denmark, Norway and Sweden, via Harwich and Esbjerg. Daily, except Sunday.

(Enquiries, 108, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Phone: *Monument* 2141.)

B. & N. LINE: Newcastle to Bergen. Three times weekly (4 times in the summer).

(Enquiries, 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1. Phone: *Gerrard* 4172.)

FRED OLSEN LINE : Newcastle to Oslo. Weekly (bi-weekly in the summer).

(Enquiries, Fred. Dessen & Co., 6/8, Lime Street Square, E.C. 3. Phone : *Monument* 0821.)

SWEDISH LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO. : London and Newcastle to Gothenburg. Weekly.

(Enquiries, 5, Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C. 3. Phone : *Royal* 0874.)

UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD. : London to Danzig, Memel, Libau, Riga and Tallinn (Reval). Weekly.

(Enquiries, 158, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Phone : *Monument* 3311.)

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE : Hull to Christiansand and Oslo, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Riga, Antwerp and Hamburg. Weekly.

(Enquiries, 108, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Phone : *Monument* 2141.)

POLISH BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. : London—Danzig every Friday, and vice versa ; Hull Danzig every Saturday ; Danzig —Hull every Friday. Enquiries as for Ellerman's Wilson.

AIR ROUTES TO THE CONTINENT.

There are three main air-lines operating from England to the continent, IMPERIAL AIRWAYS (Airways House, Charles St., S.W. 1. ; *Regent* 7861), the K.L.M. ROYAL DUTCH AIR LINES (Muller & Co., Greener House, 66 68, Haymarket ; *Regent* 7331), and the AIR UNION (52, Haymarket, S.W. 1 ; *Gerrard* 3485 6). Their time-tables are frequently changed, and enquiries should be made at any of the above offices or at one of the many travel agencies. Details and times of departure are given in the *International Aerial Time Tables* (monthly 6d.), but these are naturally subject to weather conditions.

Passengers are conveyed free by motor-car from London to the air-port at Croydon. The free luggage allowance on all lines is 30 lbs. Much useful information about baggage, consignments, reservations, etc., is given in the leaflets supplied by the three companies.

British Air Services connect with the network of continental services extending as far eastward as Moscow and Rostov ; south-eastward to Constantinople ; south-west to Sicily, Tunis, Algiers, and Gibraltar ; and north-west to Stockholm and Helsingfors.

Visitors to the London Terminal Aerodromes are welcomed, and special facilities are provided for them to witness the departure and arrival of the air liners. Luncheons and teas, etc., can be obtained at the Aerodrome Hotel adjoining the aerodrome. The aerodrome, which cost £267,000 is the finest in the world, and is well worth a visit.

CLUBS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions and Clubs of interest to Americans.

American Chamber of Commerce in London, Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2. Telephone—*Holborn* 2327.

Primarily for the furtherance of trade between the United States and the United Kingdom, the Chamber of Commerce will give "advice as to the obtaining of passports, steamship reservation, railway bookings, hotel recommendations, locating of Americans temporarily resident in London, etc." The service is open to members only.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

A Historic Research Conference is held the first Tuesday of each month at the American Women's Club. Members of the Research Committee are compiling card catalogues in the British Museum Reading Room containing data concerning American families traceable to England.

The English Mayflower Club, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. 4. Telephone—*Central* 9532, is pleased to give American visitors information as to their family trees as far as lies in their power, but visitors are advised to make an application to a recognised geneological authority first.

The English Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1. Telephone—*Mayfair* 5100.

Dartmouth House has all the amenities of a good club and includes 39 bedrooms, dining room to seat 100, and the Page Memorial Library. Over 8,000 visitors from the Dominions and the States used it during 1929. There are branches at Stratford-on-Avon, Norwich, Chester, Southampton, Manchester and Edinburgh.

Membership is open to citizens of the British Empire and of the United States. The annual subscription of one guinea entitles each member visiting this country to the full use of the club rooms in London and at other branches. There is a Common Interest Committee which offers special facilities to American and Colonial visitors for seeing something of the social, political, and educational life of the country. Travellers interested in architecture, education,

farming, gardening, handicrafts, and social service are invited to make use of the various departments of the Committee.

The American Women's Club, 46, Grosvenor Street, W. 1. Telephone—*Mayfair* 1845.

Famous for its hospitality, its artistic intercourse, and philanthropy. The club is residential. By courtesy of the club, American women visiting London may, if duly accredited from other clubs, be made visiting members at the fee of a guinea a month or part of a month.

The American University Union, British Division, 50, Russell Square, London, W.C. 1. Telephone—*Museum* 5077.

Here are maintained headquarters for the free registration of the visiting alumni, faculty, members and students of the American institutions in the Union. Advice on University matters is given and directions as to learned societies, libraries and museums. There is a library containing the latest information about American and British institutions.

Clubs and Institutions of interest to Visitors from the Empire.

African Society, Imperial Institute, S.W. 7.—Secretary, A. d'Egville.

Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club.—Founded to promote friendly intercourse between Australians and New Zealanders in the United Kingdom, and functions are arranged from time to time. Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Butterworth, 11, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

British Empire Club.—Social and non-political. Particulars from Secretary, 12, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. *Regent* 3442 (3 lines).

British Empire Producers' Organization. — To make the Empire self-supporting in all essential commodities and give security and stability to Imperial Industry. General Secretary, 3, 5, and 7, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. *Victoria* 9159.

Dominion Artists' Club (London).—To advise students and young artists, and to advance their artistic and utilitarian aims. Provides residence for members at moderate cost. Secretary, 14, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, W. 9. *Paddington* 957.

EMPIRE CLUBS.

Empire Parliamentary Association, Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1. *Victoria* 6240.—Secretary, Sir Howard d'Egville, K.B.E. Members of both houses of the Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, and South African Parliaments visiting England are invited to call at the office of the Association, where the Secretary will afford them every facilities for attending debates and examining the working of the parliamentary system in this country.

English Speaking Union.—" To draw together in the bond of comradeship the English speaking peoples of the World." Membership open to citizens of the British Empire and the United States of America. Secretary, 1, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. *Gerrard* 4514.

Imperial Institute.—Established to promote the industrial utilization of the raw materials of the Empire. Director, South Kensington, S.W. 7. *Kensington* 3798.

League of Empire.—Associated with the Imperial Union of Teachers. Membership open to visitors from the British Dominions. Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Ord-Marshall, C.B.E., 124, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1. *Victoria* 3094.

League of Nations Union.—Extends a special welcome to visitors from other countries and League of Nations Societies Overseas. Makes a special point of personal introductions. Arranges for visits to places of interest, to educational institutions, and is in touch with the leading social organizations.

The League of Nations Union is glad to receive inquiries concerning the work of the League of Nations from visitors, and there is an extensive reference and lending library at their disposal. 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W. 1. *Sloane* 6161.

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PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The following calendar is taken, by courtesy of The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, in an abridged form, from the Association's "Calendar of Historic and Important Events, 1930."

(1) SPORT, 1930.

APRIL.

Date.	Event.	Held at
April 1	Racing. Spring Meeting.	Warwick.
,, 1-5	Tennis. Felixstowe (Hard Courts).	Felixstowe.
,, 3-11	Fencing. Sabre Championship.	London.
,, 4	Racing. Spring Meeting.	Chepstow.
,, 5	Association Football. England *v.* Scotland (Professionals).	London (Wembley).
,, 5	Hockey. England *v.* France.	England.
,, 9	Boxing. Amateur Championship.	London (Albert Hall).
,, 11-12	Racing. Spring Meeting.	Newbury.
,, 12	Rowing. Oxford *v.* Cambridge Boat Race.	London.
,, 12	Association Football Final (Amateurs).	
,, 16 17	Racing. Spring Meeting.	Cheltenham.
,, 19	Hockey. England *v.* Holland.	Scarborough.
,, 19	Tennis. Hard Courts Championship of Ireland.	Belfast.
,, 21	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.	
,, 21	Hunt Race Meetings. (Throughout Country).	
,, 21	London Van Horse Parade.	London (Regent's Park).
,, 21	Motor Racing. Easter Meeting.	London (Brooklands).
,, 23	St. George's Day.	
,, 23	Racing. Irish One Thousand Guineas.	Curragh.
,, 23-26	Racquets. Public Schools Championship.	London (Queen's Club).
,, 26	Association Football Cup Final.	London (Wembley).
,, 28	Tennis. Hard Courts Championship of Great Britain.	Bournemouth.
,, 30	Racing. City and Suburban.	Epsom, near London.

MAY.

Date.	Event.	Held at
April-May	Billiards. Professional Championship.	London.
May 3	Rugby Football. Rugby League Cup Final.	London (Wembley).
,, 6 9	Golf. British Professional Championship.	Southport.
,, 7	Racing. Two Thousand Guineas.	Newmarket.
,, 9	Racing. One Thousand Guineas.	Newmarket.
,, 12-16	Golf. British Ladies' Open Championship.	Formby, near Southport.
,, 14	Racing. Chester Cup.	Chester.
,, 15 16	Golf. Walker Cup. Great Britain *v.* U.S.A.	St. George's Golf Club.
,, 17	Racing. Jubilee Handicap.	Kempton Park.
,, 17,19,20	Cricket. M.C.C. *v.* Australians.	London (Lord's Cricket Ground).
,, 23-24	Golf. England *v.* Scotland.	St. Andrew's.
,, 24	Empire Day.	
,, 24	Polo. Whitney Cup Final.	London, Hurlingham.
,, 26-31	Polo. Roehampton Open Challenge Cup.	London (Roehampton).
,, 26-31	Golf. Amateur Golf Championship.	St. Andrews.
,, 26-31	Croquet Tournament.	Felixstowe.
,, 26-31	Tennis. Northern Tournament.	Manchester.
,, 28	Racing. Irish Two Thousand Guineas.	Curragh.

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CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MAY—*continued.*

Date.	Event.	Held at
May 29 to June 14	Naval, Military and Air Force Tournament.	London (Olympia).
May 31 to June 3	Cricket. Test Trial Match. England *v.* The Rest.	London (Lord's Cricket Ground).
During Month.	Rowing. "Eights Week."	Oxford.
,,	Rowing. May Week.	Cambridge.
,,	Polo at Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton.	

JUNE.

Date.	Event.	Held at
May 29 to June 14	Naval, Military and Air Force Tournament.	London (Olympia).
,, 2–7	Polo. Roehampton Cup.	London (Roehampton).
,, 2–7	Tennis. Northern Tournament.	Liverpool.
,, 4	Racing. The Derby.	Epsom, near London.
,, 4–6	Cricket. Middlesex *v.* Australia.	London (Lord's Cricket Ground).
,, 5	Racing. Coronation Cup.	Epsom, near London.
,, 6	Racing. The Oaks.	Epsom, near London.
June 7 to July 12	Tennis. East of England Championships.	Felixstowe.
June 7–14	Tennis. North of the Forth Championship.	Kirkcaldy, Scotland.
,, 9	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.	England.
,, 9	Tennis. Ulster Championships.	Belfast.
,, 13–17	Cricket. First Test Match. England *v.* Australia.	Nottingham.
,, 14	Polo. Lawson Cup.	London (Roehampton).
,, 16–21	Golf. Open Championship.	Hoylake.
,, 16–21	Tennis. Queen's Club.	London.
,, 17–21	Military Torchlight Tattoo.	Aldershot.
,, 18	Racing. Royal Hunt Cup.	Ascot, near London.
,, 19	Racing. Gold Cup.	Ascot, near London.
,, 23	Prince of Wales's Birthday.	
,, 23 to July 5	Croquet. North of England Championship.	Buxton.
June 23 to July 5	Tennis. Lawn Tennis Championships.	Wimbledon, London.
June 23 to July 5	Chess. British Congress.	Scarborough.
June 24	Racing. Irish Derby.	Curragh.
,, 25	Racing. Summer Meeting.	Newbury.
,, 27,28,30, July 1	Cricket. Second Test Match. England *v.* Australia.	London (Lord's Cricket Ground).
June 28	Royal Air Force Display.	Hendon.
,, 28	Polo Champion Cup.	Hurlingham.
June 30 to July 12	Fencing. Épée Championship.	London.
June 30 to July 5	Tennis. East of Scotland Championships.	Edinburgh.
During Month.	Yachting. Kingstown Regatta.	Co. Dublin.
,,	Motor Racing. Tourist Trophy Motor-Cycle Race.	Isle-of-Man.
,,	Polo at Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton.	

JULY.

Date.	Event.	Held at
July 1	Dominion Day.	
,, 1–5	Croquet. North of England Championships.	Buxton.

JULY—*continued.*

DATE.	EVENT.	HELD AT
July 2–5	Rowing. Henley Regatta.	Henley.
„ 3	Racing. Princess of Wales' Stakes.	Newmarket.
„ 4–5	Athletics. Amateur Open World Championship.	London (Stamford Bridge).
„ 7–9	Cricket. Oxford *v.* Cambridge.	London (Lord's Cricket Ground).
„ 7–12	Polo. Shaw Cup.	London (Roehampton).
„ 7–12	Tennis. International Match.	Belfast.
„ 7–12	Tennis. Lowland Scottish Championship.	Peebles.
„ 9	Cricket. Gentlemen *v.* Players.	London (The Oval).
„ 9	Polo. International Trial Match.	London (Roehampton).
„ 11	Racing. Welsh Derby.	Chepstow.
„ 11–15	Cricket. Third Test Match. England *v.* Australia.	Leeds.
„ 11–12	Cricket. Eton *v.* Harrow.	London.
„ 12	Athletics. International Triangular Match (Amateurs).	Scotland.
„ 14–19	Polo. Military Handicap Challenge Cup.	London (Roehampton).
„ 14–19	Tennis. All Ireland Championship.	Belfast.
„ 14–19	Tennis. Welsh Championships.	Newport.
„ 16–18	Cricket. Gentlemen *v.* Players.	London (Lord's Cricket Ground).
„ 18	Racing. Eclipse Stakes.	Sandown.
„ 22–24	Racing. Irish Oaks.	Curragh.
„ 23–25	Fencing. Britain *v.* America.	London.
„ 25–29	Cricket. Fourth Test Match. England *v.* Australia.	Manchester.
„ 28 to Aug. 2	Tennis. South of Scotland Championship	Moffat.
July 29	Racing. Steward's Cup.	Goodwood.
„ 30	Racing. Goodwood Stakes.	Goodwood.
„ 30–31	Racing. Galway Races.	Galway, Ireland.
„ 31	Racing. Goodwood Cup.	Goodwood.
During Month.	Yachting. Royal Clyde Fortnight.	Scotland.
„	Yachting. Belfast Lough Regatta.	Belfast.
„	Golf. Scottish Amateur Championship.	Scotland.
„	Golf. Irish Open Championship.	Ireland.
„	Golf. Tournament.	Cruden Bay.
„	Golf. "Silver Tassie."	Glenagles.
„	Golf. Tournament.	Lossiemouth.
„	Golf. Tournament.	Peterhead.
„	Motor Racing. Motor-Cycle Race. Land's End to John o' Groats.	England to Scotland.
„	Motor Racing. Irish International Motor Race.	Dublin.
„	Flying. King's Cup Air Race.	

AUGUST.

DATE.	EVENT.	HELD AT
Aug. 1	Rowing. Doggett's Coat and Badge.	London (River Thames).
„ 2	Athletics. England *v.* France.	London (Stamford Bridge).
„ 2	Strathallan Highland Games.	Bridge of Allan.
„ 4	Bank Holiday.	
„ 4	Cowes Regatta Week.	Isle of Wight.
„ 4	Motor Racing.	London (Brooklands).
„ 4–9	Polo Tournament.	Rugby.
„ 5 8	Cowes Regatta.	Cowes.
„ 12	Grouse Shooting Begins.	
„ 16–20	Cricket. Fifth Test Match. England *v.* Australia.	London (The Oval).
„ 18–23	Tennis. Scottish Hard Court Championship.	St. Andrew's.
„ 23	Motor Racing. R.A.C. Tourist Tournament.	Belfast.
„ 26 to Sept. 28	Bowls. Tour of American Lawn Bowling Association.	

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

AUGUST—*continued.*

Date.	Event.	Held at
Aug. 26	Festival. Lochabar Games.	Scotland (Fort William).
,, 29–30	Cowal Highland Gathering.	Dunoon.
,, 3	Grasmere Sports (Wrestling Guide Races).	Grasmere.
During Month.	Southern Command Searchlight Tattoo.	Tidworth.

SEPTEMBER.

Date.	Event.	Held at
Sept. 1	Partridge Shooting Begins.	
,, 3–12	Cricket Festival.	Scarborough.
,, 10	Racing. The St. Leger.	Doncaster.
,, 12	Racing. Doncaster Cup.	Doncaster.
,, 15	Racing. Edinburgh Races.	Edinburgh.
,, 16	Racing. Irish St. Leger.	Curragh.
,, 16–27	Croquet. September Tournament.	Felixstowe.
,, 17–19	Racing. Ayr Races.	Ayr, Scotland.
,, 20	Racing. Bogside Races.	Ayrshire, Scotland.
,, 22	Tennis. Roehampton.	London.
,, 26–27	Racing. Autumn Meeting.	Newbury.
,, 26–27	Racing. Lanark Races.	Scotland.
2nd Week	Argyllshire Highland Gathering.	Oban.
,,	Aboyne Games.	Aboyne.
,,	Braemar Gathering.	Braemar.
3rd Week	Highland Gathering.	Blair Atholl.
During Month	Golf. Ireland *v.* Scotland. International Amateur Match	
,,	Golf. Irish Open Amateur Championship.	Ireland.
,,	Motor Racing. Motor Cycle Race.	Ulster.
,,	Motor Racing. Ulster Grand Prix.	Ulster.

OCTOBER.

Date.	Event.	Held at
Oct. 1	Pheasant Shooting Begins.	
,, 5	Summer Time ends.	
,, 6–10	Grand French Fête.	Brighton.
,, 6–8	Croquet. Autumn Tournament.	Felixstowe.
,, 9	Racing. Welsh St. Leger.	Chepstow.
,, 13–21	Tennis. Covered Courts Championships.	London (Queen's Club).
,, 15	Racing. The Cesarewitch.	Newmarket.
,, 16–25	The Motor Show.	London (Olympia).
,, 23–24	Racing. Doncaster Meeting.	Doncaster
,, 24–25	Racing. October Meeting.	Newbury.
,, 29	Racing. The Cambridgeshire Stakes.	Newmarket.
During Month	Motor Racing. 500 Miles Race.	London (Brooklands).
,,	Golf. Irish Professional Championship.	
,,	Golf. English Ladies' Native Championship.	

NOVEMBER.

Date.	Event.	Held at
Nov. 3–7	Fencing. Ladies' International Contest.	London.
,, 14	Racing. Derby Cup.	Derby.
,, 22	Racing. November Meeting.	Manchester.

(2) AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK SHOWS.

Date.	Event.	Held at.
Feb. 12-13	Cruft's Dog Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
,, 25-27	Shire Horse Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
Mar. 2	Hackney Society's Horse Show.	Doncaster.
,, 4-6	Hunter and Thoroughbred Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
,, 7-8	National Pony Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
April	Irish Kennel Club Show.	Dublin.
May 7-10	Royal Dublin Society's Agricultural Show.	Dublin.
,, 28-30	Royal Ulster Agricultural Show.	Belfast.
,, 28-31	Bath and West Agricultural Show.	Torquay.
,,	Ladies' Kennel Championship.	London (Olympia).
June 4-7	Royal Counties Agricultural Society's Show.	Reading.
,, 10-12	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire Show.	Near Droitwich.
,, 12-14	Richmond Royal Horse Show	London.
,, 19-28	International Horse Show.	London (Olympia).
July 8-12	Royal Agricultural Show.	Manchester.
,, 16-18	" Great Yorkshire " Show.	Hull.
,, 22-25	Highland Agricultural Show.	Dumfries.
,, 22-30	International Poultry Congress and Show.	London (Crystal Palace).
Aug. 5-8	Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show.	Dublin.
,, 20-21	Royal Jersey Cattle Show.	Jersey, Channel Islands.
,, 3-4	Royal Welsh Show.	Caernarvon.
Sept. 3-4	Agricultural Show.	Kilmallock, Co. Limerick.
,,	Bath Horse Show.	Bath.
Oct.	Kennel Club Championship Dog Show.	London (Crystal Palace).
,, 21-24	Dairy Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
Dec. 8-12	Smithfield Club Cattle Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).

(3) HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.

Date.	Event.	Held at
April 15-16	Daffodil Show.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
,,	Royal Horticultural Show.	Dublin.
,,	National Rose Society (Spring Show).	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
,, 29-30	Rhododendron Show.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
May 21-23	Chelsea Flower Show.	London (Royal Hospital Garden).
June 11-12	Iris Show.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
,, 24	Royal Horticultural Show.	London.
July 8-9	National Sweet Pea Show.	London.
,, 8-9	National Rose Show.	Nottingham.
,, 15-16	National Carnation Show.	London.
,,	National Rose Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
Aug. 5-8	Royal Horticultural Show.	Dublin.
,, 7-16	International Horticultural Congress.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall)
,, 14-16	International Horticultural Congress and Show.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
Aug. 3rd week	Flower Show.	Southport
Sept. 11-12	Dahlia Show.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
,, 25-26	Open Air Plants and Roses (Autumn Show).	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
Oct. 1-2	Ornamental Trees and Shrubs (Autumn Show).	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
,, 14-15	Fruit and Vegetables (Autumn Show).	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
,,	Commercial Fruit Show.	Wisbech.
,,	National Rose Show.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
Nov. 4-5	Orchids and Greenhouse Plants (Autumn Show).	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
,, 6-7	Chrysanthemum Show.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).
,, 26-27	British Carnation Show.	London (Royal Horticultural Hall).

(4) TRADE EXHIBITIONS.

DATE.	EVENT.	HELD AT
Jan. 14–25	Cookery and Hotel Equipment.	London (Olympia).
Jan. 25 to Feb. 5	Housing and Building Exhibition.	Edinburgh (Waverley Market).
Jan. 27–31	Shoe and Leather Exhibition.	Manchester (City Hall).
Feb. 11–22	Cotton Fair.	Manchester (City Hall).
„ 17–28	British Industries Fair.	London (Olympia) and Birmingham (Castle Bromwich).
Mar. 4–16	Grocers' and Bakers' Exhibition	Glasgow.
Mar. 24 to April 17	Ideal Homes Exhibition.	London (Olympia).
April 28 to May 8	Furniture Trades Exhibition.	London (Olympia).
April 28 to May 9	Drapery, Textile and Women's Wear Exhibition.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
April	Scottish Home Life Exhibition.	Edinburgh (Waverley Market).
June 20 to July 3	Ideal Holidays Exhibition.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
Aug. 27 to Sept. 4	Chocolate and Confectionery Exhibition.	London (Olympia).
Sept. 1–12	Fashions Exhibition.	London (Olympia).
„ 6–12	Confectioners' and Bakers' Exhibition.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
„ 13–20	International Tobacco Exhibition.	London (White City).
„ 16–26	Furniture Trades Exhibition.	Manchester (City Hall).
Sept. 17 to Oct. 1	Building Trades Exhibition.	London (Olympia).
Sept. 20–25	Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Exhibition.	London. (Royal Agricultural Hall).
Sept. (end)	Radio Exhibition.	London (Olympia).
Autumn	British Artificial Silk Exhibition.	London.
Oct. 2–12	Inventions Exhibition.	London (Central Hall).
„ 8–10	Shoe and Leather Fair.	London (Royal Agricultural Hall).
„ 16–25	The Motor Show.	London (Olympia).
Oct. 24 to Nov. 1	Imperial Fruit Show.	Birmingham.
Nov. 12–22	Scottish Radio Exhibition.	Edinburgh.
Nov. 29 to Dec. 9	International Cycle and Motor-Cycle Show.	London (Olympia).

(5) FESTIVALS.

DATE.	EVENT.	HELD AT
Jan. (Last Week)	Uphellya Festival (Celebrating the New Year in Torchlight Procession),	Fancy Dress with Lerwick, Shetland.
Mar. 10–13	Carlisle Musical Festival.	Carlisle.
April 21 to May 24	Shakespeare Birthday Festival.	Stratford-upon-Avon.
April 26 to May 3	Glasgow Musical Festival.	Glasgow (St. Andrew's Hall).
May 7–10	Cheltenham Spa Musical Festival.	Cheltenham.
„ 12–17	Musical Festival. Feis Ceoil (All Ireland).	Dublin.
„ 17–24	Brighton Musical Festival.	Brighton.
„ 22–24	Scarborough Musical Festival.	Scarborough.
„ 28–31	Norfolk Musical Festival.	Norwich.
„	Harlech Musical Festival.	Harlech.

FESTIVALS.

Date.	Event.	Held at
July 7 to Sept. 13	Shakespeare Festival.	Stratford-upon-Avon.
Aug.	Welsh National Eisteddfod.	Llanelly, S. Wales.
,, 2	Strathallan Highland Games.	Bridge of Allan (Causeway Head).
,, 4–17	English Folk Dance Society.	Norwich.
,, 4–9	Pageant. Lancaster Priory.	Lancaster.
,, 19–31	Malvern Festival (Bernard Shaw's Plays).	Malvern.
,, 26	Lochabar Games.	Fort William, Scotland.
,, 29–30	Cowal Highland Gathering.	Dunoon.
Sept.	Highland Gathering (Scottish Dancing, Bagpipe Playing, Tossing the Caber).	Braemar, Scotland.
,, 8	Three Choirs Festival.	Hereford.
,, 18–19	Northern Meeting, Highland Games.	Inverness.
,, (2nd Week)	Argyllshire Highland Gathering (Highland Games, and in the Evening fashionable Balls in Highland costume)	Oban.
Sept. 27	Annual Brass Band Contest.	London (Crystal Palace).
,,	Highland Gathering.	Blair Atholl.
,, (3rd Week)	Aboyne Games.	Aboyne.
Sept. 3rd Week)	Canterbury Festival.	Canterbury.
Oct. 10–11	Leicester Musical Festival.	Leicester.
,, 20–25	Blackpool Musical Festival.	Blackpool.
,, 22–25	Norwich Musical Festival.	Norwich.

(6) LOCAL CELEBRATIONS AND OLD-WORLD CUSTOMS.

Date.	Event.	Held at
Mar. 4 Shrovetide.	Street Football (Day of popular merry-making).	Ashbourne.
Mar. 4	"Tossing the Pancake." (Ancient custom at Westminster School, on Shrove Tuesday.)	London.
,, 31	"Oranges and Lemons" presented to the children at St. Clement Dane's Church, by children of Danish descent.	London.
April 22 (Easter Tuesday)	Street Football. (Played through the streets of the Town, with hundreds of players on each side).	Workington, Cumberland.
May 1	Crowning the May Queen.	England.
,, 1	May Day Service on Magdalen Tower at Sunrise.	Oxford.
,, 8	"Furry Dance." (Dancing through the houses in the village—in at the front door, out at the back.)	Helston, Cornwall.
,,	Well-Dressing with Flowers.	Tissington.
June	"Riding of the Marches." (Mounted Procession goes round the boundaries of the Parish.)	Hawick, Scotland.
,,	Great Well-Dressing.	Buxton.
July	Ancient Tynwald Ceremony. (Almost the last survival of an ancient open-air National Parliament.)	Isle-of-Man.
,, 26	Rush Bearing. (Commemoration of days when rushes were laid on the Church floor.)	Ambleside, Lake District.
Aug. (Sat. nearest Aug. 5)	Rush Bearing Festival.	Grasmere, Lake District.
Aug. (3rd Thurs.)	Grasmere Sports (Cumberland Wrestling, Guide Races).	Grasmere, Lake District.

Date.	Event.	Held at
Sept.	Barnet Fair (three days). (Old Horse Fair).	Barnet, near London.
,,	Widecombe Fair (Associated with the Song).	Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon.
,,	400 year old Dance of the Deer Men (Horn Dance).	Abbots Bromley, Staffs.
Oct. 3	Goose Fair, and day of popular merry-making.	Nottingham.
,, 12	Mop Fair. (Ceremonies include Roasting an Ox whole).	Stratford-upon-Avon.
,, 13	Oyster Feast (Opening of the Oyster Season),	Colchester.
,, 31	Hallowe'en.	Throughout Scotland and Ireland.
Nov. 5	Guy Fawkes' Day. (Commemorating the attempt to blow up Parliament in 1605.)	Lewes, and throughout England.
Dec. 31	Hogmanay. (Ceremony of the coming of the New Year. The first person to cross the threshold supposed to bring luck and plenty).	Scotland.

SEASONS FOR HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Black Game, August 20th to December 10th.

Wild Duck, August 1st to March 1st.

Fox Hunting, November 1st to April 30th (about).

Grouse Shooting, August 12th to December 10th.

Hare Hunting, September 15th to February 28th (about).

Hare Shooting, August 12th to April 20th (Ireland only); no close season England and Scotland.

Otter Hunting, Mid-April to Mid-September.

Partridge Shooting, September 1st to February 1st.

Pheasant Shooting, October 1st to February 1st.

Pigeon and Plover, August 1st to March 1st.

Stag Hunting and Stag Shooting, August 12th to October 12th.

Snipe, Teal, Widgeon, Wild Birds, and Woodcock, August 1st to March 1st.

Game and Gun Licences expire July 31st.

Game Licences, First Half, expire November 30th.

Dog Licences expire December 31st.

DIMENSIONS OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

Visitors making a tour of the Cathedral towns will find the following table of use.

Measurements are given in feet.	Total Length	Length of Nave	Width of Nave (incl. Aisles)	Height of Nave	Length of Transept	Height of Central Tower	Height of West Towers	Total Area in Sq. ft.
Bristol ...	300	125	69	52	115	123	107	22,556
Canterbury	517	188	72	80	156	235	178	43,294
Carlisle ...	204	39¼	62	72	121	110	—	15,270
Chester ...	345	150	73	73	182	127	—	31,550
Chichester ...	376	155	90	61	130½	271	92	28,500
Durham ...	469½	205	80	72¾	172	218	144½	44,602
Ely	520½	208	77	86	178½	170	215	46,000
Exeter ...	383	150	72	68	140	145	—	29,600
Gloucester...	420	180	86	68	149	225	—	30,600
Hereford ...	342	158½	73½	64	146	140	50	33,318
Lichfield ...	371	173	67	57	149	258	198	27,720
Lincoln ...	481	215	80	82	223	271	206	37,200
Liverpool ...	482	344	87	116	197	342	200	101,000
Norwich ...	399	253	72	69½	173	313	—	34,800
Oxford ...	179	102	53	41½	115	144	—	12,915
Peterboro' ...	426	230	81	80½	182	124	177	39,591
Ripon ...	270	133	87	94	133	121	121	25,280
Rochester ...	305½	118	63	55	120	156	—	23,300
St. Albans ...	520½	275½	77¾	70	175½	149	—	39,200
St. Paul's ...	479	200	102	89	250	365	222	59,700
Salisbury ...	449	195	82	81	206	404	130	43,515
Southwell ...	318	185	72	70	128	105	149	26,000
Truro ...	275	135	62	70	111	250	204	23,200
Wells ...	383	131	82	67	135	165	125	29,070
Winchester	526	250	88	78	208	150	—	53,480
Worcester ...	400	178	75	68	126	196	—	33,200
York... ...	486	212	104½	99½	223½	213	202	60,952

WHERE TO STAY

WHERE TO SHOP

Readers should turn to page iv and the following pages for names of Advertisers

Consult also the Section at the Back of the book

Which is headed Local Classified Advertisements

G2

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

LONDON.

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ROYAL MAIL LINE CRUISES

TO

WEST INDIES, MEDITERRANEAN
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BALTIC, ETC.

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PUBLIC LIBRARIES

LONDON.

London, the capital of the British Empire, is situated on the river Thames, about 40 m. from its mouth. It is the largest City in the world ; the administrative County of London and Greater London combined have a population of 8,000,000, nearly a sixth of the total population of Great Britain.

The Thames flows through London from west to east, cutting it into two. Nearly all the sights and buildings of interest to the tourist are confined to the northern half, and in a fairly small area comprising the West-End and the City at that. The West-End, generally speaking, is the fashionable and residential quarter. The City is devoted to finance, shipping, and big business.

The visitor is apt to be confused by the division of London into districts, such as Mayfair, Chelsea, Soho, Bloomsbury, Pimlico, St. John's Wood, and so on, without any apparent topographical reason for so doing. To the Londoner, each of these districts has a more or less fixed boundary and a definite character. What is even more confusing to visitors is the London habit of directing strangers by the points of the compass—telling them to go south from Ludgate Circus, say, rather than directing them along definite streets.

How to Travel in London :

CABS : —Generally known as *Taxis*, or *Taxi-cabs*, ply for hire in large numbers in the streets, or may be found at the cab-ranks. They attend at a private address or hotel when telephoned for. The amount to be paid is automatically indicated by the taximeter. The basis of the charge is 9d. per mile, with a minimum of 6d. for journeys not exceeding two-thirds of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding 7½ minutes. An extra charge of 3d. per article is made for packages carried outside. A charge of 6d. per head per journey is made for each additional person beyond two. A tip of from 3d. to 6d. should be given.

HANSOMS (two-wheeled horse-cabs), are now rarely seen, but ply here and there in the West-End.

PRIVATE HIRE :—Motor-cars may be hired at a rate of about 30/- for two hours, or proportionately less for a day or half a day. The charge for taking a person or party to and from a dinner or theatre is about 25/-.

OMNIBUSES :—Generally known as 'Buses. The services are run along numbered routes. Each 'bus has a number prominently displayed which corresponds to the number of the route in the route

UNDERGROUND
RAILWAYS OF LONDON
TO Ruislip Manor Ruislip Ickenham Hillingdon and Uxbridge
TO Match End for Pinner Carpenders Park Bushey and Oxhey Watford (High Street) Watford Junction
TO Stepney Green Mile End Bow Road Bromley Westham Plaistow Upton Park East Ham Barking and Southend
NORTH HARROW
WEST HARROW
HARROW ON THE HILL
RAYNERS LANE
EASTCOTE
SOUTH HARROW
SUDBURY HILL
SUDBURY TOWN
ALPERTON
HARROW AND WEALDSTONE
KENTON
NORTHWICK PARK & KENTON
PRESTON ROAD
WEMBLEY PARK
NORTH WEMBLEY
NEASDEN & KINGSBURY
DOLLIS HILL
WEMBLEY FOR SUDBURY
STONEBRIDGE PARK
HARLESDEN
WILLESDEN GREEN
KILBURN BRONDESBURY
WEST HAMPSTEAD
FINCHLEY ROAD
KENSAL GREEN
QUEENS PARK
KILBURN PARK
PARK ROYAL
NORTH ACTON
WILLESDEN JUNCTION (NEW STATION)
WESTBOURNE PARK
MAIDA VALE
WARWICK AVENUE
LADBROKE GROVE
ROYAL OAK
PADDINGTON (FOR G.W.R.)
LATIMER ROAD
BAYSWATER
NORTH EALING
WEST ACTON
EAST ACTON
EALING BROADWAY
EALING COMMON
UXBRIDGE ROAD
WOOD LANE
SHEPHERDS BUSH
HOLLAND PARK
NOTTING HILL GATE
QUEENS ROAD
LANCASTER GATE
MARBLE ARCH
SOUTH EALING
NORTHFIELDS
ACTON TOWN
SOUTH ACTON
GOLDHAWK ROAD
TURNHALL GREEN
RAVENSCOURT PARK
BARONS COURT
ADDISON ROAD
EARLS COURT
HIGH STREET KENSINGTON
GLOUCESTER ROAD
HYDE PARK CORNER
BOSTON MANOR
CHISWICK PARK
STAMFORD BROOK
GUNNERSBURY
HAMMERSMITH
WEST KENSINGTON
SOUTH KENSINGTON
SLOANE SQUARE
WEST BROMPTON
OSTERLEY
KEW GARDENS
RICHMOND
WALHAM GREEN
PARSONS GREEN
PUTNEY BRIDGE
EAST PUTNEY
SOUTHFIELDS
WIMBLEDON PARK
WIMBLEDON
MOUNSLOW WEST
MOUNSLOW CENTRAL
MOUNSLOW EAST
EDGWARE
BURNT OAK
COLINDALE
HENDON (CENTRAL)
BRENT
GOLDERS GREEN
HAMPSTEAD
BELSIZE PARK
SWISS COTTAGE
CHALK FARM
CAMDEN TOWN
MARLBORO ROAD
ST JOHNS WOOD
BAKER STREET
GREAT PORTLAND STREET
MARYLEBONE (FOR LANE'S)
BISHOPS ROAD
REGENTS PARK
OXFORD CIRCUS
EDGWARE ROAD
PRAED ST
BOND ST
PICCADILLY
DOVER ST
DOWN ST
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
WESTMINSTER
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
BROMPTON ROAD
VICTORIA (FOR S.R.)
ST JAMES' PARK
LAMBETH (NORTH)
ELEPHANT & CASTLE
KENNINGTON (NEW STREET)
OVAL
STOCKWELL
CLAPHAM NORTH
CLAPHAM COMMON
CLAPHAM SOUTH
BALHAM
TRINITY ROAD (TOOTING BEC)
TOOTING BROADWAY
COLLIERS WOOD
SOUTH WIMBLEDON
MORDEN
HIGHGATE
TUFNELL PARK
KENTISH TOWN
CALEDONIAN ROAD
MORNINGTON CRESCENT
EUSTON (FOR LNER)
EUSTON SQUARE
GOODGE ST
BRITISH MUSEUM
TOTTENHAM COURT RD
WARREN ST
LEICESTER SQUARE
COVENT GARDEN
STRAND (FOR S.R.)
TEMPLE
CHARING CROSS (FOR S.R.)
WATERLOO (FOR S.R.)
LAMBETH (NORTH)
BLACKFRIAR
CANNON STREET (FOR S.R.)
LONDON BRIDGE (FOR S.R.)
BOROUGH
MANSION HOUSE
BANK
ALDWYCH
HOLBORN
ALDGATE
ALDGATE EAST
MARK LANE
MONUMENT
POST OFFICE
ST MARYS
MOORGATE (FOR LIVERPOOL STREET)
LIVERPOOL STREET
WHITECHAPEL (FOR LONDON)
OLD STREET
ANGEL
FARRINGDON
ALDERSGATE
RUSSELL SQUARE
CHANCERY LANE
YORK ROAD
KINGS CROSS ST PANCRAS (FOR LNER & MSR)
CANONBURY & ESSEX ROAD
HIGHBURY & ISLINGTON
DRAYTON PARK
HOLLOWAY ROAD
GILLESPIE ROAD
FINSBURY PARK
Interchange Stations . . . . O
7/26 FHS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

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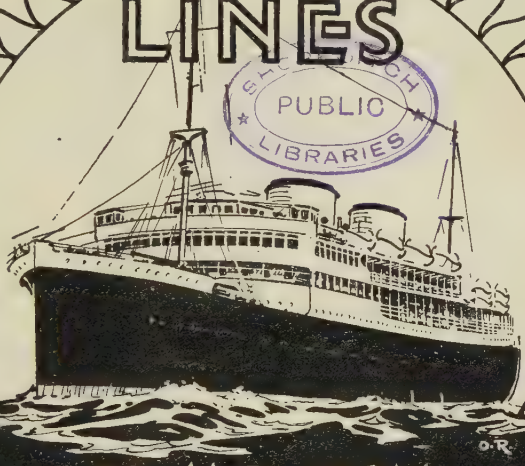

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114, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

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Pictorial Map of London

Consult also the Section at the back of the book where the Local Advertisements are Classified.

Readers should turn to page iv and the following pages for names of Advertisers and Classifications.

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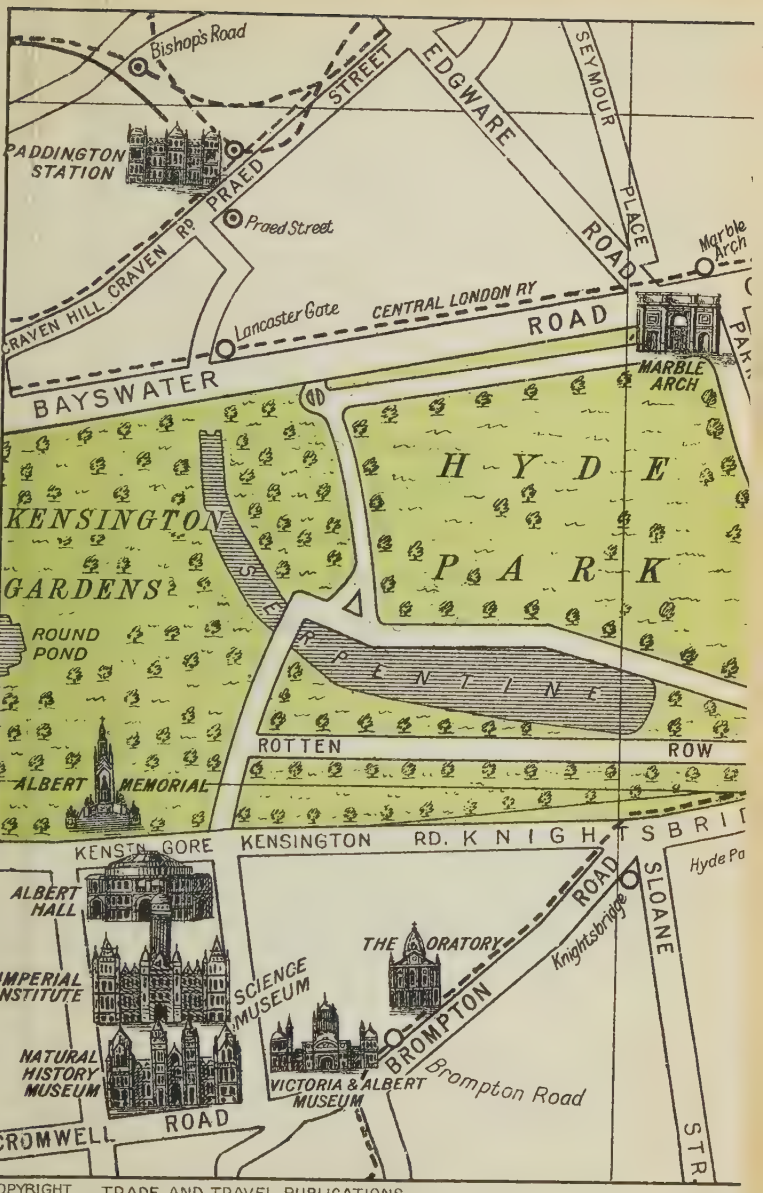

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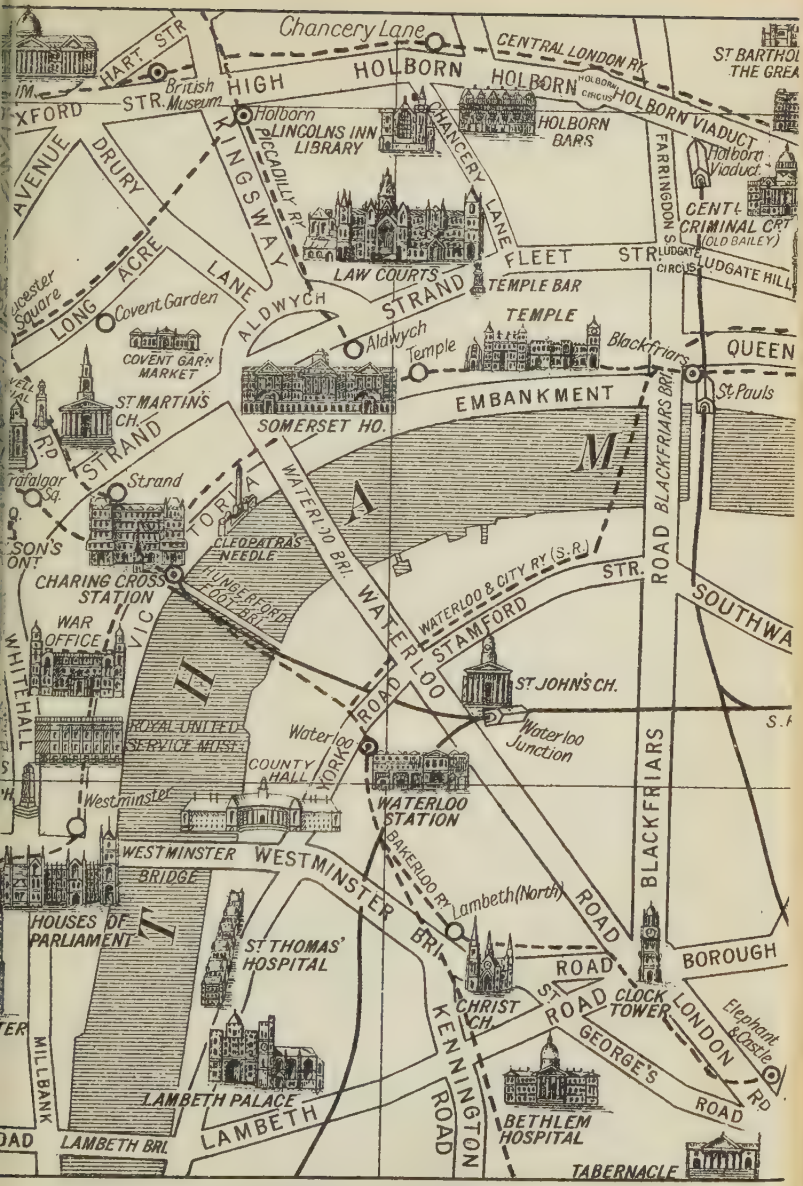
PICTORIAL MAP


Chancery Lane
CENTRAL LONDON RY.
HART STR
British Museum
HIGH HOLBORN
HOLBORN
HOLBORN CIRCUS
HOLBORN VIADUCT
ST BARTHOL THE GREA
XFORD STR.
Holborn
LINCOLNS INN LIBRARY
CHANCERY LANE
HOLBORN BARS
FARRINGDON S.
Holborn Viaduct
AVENUE
DRURY
KINGSWAY
PICCADILLY RY.
CENTL CRIMINAL CRT (OLD BAILEY)
LONG ACRE
LANE
LAW COURTS
FLEET STR.
LUDGATE CIRCUS
LUDGATE HILL
Leicester Square
Covent Garden
ALDWYCH
STRAND
TEMPLE BAR
TEMPLE
COVENT GARN MARKET
Aldwych
Temple
Blackfriars
QUEEN
ST MARTIN'S CH.
SOMERSET HO.
EMBANKMENT
St Pauls
RD.
STRAND
Trafalgar Sq.
Strand
VICTORIA
WATERLOO BRI.
BLACKFRIARS BRI.
ROAD
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE
CHARING CROSS STATION
HUNGERFORD FOOT BRI.
WATERLOO & CITY RY (S.R.)
STR.
SOUTHWA
WAR OFFICE
WHITEHALL
STAMFORD
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Tramways :—There are no tramways in the West-End or the City. They are of little use to the tourist who does not wish to visit suburban and outer London, but are very cheap. All trams bear route numbers. Maps of the routes may be obtained from the London County Council Tramways, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Underground Railways :—A fairly cheap, easy and swift way of travelling about London is by the underground electric railways. These include the *Tube Railways*, running at a depth of from 20 to 180 feet, and the shallow *Metropolitan* and *Metropolitan District Railways*. Where these lines intersect, the stations are connected with each other by subways.

The Metropolitan has an important line encircling inner London—the *Inner Circle*. The Metropolitan District Railway, known familiarly as "the District," has lines radiating out from the Inner Circle to the various suburbs. On both these lines there are first and third class carriages. Trains run until about 12.30 a.m.

The tube railways have lifts or moving stairways (escalators) from the street level down to the platforms. Carriages are all one class, but some are non-smoking compartments. Trains run till about 1 a.m. Hand luggage is allowed on all railways.

River Steamers.—River steamers run during the Summer only. They ply daily from Westminster Bridge to *Kew*, *Richmond*, and *Hampton Court*. There is no service between Westminster Bridge and Greenwich, but during the summer evenings launches run trips from Westminster Bridge to Tower Bridge and back for the moderate fare of 1/-. There are daily sailings, except on Fridays, from the Tower Bridge to Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, Clacton, Yarmouth, and the East Coast pleasure resorts. Announcements will be found in the daily papers.

Lost Property :—All lost property found in taxis, trams, or 'buses is taken to the Lost Property Office, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E. 1 (reached by Nos. 77 or 177 'buses from Whitehall), where it can be redeemed on payment of 2s. 6d. per £ of the value, except in the case of jewellery or money, when the charge is 3s. per £. Office hours, 10-4, including Saturday.

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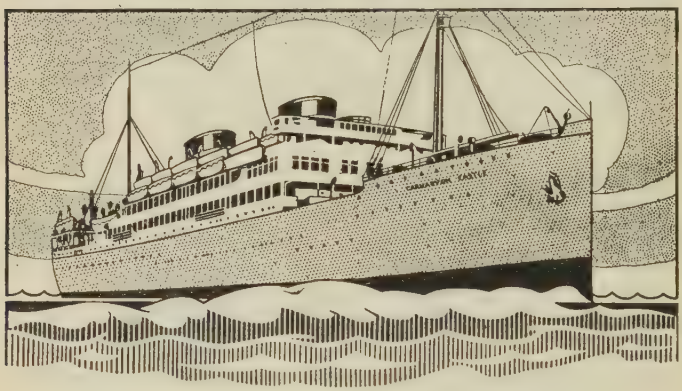

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Crossing the Streets :—

London streets are congested with traffic, and it is wise to take every precaution when crossing. The pedestrian should only cross at those spots provided with an island refuge half way across the street.

Visitors are reminded that traffic in England proceeds along the left of the road. Look *right* before you cross. Further, many streets in London now are one-way traffic streets. It is often forgotten that traffic is now found going in the same direction on both sides of the islands. This warning has special force in Trafalgar Square, Hyde Park Corner, Parliament Square, Marble Arch, and by the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace. Many important streets in the West-End are now one-way streets.

Where to Stay :

Hotels : —Railway hotels near the termini : *Charing Cross*, Charing Cross Station ; *Midland Grand*, St. Pancras Station ; *Great Central*, Marylebone Station ; *Great Northern*, King's Cross ; *Euston*, Euston Station ; *Great Western*, Paddington Station ; *Grosvenor*, Victoria Station ; *Cannon Street*, Cannon Street Station ; *Great Eastern*, Liverpool Street. Average charges : Rooms, from 7/6. Lunch, 4/6. Dinner, 6/6.

First Class Hotels.

(1) Approximate charges : Rooms, from 20/- to 30/-. Luncheons, 8/6. Dinner, 12/6.

Ritz, Piccadilly and Arlington Street ; *Claridges*, Brook Street ; *Berkeley*, 77, Piccadilly ; *Carlton*, Haymarket and Pall Mall ; *Piccadilly*, Piccadilly and Regent Street ; *May Fair*, Berkeley Street ; *Park Lane* and *Green Park Hotels*, both facing the Green Park ; *Grosvenor House*, Park Lane ; *Connaught*, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square ; *Savoy*, in the Strand.

(2) Approximate charges : Rooms, from 10/6. Luncheons, 4/6 to 6/-. Dinner, 7/6 to 10/6.

Curzon, Curzon Street ; *Princes*, *Jules*, and *Cavendish Hotels*, all in Jermyn Street.

(3) Approximate charges : Rooms, from 8/6. Luncheons, from 4/6. Dinners, 6/6.

Regent Palace, near Piccadilly ; *Strand Palace*, the Strand ; *Waldorf*, Aldwych ; *Metropole* and *Victoria Hotels*, in Northumberland Avenue.

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(4) Approximate charges: Room and breakfast, 10/6. Luncheons, 3/-. Dinners, 4/6.

Howard, Norfolk Street; *Arundel*, Arundel Street; *Loudoun* and *Norfolk*, Surrey Street; *Rubens*, 39, Buckingham Palace Road; *Goring*, 15, Ebury Street; *Belgravia*, Grosvenor Gardens; *Hyde Park*, *Hans Crescent*, and *Alexandra*, in Knightsbridge; *Langham*, Portland Place; *Russell*, *Imperial*, Russell Square; *First Avenue*, High Holborn; *Shaftesbury Hotel*, Great St. Andrew Street.

Temperance Hotels:—

Average charges; Room, breakfast and bath, 8/6. Lunch, 2/6 to 3/-. Dinner, 4/-.

All in Bloomsbury:—*Bonnington*, Southampton Row; *Ivanhoe*, Bloomsbury Street; *Kenilworth*, Great Russell Street; *Kingsley*, Hart Street; *Thackeray*, Great Russell Street; *Waverley*, Southampton Row; *Dyne House*, 22-4, Gordon Street.

Dinner, Dance and Cabaret:

Meals can be obtained at the hotels, but many visitors prefer to lunch and dine out.

Restaurants:—The best, costliest and most fashionable are those at the first class hotels (*see above*). The tendency is to dine later and many of the principal hotels and restaurants run a special dinner in addition to the ordinary dinner. An entertainment is given at the *Trocadero Restaurant*, and the two best dance-bands in London may be heard at the *Kit-Cat Restaurant* in the Haymarket and the *Savoy Hotel* in the Strand. Two of the very smartest hotels in London must not be forgotten, the *Berkeley* in Berkeley Street, the rendezvous of Society and its debutantes, and the *May Fair* in Stratton Street. The latter is one of the most up-to-date hotels in the world. The comfortable lounge is a popular rendezvous in the afternoon and before dinner. It is furnished as a ship's lounge with the waiters in stewards' dress. *Grosvenor House*, in Park Lane, the *Splendide* and the *Ritz hotels* in Piccadilly are fashionable haunts, and Sunday night at *Claridge's* attracts a smart crowd. Other popular places include the *Café de Paris*, the *Hungarian Restaurant*, the *Café Anglais*, and *Kettner's* in Soho, which was a favourite resort of King Edward VII. *Soso's*, in Burlington Gardens, on the site of the famous old Bristol Bar, is London's latest dinner and supper restaurant.

Other popular places are the *Criterion*, in Piccadilly Circus; *Hatchett's*, 67A, Piccadilly; *Imperial*, *Veerasawmy's*, and *Verrey's*, Nos. 60, 99, 229, Regent Street; *Jules*, 85, Jermyn Street; *Pagani's*, 42, Great Portland Place; and *Romano's* and *Gatti's* in the Strand.

An excellent restaurant, *Bellometti's*, has recently been opened in Soho Square, in the house once occupied by De Quincey.

The section of the West End of London known as Soho provides numerous attractive restaurants, such as *Genaro's* in New Compton Street, famous for its Italian cooking, as is also the *Ristoranti* and the *Isola-Bella* in Frith Street, with its wall frescoes by Italian painters. The *Restaurant Escargots Bien Venu* in Greek Street provides excellent French cooking and is an interesting example of a restored Adams house. Other restaurants worth a visit are the *Florence*, the *Comedy*, the *Restaurant d'Italie* and the *Ivy*, and for an extremely reasonable and amusing meal a visit to the *Diner Français* in Old Compton Street is worth the 2s. 6d. charged for dinner. The *Holborn Restaurant* in Kingsway and *Frascati's* in Oxford Street are both luxurious restaurants of world-wide reputation, as are also *Scott's* at the top of the Haymarket and the *Café Royal* in Regent Street.

After the theatre the established cabarets attract their patrons. All the cabarets provide attractive entertainments and good dancing. The *Trocadero* and *Piccadilly Grills* are popular resorts for after-theatre shows, and a bright cabaret can always be seen at *Prince's* in Piccadilly.

By way of contrast lunch should be taken at one of the famous chop-houses. *Ye Olde Cock* in Fleet Street has a reputation dating back to 1549, and was a resort of Charles Dickens. *The Cheshire Cheese* is associated with Dr. Johnson ; *The George and Vulture* in Lombard Street, is another Dickens house, and *Gow's* in the Strand has borne a sound reputation for oysters and good English food for over 100 years. *The George*, in the Borough, is typically English. *Simpson's* in the Strand and Cheapside are both worth a visit, and at the latter the old ceremony of " Guessing the Cheese " is still carried out. *Sweeting's*, 158, Cheapside, and *Pimm's*, 3, Poultry, are both famous for their fish. *Ring and Brymer's*, 15, Cornhill, is noted for its turtle soup and punch.

Cheap and popular places are run by *Lyons & Co.*, the *Express Dairy Company*, and the *Aerated Bread Company* (A.B.C.).

Tea Rooms :—

The palm-courts and the lounges of the best hotels are the most fashionable places for afternoon tea. There are also *Rumpelmayer's*, 72, St. James's Street ; the *Criterion* and the *Trocadero ; Buzzard*, 197, Oxford Street ; *Stewart's*, corner of Piccadilly and Old Bond Street ; *Barbellion* (for its chocolate), 79, New Bond Street ; *Fuller* (American sweets), 206 & 209, Regent Street, 358, Strand, 31, Kensington High St., etc. Small, good tea-shops may be found almost anywhere.

Where to Shop.

The visitor who proposes to do much shopping in London would do well to consult some English friend who knows the shopping quarters well. Many of the very best London shops are not widely known to the general public, and are often small but exclusive. It has been remarked that the specialised shops where the very best articles are obtained, are nearly always "just off" this or that well known street.

Probably the most expensive shopping centre in London is Bond Street and the immediate neighbourhood, which includes Hanover Square. The best centre for general shopping is Oxford Circus, a good starting off point for Oxford Street, with its great drapery stores, and Regent Street, with its magnificent miscellany of first class shops. Another important shopping centre lies in Knightsbridge, Sloane Street, the Brompton Road, and the Kensington High Street. There is a good deal of miscellaneous shopping done in the Strand, High Holborn, Holborn Circus, Cheapside, Ludgate Hill, and St. Paul's Churchyard.

Amusements :

Since 1916 an entertainment tax has been levied on the prices charged for seats at theatres, music halls, kinemas, greyhound-racing, dirt-track racing, and other forms of entertainment. It amounts to about 2d. in the shilling.

THEATRES :—

London has some fifty theatres and an equal number of music-halls. Performances begin at the theatres at from 8 p.m. to 8.40 p.m. Two or three matinees a week are usually given. Most of the Music Halls have two houses in the evening, one beginning at 6.15 p.m., and the other at 9.15 p.m.

Prices vary. They are, at an average, 12/- for the orchestral stalls ; 5/9 to 8/6 for dress circle ; 4/9 to 5/9 for the upper circle ; 3/- to 3/6 for the seats behind the stalls (the pit), and 1/3 to 1/6 for the gallery. Seats in the pit and gallery are not usually booked in advance.

Seats can be obtained either by telephoning the theatre direct and booking them, or from the offices of the numerous ticket agents. Advertisements of the plays and shows running at the moment appear in all the newspapers.

CINEMAS :—

Prices, in the West End, run from 1/- to 5/9. Continuous performances are usually given from about 2.30 to 11 p.m.

CABARET AND DANCE :—

Social distractions after the theatre are given in the form of cabaret entertainments and dancing at the leading hotels. Many restaurants in the West End give "thés dansants," "diners dansants," and "soupers dansants." There is dancing also at the *Embassy Club*, 6, Old Bond Street ; *Ciro's Club*, Orange Street, Leicester Square ; the *Kit Cat Club*, Haymarket, etc., and at most of the large hotels.

Cabaret Shows are given at the *Piccadilly Restaurant*, the *Hotel Metropole*, *Prince's Restaurant*, the *Café de Paris*, Coventry Street, the *Cavour Restaurant*, etc.

OTHER AMUSEMENTS.

A scrutiny of the daily newspapers will disclose many other popular amusements. There are, for example, a number of Ice and Roller Skating Rinks, and during the season large crowds attend the various places in and around London where Dirt Track races and Greyhound races are held. During the autumn, winter and spring there are football matches, and during the summer important cricket matches at Lords and tennis at Wimbledon.

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Pall Mall (*Sloane* 5064).
Strand (*City* 5172).
Tottenham Court Road (*Museum* 9769).

CHEMISTS.

John Bell & Croydon, 50, Wigmore Street, W. 1. (*Welbeck* 5555).
Boots Cash Chemist, Criterion Buildings, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1 (*Regent* 4761).

RESTAURANT.

Lyons Corner House, Coventry Street, W. 1, and Strand Corner House, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

MESSENGER OFFICE.

District Messenger Co., 4, Charing Cross, W.C. 2

Packing and Forwarding Agents.

PITT & SCOTT, 90, Regent St., W. 1.

Scholastic.

Visitors desiring information regarding schools, tutors, governesses or general advice concerning educational facilities in Great Britain or abroad are recommended to consult one of the leading Educational Agents in London.

The following is a list of reliable firms for the purpose :—

Messrs. Gabbitas, Thring & Co., 36, Sackville St., W. 1. Telephone—*Regent* 5878.

Messrs. Truman & Knightley, Ltd., 61, Conduit St., W. 1. Telephone—*Gerrard* 3272-83.

Burrows' Scholastic and Parents' Advisory Bureau, Central House, 45, Kingsway, W.C. 2. Telephone—*Regent* 1146.

Messrs. Hoopers, Ltd., 233, Regent St., W. 1. Telephone—*Grosvenor* 1922.

London Houses of Historical Interest.

The former residences of famous people are indicated by tablets affixed to the outside wall by the London County Council.

The following is a selection from the list of 117 houses so marked :—

Adam, Robert and James, lived at 4, Adelphi Terrace.
Beaconsfield, Lord, died at 19, Curzon Street, Mayfair.
Browning, Robert, lived at 19, Warwick Crescent, Paddington.
Burke, Edmund, 37, Gerrard Street, Soho.
Byron, Lord, 24, Holles Street, Cavendish Square.
Carlyle, Thomas, lived at 33, Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road, also 24, Cheyne Row, Chelsea.
Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of, Pitt House, North End, Hampstead.
Cobden, Richard, died at 23, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.
Coleridge, Samuel T., lived at 71, Berners Street.
Cook, Captain, 88, Mile End Road.
Darwin, Charles, lived at 110, Gower Street.
Dickens, Charles, lived at 48, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square (now a Dickens Museum).
Eliot, George, Holly Lodge, 31, Wimbledon Park Road.
Faraday, Michael, 48, Blandford Street, Portman Square.
Gladstone, W. E., 73, Harley Street, and 10, St. James's Square.
Goldsmith, Oliver, lived at 2, Brick Court, Middle Temple Lane.
Handel, Geo. Frederick, 25, Brook Street.
Huxley, T. H., 4, Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood.
Johnson, Dr., lived at 17, Gough Square, Fleet Street.
Keats, John, Memorial House, Hampstead.
Lamb, Charles, lived at 64, Duncan Terrace, Islington.

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Lytton, Lord, was born at 31, Baker Street, Portman Square.
Macaulay, Lord, Holly Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington.
Millais, Sir John, 7, Cromwell Place, Kensington.
Milton, John, 125, Bunhill Row.
Nelson, Lord, lived at 147, New Bond Street.
Newton, Sir Isaac, lived at 87, Jermyn Street.
Nightingale, Florence, 10, South Street, Park Lane.
Pepys, Samuel, lived at 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.
Pitt, William, lived at 14, York Place, Portman Square (now 120 Baker Street).
Reade, Charles, lived at 70, Knightsbridge, S.W.
Ruskin, John, lived at 54, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square.
Spencer, Herbert, 37, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate.
Stephenson, Robert, died at 34, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park.
Tennyson, Lord, lived at 225, Hampstead Road.
Thackeray, W. M., lived at 36, Onslow Square, South Kensington.
Wesley, John, 47, City Road (now a Museum).

Seeing London :

The best way of seeing London, for those who do not intend staying more than a week or so, is to join the tours arranged by the many travel agencies. These tours have the disadvantage of being superficial, but they make it possible for the visitor to see the maximum number of interesting places in the minimum amount of time. These organised tours are much more satisfactory if the tourist takes the trouble to read up the places to be seen before they are visited. This section of the book has been designed to give the sight-seer the salient facts about each of the places he is likely to visit.

Tours around London are arranged, at very modest prices, by the following :—

American Express Co., 6, Haymarket, London, S.W. 1 ; Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, London, W. 1 ; Frames' Tours, Ltd., 118 & 92, Southampton Row, W.C. 1 ; the Polytechnic Touring Association, Ltd., 309, Regent St., W. ; Pickfords, Ltd., 53-54, Haymarket, S.W. 1 ; Fraser McLean Co., 27, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1 ; Travellers Limited, Regent Street, W. 1.

Each of these issues a booklet detailing the tours made and the prices charged. All these tours take the visitor to much the same places, but along widely different routes. We have refrained from choosing any single set of routes, because visitors travelling by other routes would find the system unsatisfactory. We have preferred to describe the sights under group headings—The Four Great Sights, The Museums, Parks and Open Places, etc., so that the reader may refer to the index, under London, for each separate building as he comes to it.

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THE FOUR GREAT SIGHTS.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY—HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—THE TOWER—ST. PAULS.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

NEAREST STATION : *Westminster* (District Railway). All omnibuses plying down Whitehall from Charing Cross pass by or near the Abbey.

ADMISSION : The Abbey is free to visitors except on Sunday and during the hours of service. There are services daily at 8, 9.30 (for the boys of Westminster School), 10, and 3, so the best hours for visitors are from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. In winter visitors are not admitted after 3. On Sunday the services are at 8, 10.15, 3, and in summer at 6.30. The Chapels and Ambulatory are free on Monday. On other days tickets, 6d. each, should be obtained from a verger at the Poets' Corner. Visitors are then conducted in parties starting every ¼ hr. from the South Gate to the Ambulatory. The same verger provides tickets to view the *Wax Figures* (3d. on Sun., 6d. other days), and the *Norman Undercroft* (3d.). The *Chapter House* is open every day. The *Chamber of the Pyx* is open, free, on Tuesdays and Fridays only.

OFFICIAL GUIDES may be engaged within the church : 6/- the hour for a party of from 1 to 4 persons, 10/- the hour for parties of from 4 to 8 persons. This charge is inclusive of entrances to the various places.

HISTORY OF THE ABBEY :—The site on which the Abbey now stands was at one time an island among the marshes. There is a tradition that a church was built by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, on this Thorney Isle, or Isle of Thorns, early in the seventh century, and that it was consecrated by St. Peter himself, who re-appeared on earth and rewarded the ferrymen who rowed him across the river with a miraculous draught of fish. The next record is of a church founded on the site about 740. In 1050 Edward the Confessor increased the number of monks from a dozen to 70 or 80, rebuilt the Abbey on a larger scale, and to it attached a royal residence. Little of this building now remains, but Edward himself was buried in the church. Henry III rebuilt most of the church as we now see it. His work included the eastern nave, transepts and five bays of the nave, and was consecrated in 1269, when Edward's body was moved to a new shrine behind the high altar. The work of building went on after Henry's death for over 200 years. Various changes were made from time to time, the latest being the remodelling of the facade of the N. transept about 1890.

From the time of Edward the Confessor until the reign of George III, the Abbey was frequently the burial place of Kings and Queens, but the Abbey is intimately associated with English history in many other ways. The early Parliaments assembled in the Chapter House for centuries. Every English sovereign since Harold (with the exception of Edward V, who was never crowned) has been

crowned in the Abbey. Here lie many of the illustrious dead—warriors and statesmen, poets and artists, the creators of the nation. " It seems," said Washington Irving, " as if the awful nature of the place presses down upon the soul, and hushes the beholder into noiseless reverence. We feel that we are surrounded by the congregated bones of the great men of past times who have filled the earth with their renown."

Tour of the Abbey :

The Abbey is usually entered by the North Door. The visitor is advised to look at the building as a whole to begin with, and to leave the inspection of the monuments until later. The Abbey is 513 ft. long, 200 ft. broad across the transepts, and 75 ft. broad across the aisles and nave. The nave is the loftiest Gothic nave in England, being no less than 200 ft. high. Above the pointed arches supporting it runs the triforium with its exquisite tracery. Higher still is the beautiful clerestory. There is a large rose-window in each transept, but there is little ancient glass in the Abbey. The general impression produced by the soaring columns of marble, the narrow pointed arches, the vaulted roof and array of stained glass is very beautiful, if considerably marred by the lack of proportion in some of the larger monuments.

The Grave of the Unknown Warrior is in the nave, near the west door. A slab in the pavement marks the tomb of the soldier brought from France and buried here on November 11th, 1920, as representative and symbol of all those hundreds of thousands of Britishers who sacrificed their lives in the Great War. He rests in earth brought from the battlefields, and on an adjacent pillar hangs the greatest honour the United States may confer upon any man,—the Congressional Medal of Honour.

*The Poets' Corner :—

" I have always observed," wrote Washington Irving, " that the visitors to the Abbey remain longest about the simple memorials in Poets' Corner. A kinder and fonder feeling takes the place of that cold curiosity or vague admiration with which they gaze on the splendid monuments of the great and the heroic. They linger about these as about the tombs of friends and companions."

The Poets' Corner is in the South Transept. Here may be found the memorials of all our greatest poets and writers, from Chaucer and Spenser down to Ruskin. The visitor should not make the mistake of thinking that all those commemorated are buried here. Few are actually buried in the Abbey. First, and greatest of them, is Chaucer, whose body lies under the stained glass window which bears the scenes from the " Canterbury Tales." He was buried at the Abbey, not in honour of his poetry, but simply because he happened to be Clerk of the Works at Westminster. Near by are

the graves of Tennyson and Browning; Francis Beaumont, the dramatist; Richard Hakluyt, of the "Voyages"; Michael Drayton, author of the "Polyolbion"; Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, and Henry Carey, translator of Dante, were all buried at this spot. Ben Jonson, who has a medallion in the Corner, was actually buried in the nave. A small stone in the pavement inscribed, "O Rare Ben Jonson" marks his grave.

**Chapel of Henry VII :—

"On entering, the eye is astonished by the pomp of architecture and the elaborate beauty of sculptured detail. The very walls are wrought into universal ornament, incrusted with tracery and scooped into niches crowded with the statues of saints and martyrs. Stone seems, by the cunning labour of the chisel, to have been robbed of its weight and density, suspended aloft as if by magic, and the fretted roof achieved with the wonderful minuteness and airy security of a cobweb."—Washington Irving.

This Chapel is the most exquisite example in England of the late-Perpendicular or Tudor Gothic, and is perhaps the most precious thing in the Abbey. The building of it began in 1502, but it was not completed until 1519, ten years after the King had died. When George I reconstituted the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in 1725, Henry VII's Chapel became the Chapel of the Order. No installation of knights was held after 1812 until 1913, when the old ceremony was revived in all its pomp and glory. The gorgeous banners, scarves, swords, and helmets of the knights are hung above the stalls.

At the eastern end is the tomb of Henry VII and his consort, Elizabeth of York. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, and the Princes murdered in the Tower are buried in the North Aisle.

From Henry VII's Chapel we pass into the North Ambulatory and up a few steps into the

Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor.

Here rest the bodies of five kings and six queens. The tombs still show some traces of the painted canopies, jewels, and mosaics, which once blazed in colour here before the mutilations at the Dissolution. To the centre is the marble and mosaic basis of the *Shrine of the Confessor (1066), put up by command of Henry III in 1269. This once carried a shrine of gold decorated with gold and jewelled images of kings and saints. Sick persons used to lie all night in the recesses at the base, hoping to be cured. On the north side lies his Queen, Editha (1075), and near by is the tomb of Edward I (1307), inscribed with the words Malleus Scotorum, "hammer of the Scots." This was opened in 1774, when the body was found to be 6 ft. 2 in. in length. Other kings and queens buried here are Henry III (1272), Queen Eleanor, first wife of Edward I (1290); Henry V, (1422), of Agincourt; Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III (1369); Edward III (1377); Richard II (1399), and his Queen, Anne of Bohemia.

At the western end of the Chapel is a screen carved with scenes from the life of the Confessor. Here also is the ***Coronation Chair,** perhaps the most famous piece of furniture in the world. It contains the stone of Scone brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297, and since that time used for the coronation of every English monarch. Scottish monarchs were crowned on the stone from time immemorial. Traditionally it is identified with Jacob's pillow at Bethel and afterwards with the " Stone of Destiny " on the hill of Tara, in Ireland.

The chair has left the Abbey twice only, when Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector, and when it was removed for safety during the war.

Wax Figures :—

The remarkable collection of wax figures is in a chamber above *Abbot Islip's Chapel.* These figures are of eminent people buried in the Abbey. In the Middle Ages it was the custom to carry wax effigies of the dead in the funeral procession, and some of these are preserved in the chamber. There are William and Mary in their coronation robes, the king standing on a cushion to increase his height. The oldest figures are those of General Monk and Charles II. The effigy of Nelson was not made for the funeral, but added to the collection at that time in order to attract visitors.

The *Chapter House is an octagonal chamber, with a single central pillar 35 ft. high and stone seats set all round. It was built between 1245 and 1253. Visitors are given felt overshoes to prevent any damage to the fine tile pavement.

It was here that the House of Commons met when it was separated from the House of Lords in 1282. The House continued to meet here until 1547, when it migrated to St. Stephens' Chapel. At the Dissolution both the Chapter House and the Chapel of the Pyx were retained under the jurisdiction of the Crown ; that is why both are shown to this day in the charge of policemen and not of the Abbey vergers.

The Chamber of the Pyx is entered through a massive door with seven locks. It was so named because in it was deposited the " pyx " or chest containing the Exchequer trial-plates of gold and silver used as standards of reference during the tests of the weight and fineness of the coins of the realm. These " trials of the pyx " are now held at the Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company. This is the most ancient part of the Abbey, being part of the Confessor's building.

Near the Abbey is **St. Margaret's Church.**

ADMISSION : Daily from 11 to 4, except Saturday. Sunday services, 11 and 7

This church dates from the 15th century, but has been altered

and restored again and again. In 1916 it was created the Parish Church for the Dominions Overseas, and it is still the official church of the House of Commons. The Speaker's pew is immediately in front of the lectern.

The *East Window is particularly fine. It was made in Antwerp about 1520 and was first set up at Waltham Abbey. At the Dissolution it was sent from the Abbey to New Hall, Essex, where it was dismantled and packed in chests to save it from the Puritans during the Civil War. A few years later John Conyers bought the window for 50 guineas, and his son sold it in 1759 to St. Margaret's for 400 guineas. It was again removed for safety during the air raids in 1915.

The West Window is a memorial to Sir Walter Raleigh, who was beheaded in Old Palace Yard in 1618 and buried in the chancel at St. Margaret's. It was presented by American citizens in 1882. At the east end of the south aisle is the Caxton Window, with a verse by Tennyson. Caxton, who set up his press in 1476, lies buried in the churchyard. The window at the West end of the north aisle commemorates Milton. It has an inscription by the American poet, Whittier. Milton's second wife (died 1658) was buried in the church.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

APPROACHES: STATIONS: *Post Office* (Central London Railway), *Mansion House*, and *Blackfriars* (District Railways), *Aldersgate* (Metropolitan Railway).—OMNIBUSES: All omnibuses passing along the Strand and Fleet Street from Trafalgar Square go past the cathedral. Those from Oxford Street and Holborn to the City (Nos. 7, 8, 17, etc.), pass close by.

ADMISSION: The cathedral is open on week-days from 9 to 6, when it may be inspected except during services. Services are held on week-days at 8 and 10 a.m. 1.15 and 4 p.m., and on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 11.30, 3.15 and 7.

TICKETS must be obtained at the office at the east end of the South aisle for viewing the Crypt, 6d.; Whispering Gallery, Library and Stone Gallery, 6d.; Golden Gallery, 1/- additional; Ball, 1/- additional. Certain parts, the South-West Tower, the Clock, and Great Paul, are only shown by special permission.

***St. Paul's Cathedral,** the largest church in the City, stands at the top of *Ludgate Hill*, closely hemmed in by buildings which make it difficult to get a good view of the edifice. The present church is probably the fourth or fifth in a succession of churches built on the same spot. Ethelbert, King of Kent, built a church here in 607 A.D., but this was destroyed by fire in 1087. Its successor, Old St. Paul's, completed during the next 200 years, was even bigger than the present building. It was 600 ft. long and the spire, destroyed by fire in 1561, was about 500 ft. in height. During the 17th century the church became the meeting place of

the rabble. Under Charles I Inigo Jones added a classic portico to the west front, hoping to get rid of the crowd, but the work was interrupted by the Civil War. The Commonwealth appropriated the funds, and Cromwell stabled his horses in the nave. Work was resumed at the Restoration, but in 1666 came the Great Fire and Christopher Wren's opportunity. Wren designed a totally new church, but was greatly hampered by the committee, who little appreciated the great architect. Building started in 1675, and in 1697 the first service was held in the choir. The cathedral was finished in 1710, at a cost of about £740,000, of which Wren received £200 a year! The money was raised by a tax on coal brought to London by sea, and the Lord Mayor of London was appointed trustee. St. Paul's is to this day the only English church partly under the jurisdiction of a layman.

All the great national thanksgiving services have been held at St. Paul's. Here Queen Elizabeth gave thanks for the overthrow of the Armada; in 1897 Queen Victoria took part in a service at the foot of the steps to commemorate her reign of 60 years, and in 1902 King Edward and Queen Alexandra rendered thanks for the end of the South African War. There was a magnificent Service of Consecration on April 20th, 1917, to mark the entrance of the United States into the War, and the National Thanksgiving Service for victory took place here.

Wren's *Dome, which weighs 32,000 tons, is too heavy for the supports. In 1913 these were strengthened, and in 1923 an appeal for funds was made to cover the cost of restoring the fabric. Over £250,000 was subscribed and the work was begun in 1925. The present year will probably see it completed.

St. Paul's Cathedral is a dignified building in the Renaissance style surmounted by a magnificent dome. It is built entirely of Portland stone on the plan of a Latin cross. Its exterior length is 515 ft.; the west front is 180 ft. wide, the two towers being each 221 ft. high. Internally it is 479 ft. long, and 250 ft. wide across the transepts. The nave is 89 ft. high, and the dome 102 ft. in diameter. The top of the cross above the ball is 365 ft. above the pavement level. The total area of the church is 59,700 sq. ft.

The towers on the western facade are surmounted by gilded cones. There is a peal of 12 bells in the north tower, and in the south, or clock tower, is Great Paul, the biggest bell in England, over 9½ ft. in diameter and weighing nearly 17 tons. It is rung for five minutes daily at one o'clock. The clock face measures 17 ft. across; the minute hand is 9 ft. 6 in. long and the hour hand 5 ft. The clock strikes on three ancient bells; the hour bell, cast at the time of Edward I, weighs 5¼ tons. This bell is tolled on the

death of the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, or the Lord Mayor.

INTERIOR :—The interior strikes one as vast and bare. To the left, entering by the west door, is *St. Dunstan's Chapel*, where early morning communion is celebrated. Opposite lies the *Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George*, whose order is conferred for distinguished service overseas. The Sovereign's stall is at the western end, with the stalls of the Grand Master (the Prince of Wales), and the Duke of Connaught, on either side.

There are numerous monuments to the illustrious dead in the church, the best of which is Flaxman's fine *Memorial to Lord Nelson in the South Transept. Many of those commemorated in the church are buried in the *CRYPT, which corresponds in size to the upper church. Here is the grave of Sir Christopher Wren, and a tablet above the tombstone inscribed with the famous epitaph : *Lector, si monumentum requiris circumspice.* (Reader, if you seek his monument, look around). That part of the crypt under the choir is known as the PAINTERS' CORNER. Here rest Lord Leighton, Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Landseer, Sir John Millais, Turner, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Holman Hunt. In the western part of the crypt is the enormous sarcophagus of porphyry enclosing the body of the Duke of Wellington, and directly below the centre of the dome is Nelson's tomb. The Funeral Car of the Duke of Wellington, made from cannon captured during his campaigns, will be found at the extreme west end of the crypt.

A staircase from the South Aisle leads to the upper parts of the cathedral. An ascent of 143 steps takes us to the Triforium Gallery, leading into a library which has some fine carved woodwork. Interesting books, autographs, portraits and seals are shown in the cases. A further flight of steps ascends to the WHISPERING GALLERY, so called because the least whisper at one side can be plainly heard at the other, 100 ft. across. The gallery runs round the interior of the dome. Another flight leads to the STONE GALLERY encircling the foot of the outer dome, from which there is a magnificent *View of London on a clear day. Higher still is the GOLDEN GALLERY, above the dome and at the foot of the lantern. More steps lead from the Golden Gallery to the BALL at the top of the lantern, but there is no view from it. The total number of steps from the ground to the Ball is 627.

During the past five years parts of St. Paul's have been closed for renovation. The cathedral will be formally re-opened to the public on June 25th of this year, when the Archbishop of Canterbury will conduct a service which it is hoped the King will be able to attend. Daily celebrations will be held for three weeks afterwards.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

APPROACHES: STATION: *Westminster* (District Railway). OMNIBUSES: Nos. 3, 11, 12, 24, 29, 32, 53, 59, 76, 77, 88.

ADMISSION: The Houses of Parliament are shown to visitors on Saturdays only, from 10 to 4, free. Entrance by the door adjoining the Victoria Tower. The visit takes from ¾-1 hr. Visitors who are taken round by a Member of Parliament are not subject to restrictions as to days and hours, and may be shown many parts not seen by ordinary visitors.

ADMISSION TO DEBATES at the House of Commons is obtained by applying to the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall after 4.15 p.m. (after 12.15 p.m. on Friday), or by an order from a Member of Parliament. The entrance then is by St. Stephen's Porch. Ladies may only be admitted by a member's order, and enter the House through New Palace Yard. The House of Lords is open to the public when sitting as a Court of Appeal, but for the debates a Peer's order is necessary. When the House is sitting a light is shown from the Clock Tower by night, and a Union Jack flies from the Victoria Tower by day.

For many centuries the Commons met at *St. Stephen's Chapel*, built by Edward III. The old building was destroyed by fire in 1834, and the present one erected from designs submitted by Barry. The first stone was laid in 1840, and the building finished by 1857 at a total cost of nearly £3,000,000. The whole building covers 8 acres of land and has 2 miles of passages, 1,100 apartments and 100 staircases. Apart from the House of Commons and the House of Lords, it contains the dwellings of various parliamentary officials.

There are three towers. The highest and the finest is the noble **Victoria Tower* at the south-west angle, 336 ft. high. The archway under this tower is the Royal entry to the building. The *Central Spire*, which is also a ventilating shaft, rises above the *Central Hall*; the *Clock Tower*, which overlooks Westminster Bridge, is 316 ft. high. The Clock, a fine timekeeper, has four dials, each 22½ ft. in diameter, with minute hands 14ft. and hour hands 9 ft. long. The hours are struck upon "Big Ben," a bell weighing 13½ tons affectionately named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works at the time when the bell was cast. It is in this tower that offenders committed by the House of Commons to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms are confined.

Visitors are generally shown the KING'S ROBING ROOM, a sumptuous chamber richly decorated with frescoes and panels. It is from this room that their Majesties and their attendants move in procession to the House of Lords at the Opening of Parliament. Proceeding along the ROYAL GALLERY, a fine hall 110 ft. long, we are taken to the PRINCE'S CHAMBER, sombrely panelled in dark wood. We now enter

The House of Lords, a sumptuously decorated hall 90 ft. long, 45 ft. wide and 45 ft. high, lighted by twelve stained glass windows. Between the windows, in the niches, are statues of the barons who

forced King John to sign the Magna Charta in 1215. Under a gorgeous canopy at the south end are the thrones of the King and Queen —the Queen's an inch lower than the King's. To the right of the King's throne is the state chair of the Prince of Wales. The cushioned ottoman in front of the throne is the famous *Woolsack* on which the Lord Chancellor sits as President of the House. At the other end of the House lies the *Bar* at which the Commons attend to listen to the speech from the Throne and to hear the Royal Assent to the bills they have passed. Above the Bar is the reporters' gallery with the strangers' gallery behind. The rest of the hall is taken up by the benches of the members, upholstered in crimson leather.

The Peers' Corridor, containing glass covered frescoes, leads to the *Central Hall*, 60 ft. across and 75 ft. high. Visitors who have business with the Members are admitted to this hall when the House of Commons is sitting and send up their cards by one of the policemen on duty. The Commons' Corridor, decorated with frescoes, leads from the Central Hall to the *Commons' Lobby*. Beyond the Lobby, to the north, is

The House of Commons : This chamber is only 75 ft. long and 41 ft. wide, and provides seating for 476 only out of the 615 members. The *Speaker's Chair* is at the north end. In front of this chair is the table of the House on which the mace rests when the House is sitting. To the Speaker's right are the *Government Benches*, to the left the *Opposition Benches*. The front benches are occupied by Cabinet or ex-Cabinet ministers.

Above the Speaker's chair are the *Reporters' Gallery* and the *Ladies' Gallery*. Facing the Speaker, at the other end of the hall, are the *Peer's Gallery*, the *Ambassadors' Gallery*, and seats for Distinguished Strangers. Behind these again is the *Strangers' Gallery*. Each side of the House is occupied by Division Lobbies, into which members file when a vote is taken,—" Ayes to the right. Noes to the left."

We are taken through St. Stephen's Hall and St. Stephen's Porch to

***Westminster Hall** : Next to Westminster Abbey and the Tower this magnificent hall is the most historic building in London. It was originally built by William II in 1097, enlarged by his successors, and given its present form and beautiful oak *Roof by Richard II in 1399. This roof has been described as " one of the finest feats of carpentry extant." A careful restoration of the tim-

ber, which had been considerably damaged by the death-watch beetle, was finished in 1923.

From 1224 until 1882 the law courts were held within this hall. It was here that Richard II, who rebuilt it, was deposed ; Charles I was tried and condemned in this hall, and Cromwell proclaimed Lord Protector. Later on, Cromwell's head was brought from Westminster Abbey and suspended on the southern gable, where it remained until a great storm blew it down after a quarter of a century. The trial of Warren Hastings took place here, and many whose names are intimately bound with English history were here impeached and condemned.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

APPROACH : *Mark Lane Station.*

ADMISSION : Open daily, except Sunday, from 10-5 or 6. Tickets are not issued after one hour before closing time. The White Tower is free on Sat., but a charge of 6d. is made on other days. Entry to Jewel House, 6d., and the Bloody Tower, 6d. Parties start from the Byward Tower at 10.30, 11.15, 2, 2.45, and 3.30, and are conducted by a warder to certain reserved parts of the Tower. Sunday service in the chapel at 11 a.m. is open to the public without passes or tickets.

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE is sold for 2d.

This ancient fortress, surrounded on all sides by the *Moat*, now drained and used as a drill ground and playground, covers about 13 acres of land. It has, in times past, served as a fortress, a royal residence, and a state-prison, and has witnessed some of the most stirring events in English history. To-day it serves as an arsenal and still has a garrison. (During the war it was used again as a state prison.) Quite distinct from the garrison is that body of men known as the Yeomen Warders, or, more familiarly, the Beefeaters. They are chosen from time-expired Army warrant and non-commissioned officers, and are dressed in a quaint costume dating from the days of Henry VII. On state occasions the chief warder bears that curious old battle axe with which his predecessors escorted state prisoners to Westminster Hall for trial.

There may have been previous forts at this spot, but the White Tower, the oldest part of the fortress we see to-day, was built by William the Conqueror in 1078. Most of the other fortifications date from the time of Henry III. There was a royal residence between the White Tower and the river, but it was demolished by Cromwell.

TOUR OF THE TOWER : The ticket office is on the right beyond the entrance gate. We pass through the *Middle Tower* and cross a stone bridge over the Moat to reach the *Byward Tower*, which has a portcullis still in working order. On the left, in front of us, is the *Bell Tower* (built in the 13th century), in which Sir Thomas More and Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, were

imprisoned. On the wall running from this tower to the Beauchamp Tower is the *Prisoners' Walk*, where the Princess took her exercise. To the right, overlooking the river, stands *St. Thomas's Tower*, with the Traitors' Gate underneath it. This was the old water gate through which many illustrious state prisoners passed into prison.

We leave the *Bloody Tower* on the left, and follow the Outer Ward until we come to the gate on the left which admits us to the

THE TOWER OF LONDON.
(With Tower Bridge on the right.)

Inner Ward. Before us is the **White Tower,** the oldest portion of the building, rising to a height of 90 ft., and with walls 15 ft. thick at the base. A Roman wall, still visible, was embodied in the Wardrobe Tower at the south-eastern corner of the White Tower.

We enter the White Tower by an outer stairway. The first, or Gun Floor, contains many interesting historical souvenirs,—

Zeppelin shells fired at London, Lord Kitchener's sword, the manuscript of his Appeal to the Nation, the cloak on which Wolfe died at Quebec, etc. In the *Crypt* of St. John's Chapel, at the far end of the floor, are exhibited an execution block, the beheading axe and instruments of torture. Raleigh spent his last term of imprisonment in the small cell to the east of this crypt.

A staircase leads up to the second or *Banqueting Floor*. The bones of the Little Princes, murdered in the Tower, were found under this staircase in the reign of Charles II. In an angle of this floor is the oldest church in London, **St. John's Chapel*, a fine example of pure Norman architecture. It is 32 ft. high, 55½ ft. long and 31 ft. across. " Bloody Mary " was married by proxy to Philip of Spain in this chapel ; her rival, Lady Jane Grey, prayed here the night before her execution, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was dragged from the altar by Wat Tyler to be assassinated on Tower Hill.

A further flight of steps brings us to the *Council Floor*, where the King's council met. Here took place the famous scene between Richard III. and Lord Hastings, when the King cried out : " Dost thou answer me with an if ? By St. George, I will not dine until thy head is cut off." Richard II abdicated in this room. On this floor are the principal departments of the *Armouries, a great collection of arms and armour commenced by Henry VIII.

After visiting the *Vaults*, popularly known as the Dungeons, we quit the White Tower and pass a number of ancient cannon to reach the *Beauchamp Tower*. To the north of this path is the site of the scaffold used for executions within the Tower. Anne Boleyn, Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, and the Earl of Essex were executed at this place and lie buried in the church of *St. Peter ad Vincula* near by.

Beauchamp Tower was built by Edward III and was long used as a prison. On the walls may be seen the inscriptions and carvings left by the unhappy victims.

Adjoining this tower, to the south, stands the *Yeoman Gaoler's House*. From its windows Lady Jane Grey, on the morning of her own execution, saw the headless body of her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, being brought back from Tower Hill. On the south side of the Tower Green is the Tudor *King's House*, where Guy Fawkes and his confederates were examined and tortured.

Close by stands the Bloody Tower. Immediately to the right of the entrance is the windlass which worked the portcullis. Sir Walter Raleigh spent the first years of his second imprisonment in this tower, and began his " History of the World." Others who

were confined here were Cranmer, Ridley, and Judge Jeffreys (of the Bloody Assize), who drank himself to death and died of delirium tremens.

We go down the steps and find the entrance to the *Wakefield Tower* between the Bloody Tower and the modern Guard House. The ***Crown Jewels** have been housed in the Wakefield Tower since 1856. They are shown in a large central case and are plainly labelled. Among the Regalia is the Imperial State Crown made for Queen Victoria's coronation and altered for King Edward VII. It weighs nearly 2½ lbs. and contains 2,927 diamonds, 297 pearls, the uncut ruby given to the Black Prince by Pedro the Cruel in 1367 (it was worn by Henry V at Agincourt), and the smaller of the "Stars of Africa" cut from the Cullinan diamond, presented to King Edward by the Transvaal in 1908. It weighs 309 3-16th carats. The second "Star," which weighs 516½ carats, is placed in the King's sceptre. Both can be detached when desired and worn by the Queen as a pendant. The case contains also the Imperial Crown worn by His Majesty as King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, Queen Mary's coronation crown, the orb, ampulla, anointing spoon, state sword, and other regalia used at the coronations.

A good view of the river and of its shipping may be had from the *Tower Wharf*.

THE MUSEUMS.

British Museum, Great Russell Street.

The museum is open free, daily, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. till 6 p.m. An official guide takes parties round the galleries at noon and 3 p.m. No charge. A small "Summary Guide," 4d., is on sale.

The ****British Museum** is the greatest storehouse of interesting material in the world. Rooms are given over to Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and Assyrian sculpture, bronzes, vases, china, and exhibits generally. The visitor should not miss the greatest treasure of the museum, the Elgin Marbles, which formerly adorned the Parthenon but were brought by Lord Elgin to England from 1801 to 1803.

In the *King's Library* are first editions of many famous books,—Paradise Lost, the Pilgrim's Progress, and Shakespeare's First Folios.

London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's.

APPROACHES: Dover Street Station (Piccadilly Line). Walk down St. James's Street, turn right into Cleveland Row, and past the north front of St. James's Palace to Lancaster House.

ADMISSION : The museum is open on Fri. and Sun. from 2 to 6, and on other days from 10 to 6. Adm. on Tues. 1s., Wed. and Thurs. 6d., other days free. Guide-books 3d. each.

The collection illustrates admirably the social and domestic life and the manners of London in all periods from the Stone Age down to the Great War.

Objects are arranged in chronological order, starting on the ground floor and moving upward. The *Costume Gallery* on the first floor is particularly good, and there are some interesting exhibits illustrating London in War Time on the top floor. In Room X (Royal Room), are the Coronation Robes of Queen Victoria, King Edward, and King George.

Museum of Practical Geology, 28, Jermyn Street.

ADMISSION : Open on week-days from 10 to 6, Sat. 10 to 9.30, Sun. 2.30 to 6. Guide-book 2d.

This museum contains specimens of ores, stones and gems and models of famous diamonds and Australian gold-nuggets.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

ADMISSION : Open free on Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 10.30 to 5, from Mar. to Aug. On Thurs. and Fri. in Oct. and Nov.

Sir John Soane (1753-1837), the architect of the Bank of England, stipulated that his collections were not to be added to or disturbed. The museum therefore retains the character of a private house. The furniture and the paintings are noteworthy, particularly Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," and Canaletto's "View of the Grand Canal."

Royal United Services Museum, Whitehall.

ADMISSION : Open 10 to 5 on week-days, 1/-, Sat. aftn., 6d. ; soldiers and sailors free. Catalogue 2/6.

The ceiling of the famous **Banqueting Hall*, which is 115 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high, was designed and painted for Charles I by Rubens. It was from a window in this hall that Charles I passed to the scaffold erected on the roadway in front of it. The museum is meant to illustrate the history of the British armed forces, their weapons and costumes. There are many interesting relics of the great generals, including those of General Wolfe and of the American War of Independence.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

APPROACHES : Brompton Road and South Kensington Stations on the Piccadilly Tube ; South Kensington Station on the District Railway. Omnibuses Nos. 14, 30, 74, 96 pass the museum ; Nos. 49 and 49A pass South Kensington Station, 300 yards from the museum.

ADMISSION : Open free daily, on week-days from 10 to 5 (Thurs. and Sats. 10 to 9), Sun. 2.30 to 6. On week-days an official guide conducts parties round the galleries, starting from the Central Hall at 12 and 3 p.m. and at 7 p.m. on Thurs. and Sat.

The museum, which was opened in 1909, is popularly known as the " South Kensington Museum." It covers an area of 12 acres, and a whole day spent in the miles of galleries would give little more than a casual impression of the contents. It does not particularly concern itself with antiquities—they are to be found at the British Museum—but with those objects which illustrate, historically and socially, the arts and crafts of various countries.

The main departments are as follows :—

Architecture and Sculpture, Ceramics, Glass and Enamels. Engraving, Illustration and Design. Library and Book Production. Metal Work. Paintings. Textiles. Woodwork, Furniture, and Leather.

The Science Museum.

APPROACHES : As for the Victoria and Albert Museum.

ADMISSION : Free on week-days 11 to 6, on Sun. 2.30 to 6. Guide-Lecturers at noon and 3 p.m.

The museum contains a collection of machinery and scientific apparatus. Laymen will be particularly interested in the room devoted to æronautics. There they will find Liloenthal's Glider (1896), the Cody bi-plane (1912), various war machines, and the Vickers-Vimy plane in which Alcock and Brown flew the Atlantic in 1919. In other departments will be found " Puffing Billy," the oldest locomotive in the world, Stephenson's " Rocket," a collection of pedal cycles from the " hobby-horse " of 1818 till to-day, old typewriters, motor-cycles, etc.

In a small room at the head of the stairs from Gallery XXXIII there are models of yachts, including the " America " which won in 1851 the Cup at Cowes which became later the much contested international " America Cup."

The Natural History Museum.

APPROACHES : As for Victoria and Albert Museum.

ADMISSION : Open free daily, on week-days 10 to 5, Sun. 2.30 to 6. Guide-Lecturer on week-days at noon and 3 p.m.

The building, a little to the west of the Victoria and Albert Museum, is a branch of the British Museum and contains the finest collection of natural history specimens in the world. All the exhibits are labelled.

Imperial War Museum, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington.

ADMISSION : Open free daily from 10 to 6 ; Sun. 2.30 to 6. Catalogue of the paintings, drawings and sculpture 1s. 6d. Illustrated souvenir 2s.

The visitor will find a marvellous collection of paraphernalia illustrating modern war in every particular. On the entrance wall is a fragment of a boat belonging to the ship in which Lord Kitchener

perished in 1916. Below it is the Army Telegraph Form ordering the cessation of hostilities. Sections are devoted to the Army, the Navy, and one to Women's Work during the war. There is a splendid collection of war paintings by Augustus John, Sir William Orpen, C. R. W. Nevinson, Paul Nash, and others.

Carlyle's House, No. 24, Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

ADMISSION: Week-days 10 to dusk, 1s., Sat. 6d. Catalogue 1s.

It was in this house that Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) and his wife, Jane Welsh Carlyle (1801-66), lived from 1834 to the end of their lives. It was opened as a museum in 1895. The furniture in the rooms was used by them; on the walls are portraits and sketches of places with which they were associated, and in the glass cases are books, MSS. and personal relics belonging to the Carlyles. The visitor is shown the horse-shoe invented by Carlyle, Mrs. Carlyle's bedroom, and the top attic in which "Frederick the Great" was written.

Dickens House, No. 48, Doughty Street.

Charles Dickens lived at this house from 1837 to 1839, the period during which "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby" were written. The library and museum are open on week-days 11 to 1 and 2 to 5, and on Thurs. also from 5 to 8. Adm., 1/-. There are numerous personal relics, his walking stick, his desk, reading stand, a large number of autograph letters and portraits, and in the basement a reproduction of the "Dingley Dell" kitchen.

The Guildhall Museum of London Antiquities.

This museum (open free on week-days, 10 to 4 or 5), is on the basement floor of the Guildhall, and may be entered from Basinghall Street. In the vestibule is a model of the Lord Mayor's State Barge (1807), and also a gun from the "Lutine." Among the antiquities is a collection of old tavern and shop signs. The whipping post and manacles were brought from Newgate Prison when it was pulled down in 1902.

The Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, Imperial Institute Road.

The Institute was erected in 1887-93 as the national memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The central tower is 280 ft. high and has a fine peal of bells. The collections include wonderful examples of handicrafts, models of colonial harbours, illustrations of native industries, statistical tables, and a reference collection of standard commercial products.

THE ART GALLERIES OF LONDON.

The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square.

ADMISSION: Free on Mon., Tues., Wed. and Sat. 10 to 6. Free on Sun. from 2 to 6. Charge of 6d. on Thurs. and Fri. (Student Days). An official guide-lecturer lectures each week-day morning, 11 to 1, no charge. Catalogues, photographs and reproductions of the paintings are sold in the vestibule.

The **National Gallery** extends along the whole of the north side of *Trafalgar Square*. The central part of the building, in the

TRAFALGAR SQUARE.
(*With the National Gallery in the background.*)

Grecian style, was built 1832-38, but additions have been made since. Its famous collection of paintings was based upon the purchase of 38 pictures in 1824. An exceptionally high standard

has been maintained since, and it is doubtful whether any other collection in the world is so representative of the various schools.

National Portrait Gallery.

This gallery, situated in St. Martin's Place, just behind the National Gallery, contains over 2,000 paintings, drawings and busts of prominent men and women from early times until the present day. No portraits of living people are admitted, except those of the Royal Family.

Some of the portraits are very fine, and some, it must be admitted, are poor. In Room 11 is the " Chandos " portrait of Shakespeare, variously attributed to Richard Burbage and John Taylor. In the various rooms are examples by Van Dyck, Reynolds, Romney, Gainsborough, Sergeant, and other portrait painters. There is a fine series of paintings of the great Victorians by G. F. Watts in Room XXV. Above the steps to the right of the entrance to the Reference Section (Rooms XIV to XXII), is a portrait of " Old Parr," (died 1635), who is said to have lived for 152 years and during ten reigns.

The Tate Gallery, Grosvenor Road.

APPROACHES : Best reached by taxi. The nearest Underground Stations, St. James's Park and Westminster, are ¾ mile away. Omnibuses Nos. 32, 51 and 88, from Regent Street and Whitehall, pass the Gallery.

ADMISSION : Free on Mon., Thurs., Fri. and Sat., 10 to 6. Free on Sun. from 2 to 6. Charge of 6d. on Tues. and Wed. (Student Days) 10 to 5. A guide-lecturer lectures each week-day at 11 and 12. No charge. Catalogues are sold in the hall. There is a refreshment room, luncheons and teas, in the basement. This room is delightfully decorated by Rex Whistler.

The Tate Gallery, or *National Gallery of British Art*, a building in the free classic style overlooking the Thames, was opened in 1897, enlarged in 1899, and extended in 1910 by the addition of the Turner Wing presented by Sir Joseph Duveen. The gallery aims at presenting together in one great collection the masterpieces of modern British art, but it does not confine itself rigorously to contemporary works. It supplies at least a sketchy historical representation of the British school. Purchases are made by the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest, a fund bequeathed by Sir F. Chantrey, R.A., sculptor (died 1841), for the acquisition of " works of fine art of the highest merit in sculpture or painting, executed by artists resident in Great Britain." Modern foreign works of art are shown from time to time. Visitors interested in present-day effort will probably find the gallery more interesting than any other in London.

The Wallace Collection.

APPROACHES : Stations : Bond Street is ½ mile to the south. Omnibuses : No. 153 to Mandeville Place, 1 minute from the Gallery. No. 53 along Wigmore Street, a few minutes away. Nos. 2, 13, 23, 30, 48, 74 and 123 along Baker St., a little to the west.

ADMISSION Open week-days 10 to 5; Sun. 2 to 5. A charge of 6d. is made on Tues. and Fri. There is a lecturer on Sat. at 12 and on other week-days, except Wed., at 3.

This magnificent collection of great paintings, furniture, porcelain, miniatures, and of European and Oriental arms and armour was given to the nation by Lady Wallace, the widow of Sir Richard Wallace (died 1897), on condition that a site should be acquired in central London by the Government and a special museum built to house the collection. Later it was decided that no better place could be found for it than its old home, so Hertford House was bought, remodelled at a cost of £100,000, and opened to the public in 1910. The collection was formed by Francis Charles, third Marquis of Hertford (the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."), the fourth Marquis, and Sir Richard Wallace, to whom it passed by bequest. The gallery is one of the finest in Europe, being particularly rich in examples of the French Masters from the 16th to the 19th century, and of the Dutch school. The collection of French furniture is unrivalled, and that of Sevres porcelain has few equals. There are also extensive collections of wax reliefs, ivories, snuff-boxes, glass, medals, and sculptures.

Leighton House.

APPROACHES: Kensington High Street Station (Inner Circle). Buses from Piccadilly.

ADMISSION: Open on week-days, 11 till dusk, 1/-. Free on Sat.

Leighton House, in Holland Park Road, to the north of Kensington High St. was the residence of Lord Leighton (1830-1896), for the last thirty years of his life. The house contains many paintings by Lord Leighton himself and about 30 oil paintings by Mrs. William de Morgan (died 1919). It is well worth visiting if only for its internal decoration and the fine collection of tiles from the East.

LONDON PARKS AND GARDENS.

Hyde Park measures 3¼ miles round and has an area of 361 acres. It is bounded on the east by Park Lane, on the south by Knightsbridge, on the north by the Bayswater Road, and on the west by *Kensington Gardens*. The gardens and the park form a magnificent open space in the heart of London of over 600 acres. At the south-eastern end it is separated by the width of Hyde Park Corner from the *Green Park*, which is continuous with *St. James's Park*. It is possible therefore to take a 3 m. walk, with one short break, from one end of these parks to the other. The mere suggestion that the

rails at certain spots in these open spaces should be put back a few feet always arouses a public clamour, for the Londoner is exceedingly proud of his parks and will not have them curtailed.

Hyde Park, the most fashionable of the group, is visited by people of fashion between the hours of 5 to 7 in the evening during the season, and between 12 to 2 on Sundays for the popularly named "Church Parade." From Hyde Park Corner, running westwards, is

HYDE PARK CORNER.

the famous earth track for riders, *Rotten Row*. Riders may be seen there all morning, and particularly before breakfast. The "Church Parade" is along the footpaths on both sides of the Row, especially the north side.

Parallel with Park Lane a road runs through the park from Hyde Park Corner to Marble Arch. To the left is the colossal bronze Achilles Statue in honour of the Duke of Wellington, and on the right is the atrocious statue of Byron. Stump orators hold forth on every conceivable subject during Sunday evenings on a space of ground inside the park gate, near the Marble Arch.

In the park is a bird sanctuary, with a memorial to W. H. Hudson by Jacob Epstein. The group represents the " Rima " of Hudson's " Green Mansions." This sculpture has been equally ridiculed and praised, and was foolishly tarred and feathered in 1929.

The *Serpentine*, a lake of about 40 acres, curves diagonally across Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. That part of it which lies in Kensington Gardens is known as the *Long Water*.

Kensington Gardens, the most beautiful of all the London Parks, was once the private garden of Kensington Palace. There are beautiful avenues of trees, fine flower beds, and two lakes, the *Long Water*, and the smaller *Round Pond* on which children sail their little boats.

To the south of the gardens stands the Albert Memorial, from which a path runs north to an equestrian statue by G. F. Watts,— " *Physical Energy.*" A little further is the Long Water, with a charming statue on the west bank to Peter Pan, the hero of Sir James Barrie's play and the equally delightful story for children, " Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens."

West of the Park is *Kensington Palace*, where Queen Victoria was born. The state apartments are open to visitors on Sat. and Sun., from 2 to 4, or 2 to 6. Near by is a delightful *Sunk Garden* (generally known as the Dutch Garden) surrounded by a pleached walk of lime trees.

A triumphal arch, variously known as the *Wellington Arch* and the *Green Park Arch* stands on the south side of Hyde Park Corner. From the arch a broad carriage way, *Constitution Hill*, runs eastward to *Buckingham Palace*. The **Green Park,** much frequented on sunny days by saunterers of all classes, lies to the left of Constitution Hill.

St. James's Park stretches from Buckingham Palace on the west to the *Horse Guards' Parade* on the east, and is bounded on the north by the *Mall* (pronounced Mell or Maul). It is charmingly laid out, with an ornamental lake spanned by a bridge. From this bridge, looking east, may be seen one of the famous " views " of London. The domes and spires in the distance are strongly reminiscent of scenes in the East.

Regent's Park (472 acres) has an artificial lake and beautifully kept flower gardens. The *Broad Walk* leads direct into the **Zoological Gardens.**

There are three entrances. Omnibus 74 passes the north entrance. Nos. 3, 58, 59, and 159 pass Gloucester Gate, within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of both the north and south entrances. The nearest stations are St. John's Wood Road and Camden Town. Thence by 'Bus 74 or taxi.

Adm.: 9 a.m. till sunset on week-days. Only Fellows of the Zoological Society and those provided with Fellows' orders are admitted on Sun. Charge, 1/-; Mon., 6d., Children, 6d. Official guide-book, 1/-.

The Zoological Gardens cover 34 acres, and contain over 3,000 animals, fish, and invertebrates. People who visit the "Zoo" often take with them some tit-bits for the animals, but supplies are sold at the refreshment bars.

TOURS OF LONDON.

Trafalgar Square.

Trafalgar Square is, for the tourist, the centre of London, the hub from which the most interesting routes radiate. Through the Admiralty Arch lies the way to the Mall, the Green Park and Buckingham Palace. Down Whitehall lies the Cenotaph, the great Government offices, Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Northumberland Avenue leads to the Embankment, and the Strand to Fleet Street, St. Paul's, and the City.

The square itself, laid out a hundred years ago, is a favourite place for political demonstrations. In it stands the **Nelson Monument,** a fluted granite column surmounted by a huge statue of the victor at Trafalgar. On the base pedestals are the four famous lions modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer. Each year, on Trafalgar day (October 21), the monument is decked with wreaths.

The total height of the monument is 184 ft. 11 in., and the statue itself is 17 ft. 4½ in. high.

The whole of the northern side of the square is taken up by the *National Gallery* (page 93). Within the rails fronting the gallery stands a copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, given by the state of Virginia. It is not a good site, and it is hoped that a better will be found. Across the road, to the east, is the church of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields,* built 1721-6. Because Buckingham Palace is partly in this Parish, pews are reserved for the King and the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal children born at the Palace are entered in its registers. Many notable people, including Nell Gwynne, were buried in this church, whose Crypt is kept open all night as a resting place for the down-and-outs.

Near the church are the London offices of the Government of the Union of South Africa. On the opposite side are the Royal College of Physicians and the London Headquarters of the Canadian Government. Running north-west from the Square is Cockspur Street, with numerous offices of well-known shipping companies, including the White Star Line and The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

In the roadway, on the south side of the Square, stands the equestrian statue of Charles I, generally considered to be the finest piece of statuary in London. Soon after it had been cast the Civil War broke out and it was sold as scrap by the Government to a brazier named Rivet. At that time there was a strong demand for " souvenirs " of the King, and Rivet made a good deal of money by selling bronze-handled knives and forks purporting to be made from the statue. At the Restoration, however, Rivet produced the effigy from his garden, where it had lain concealed, and it was set up on the site of the old Charing Cross.

Down Whitehall.

On the right, going down Whitehall from Charing Cross, we come to the Horse Guards, a low unpretentious building erected in 1751. During the day, from 10 to 4, two mounted troopers of the Life Guards or Royal Horse Guards are posted here, and two dismounted sentries on the other side of the archway. Mounted Guards are relieved every hour ; the sentries every two hours. The ceremony of relieving the guard, which takes nearly half-an-hour, takes place at 11 a.m. week-days, and 10 a.m. Sundays. Pedestrians are allowed to walk through the passage under the *Clock Tower* into St. James's Park. Immediately beyond the passage is the wide space known as the *Horse Guards Parade*, where the ceremony of " trooping the colour " is performed each year by the Guards on the King's birthday, June 3rd. A great quadrangular pile with cupolas, to the north, is the *Admiralty*. The wireless installed over the building keeps the authorities in touch with the fleets at sea.

We continue our walk down Whitehall. Beyond the *War Office*, on the left, a painted ship's figure-head stands at the entrance to the Royal United Service Museum (see page 90).

Further along, on the right hand side, Downing Street, a narrow street built in the seventeenth century, turns away to the right. The first door (right) is of special interest to Colonial, Dominion, and Indian visitors, for it leads into the Judicial Committee Room of the Privy Council, the final Court of Appeal for the Empire. No. 10 is the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, who is also Prime Minister. Cabinet meetings are held in the Cabinet Room. No. 11 is the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the Government Whip's Office.

At the beginning of Parliament Street, a continuation of Whitehall, is the **Cenotaph**, a simple memorial which commemorates the Glorious Dead of 1914-1918. It was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and temporarily set up in plaster as a saluting point for the march past of the Allied Armies on Nov. 11th, 1919. In deference to a

Abraham Lincoln.

strongly expressed public opinion it was then rebuilt in stone and unveiled by the King on Nov. 11th, 1920.

It is at the Cenotaph that the Armistice Day service is held each year, an impressive ceremony in which the King, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, the leaders of the nation, and a vast concourse of people take part.

Beyond lies Westminster Abbey and the neighbouring Houses of Parliament (see page 84). The grassy plots in Parliament Square, the open space at the end of Parliament Street, are given over to statues of great statesmen. Here, in front of the Middlesex Guildhall, is a replica of the statue of Abraham Lincoln which stands in Chicago.

Charing Cross to Buckingham Palace.

We enter *St. James's Park* by passing under the Admiralty Arch to the west of Trafalgar Square. In front is the great avenue known as the Mall, with Buckingham Palace closing the view at the far end. To the left is St. James's Park (see page 97), to the right Carlton House Terrace, one of the most aristocratic residential streets in London. Half way down the Terrace, on the right, are some steps leading up to Waterloo Place, where the most famous club in England, the *Athenæum*, is situated. At the top of the steps towers the Duke of York's Column, 124 ft. high, set up in 1833 to commemorate the second son of George III. Beyond Carlton House Terrace lies Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, and St. James's Palace, but the public is admitted to neither.

Buckingham Palace is at the west end of the Mall, set between St. James's Park and its own great private 40-acre garden to the rear. When the King or Queen is in residence the royal standard is flown and the Palace-guard is changed daily at 10.30 a.m. The King's private apartments are on the north side. No part of the Palace is open to the public.

The site of the palace was once occupied by the Mulberry Gardens planted by James I. in 1609, to introduce the silk industry into England. This project failed and the Gardens became the rendezvous of the gay spirits of the day. The keeper's house, known as Goring House, was replaced in 1674 by Arlington House, which was bought by the Duke of Buckinghamshire. The Duke rebuilt it in 1703 and named it Buckingham House. George III. bought the house in 1762, and Nash practically rebuilt it for George IV. in 1825. Since that time it has been known as Buckingham Palace, although it was not used by the Royal Family until the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837. Since that time it has been the London residence of the Kings and Queens. Various structural changes in the palace have been made from time to time, the latest being in 1913, when the front was reconstructed in Portland stone.

To the right (north) of the Palace is Constitution Hill, leading out through the archway to Hyde Park Corner.

Shoreditch Public Libraries

Along the Strand.

The *Strand*, running from Trafalgar Square to its continuation, *Fleet Street*, has a strange fascination for the visitor to London, in spite of the fact that it is a sad architectural muddle from one end to the other. Great changes are, however, taking place. Leases are falling in and the thoroughfare is being widened and dignified with new buildings. It is even decreed that Charing Cross Station should be moved to the other side of the river.

In the forecourt of the station, which lies at the Trafalgar Square end of the Strand, is a fine replica of the old Charing Cross, the last of the nine Gothic crosses set up by Edward I to mark the spots where the coffin of Queen Eleanor was rested on its way to Westminster. The original cross stood where the statue of Charles I now stands, at the entrance to Whitehall.

Passing through the station and keeping to the extreme left we come out to a flight of steps. At the top of these steps is the entrance to the footway over Hungerford Bridge, from which there is obtained one of the best views in London. Looking up the river we see the dome of St. Paul's, the spires of Wren's City churches, and, in the distance, the Tower.

Between the Strand and the river lies the quarter known as the *Adelphi*, built by the brothers Adam. Turning off the Strand at Adam Street, on the right, we come to *Adelphi Terrace*, a group of noble buildings overlooking the river and the Embankment. Many famous men have lived and died here. David Garrick died at No. 5. The premises of the Savage Club (contemporary writers) take up Nos. 6 and 7. Thomas Hardy resided at No. 8 from 1863 to 1867, and both Bernard Shaw and Sir James Barrie have lived in the Terrace.

Under the Terrace are the subterranean *Adelphi Arches*. These may be reached from the Strand by the narrow Durham House Street. They were once the refuge of desperadoes, but are now used as wine cellars.

We pass, on the right hand side, the Hotel Cecil and then the Savoy Hotel. In the east block of the Savoy Hotel is Simpson's Restaurant, famous for its English cooking. The Savoy Theatre became known all over the English speaking world as the home of Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

One of the many streets on the left brings us in a short time to *Covent Garden Market*, the great London market for vegetables, fruit and flowers. The best time to see it is 6 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The visitor may proceed along the Strand or turn to the left up the *Aldwych*, a crescent shaped street which rejoins the Strand further on. From the back of the curve runs the Kingsway, finely built, three-quarters of a mile long, and 100 ft. wide. It is closed

southwards by the imposing portico of *Bush House*, one of the largest buildings in London. The "Old Curiosity Shop" is just off the Kingsway, and quite near Bush House. It is said to be the original of the shop described by Dickens in his novel.

Continuing our way along the Aldwych towards the Strand we come to *Australia House*, built by the Commonwealth to serve as offices for the various States.

THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

We are now back in the Strand. If we turn right and walk back along the Strand towards Charing Cross we see on the left the fine façade of *Somerset House*, with its imposing archway entrance from the street. Somerset House is occupied by Government Offices. In the Principal Probate Registry are preserved the wills of Shakespeare, Milton, Sir Isaac Newton, Van Dyck, Nelson, Wellington, Pitt, and Dr. Johnson. Almost opposite, in the Strand, lies the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, built in 1714. John Dickens, the father of Charles Dickens, was married in this church on June 13th, 1809.

St. Clement Danes.
(*Law Courts to the left and St. Paul's on the right.*)

Retracing our steps we turn right through an archway (No. 113A) into Strand Lane. At No. 5 there is a Roman Bath (adm. 6d. 10 to 6), measuring 13 ft. by 6 ft., 5 ft. deep, and fed by a natural well.

Opposite the east end of Aldwych, in the middle of the Strand, is the church of *St. Clement Danes*, designed by Wren. Dr. Johnson worshipped in this church, which has a fine peal of bells, well-known through the nursery rhyme : " Oranges and lemons, say the bells of St. Clements." To the north of the church lies Clement's Inn, one of the old inns of Chancery. Further on, on the same side, are the Law Courts, with their fine Clock Tower and arcaded front. They were built in 1874-82 for the Supreme Court of Judicature.

At the far end of the Law Courts, in the centre of the street, is the *Temple Bar Memorial*, marking the place where the Strand ends and Fleet Street begins. The memorial was set up in 1880 on the site of the Bar erected by Wren. When the English Sovereign visits the City the old custom of asking the Lord Mayor's permission to pass Temple Bar is still observed.

We turn off to the left here at Chancery Lane, still largely occupied by the legal profession. About two hundred yards up, on the left, we come to the fine Gatehouse to **Lincoln's Inn.** This Gatehouse was built by Sir Thomas Lovell in 1518. Passing through we come to the Hall and Library. The library is the oldest in London, but visitors are not admitted. The Old Hall, built about 1506, served as the Court of Chancery from 1733 to 1873, and it was here that the immortal Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce case was fought out. The 17th century windows of the Chapel were shattered by a Zeppelin bomb in 1915. The marks made by the flying pieces of metal may still be seen upon the walls.

If we pass out through the western Gatehouse we come to the quiet seclusion of Lincoln's Inn Fields. On the north side, at No. 13, is the Soane Museum (see page 90).

Retracing our steps to Temple Bar, we cross Fleet Street and enter the **Temple** through *Wren's Gatehouse* (1684) at Middle Temple Lane. In this area, between Fleet Street and the Embankment, the visitor will find great piles of stately buildings, secluded quadrangles, smooth green lawns and flower gardens, an old church, and a quiet, tree shaded little square where a fountain plays. " It is the most elegant spot in the metropolis," wrote Charles Lamb, who was born in Crown Row, " A man would give something to have been born in such places."

The **Temple Church* (open daily), is one of the four remaining examples of the round churches of England. The round part of the Church was consecrated in 1185; the oblong choir, a fine example of Early English, was added in 1240. The chief features of the interior are the nine tombs of Crusaders, with recumbent marble figures in full armour, the tiled pavement and the painted ceiling. The church is a "peculiar," that is, it is exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, being the joint property of the Inner and Middle Temple corporations.

In a dismal patch at the back of the church, on the north side, is a slab which marks the grave of Oliver Goldsmith.

The *Middle Temple Hall*, on the west side of Middle Temple Lane, is open on week-days in August and September. (Visitors should ring). This Hall, in which the benchers and students dine, was built in 1572. Shakespeare is said to have acted in "Twelfth Night" on the dais, and the long table was presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Benchers. She is said to have signed the death warrant of Mary, Queen of Scots, upon it. The smaller table was built from the timbers of Drake's ship, the Golden Hind.

Fleet Street runs through the heart of the newspaper world. Nearly all the great newspapers and periodicals have their publishing offices in the street, even though most of them are printed in the side streets to the left and right.

At No. 17, over an archway leading to the Temple Church, is an excellent example of a timbered house (1610) with a projecting upper story. On the first floor is Prince Henry's Room, the council-chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall under Prince Henry, the elder son of James I. It may be visited, free, between 10 and 5.

No. 22 is the *Cock Tavern*, which still preserves the internal fittings and relics of the old tavern which used to stand across the street. Further along, on the left, is Wine Office Court, where the celebrated *Old Cheshire Cheese* is situated. Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and Boswell foregathered here, and the chair is still shown in which the Doctor used to sit.

Johnson's Court, Bolt Court, and Hind Court all lead into Gough Square. Here is **Dr. Johnson's House,** where he lived from 1748 to 1758 producing the famous Dictionary and "The Rambler." The house was bought in 1911 by Mr. Cecil Harmsworth and restored. Last year it was presented to the nation, but is not to be turned into a museum. There are a large number of relics of Dr. Johnson, including an autograph letter and an early edition of the Dictionary. The attic in which the Doctor and his six assistants worked on the Dictionary is shown.

Fleet Street ends at Ludgate Circus, beyond which the short Ludgate Hill leads to St. Paul's and the City.

Staple Inn is in Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn Road. This picturesque timbered facade, dating from Elizabethan or early Stuart days, is a unique survival. An archway leads into two small quadrangles containing houses dating from the 18th century. Dr. Johnson is said to have lived at No. 2 and to have written "Rasselas" there in a single week to pay the expenses of his mother's funeral. At No. 10 lived "Mr. Grewgious," of Edwin Drood. Through the second archway we see one of the most charming old world gardens in London, with flagged pathways, a goldfish pond, a fountain, and rows of little dwarf cypresses.

The City.

Visitors to the City are invariably taken to that spot in its very heart commonly known as **The Bank.** This is the busiest spot in London, for it is the converging point of no less than seven important thoroughfares. Three thousand vehicles pass through the square every hour and over 600 underground trains carry City workers to and from the Bank each day.

The Bank of England is the building to the north of the Square. It occupies four acres of ground between Threadneedle Street, Prince's Street, Lothbury and Bartholomew Lane. The outer walls are entirely without windows, for all the rooms are lighted from the inner courts. These are patrolled day and night, and during the night the place is guarded by a detachment of the Guards. Extensive alterations are now being carried out.

The bank was founded in 1694 and is, in spite of its name, a private corporation which functions as an ordinary bank, but has the exclusive privilege of printing, issuing and cancelling bank-notes and of handling the National Debt. There are generally about 150 million pounds in gold and silver in the vaults, and 6,000 people are employed.

In the angle formed by Threadneedle Street and Cornhill, opposite the Bank, is the **Royal Exchange.** This was erected in 1842-44, and is the third building which has been erected on this spot. The first exchange, opened by Queen Elizabeth, was burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666, and the second building suffered the same fate in 1838. Below the colonnaded front of the building is a wide flight of steps—one of the places from which the accession of a new sovereign is proclaimed. The Exchange is open to the public, but ladies are not allowed in during the busy hours, 3.30 to 4 each day, and 2 to 2.30 on Tues. and Thurs. A tessellated pavement in the interior covered court dates from the original building. The wall panels of the arcades are decorated with 32 spirit-varnish frescoes by famous artists. A replica of the head and shoulders of the O'Connor statue of Abraham Lincoln, erected at Springfield, Illinois, has now been placed in the building.

The Mansion House, facing the south end of the Bank, is the third of the trio of great buildings overlooking the square. It was built in 1739-53, and has an imposing Corinthian portico. The Mansion House is the official residence of the Lord Mayor, who receives a salary of £10,000 a year.

A walk up Cornhill and its continuation, Leadenhall Street, will show the visitor some of the best office buildings in London and take him through an area crammed with historic and literary associations. "*Birch's*" shop at No. 15, the oldest shop in London, was absorbed by a bank in 1926. Almost at the entrance to Cornhill, on the right, are the new buildings of *Lloyd's Bank*. Further along, on the left, we come to *Change Alley*, the scene of great excitements during the wild speculations now known as the South Sea Bubble. Thomas Gray, the poet (1716-71) was born where No. 39, Cornhill now stands (tablet). St. Michael's Alley leads (right) past the corner of Castle Court, where the *George and Vulture*, dear to all lovers of Pickwick, may be found. *St. Michael's Church*, on the other side of the alley, was built by Wren, but badly restored. The little war memorial is unusually gracious. *St. Peter's*, also on the right, was rebuilt by Wren after the Fire, and is said to be the oldest church in London. According to a tablet in the vestry there was a church on the site in A.D. 179. Father Smith built the organ (1681), and Mendelssohn played on the original keyboard, now in the vestry. The church has also an ancient bread-board and an illuminated MSS. of the Vulgate made in 1270.

Cornhill is continued by Leadenhall St. A few yards beyond its commencement is the entrance to the new *Lloyd's*, opened by the King in 1928. Immediately adjoining is the finely designed *Royal Mail House*, an enormous building containing the offices of The R.M.S.P., the White Star Line, and Associated Lines. This building stands on the site of the East India House, headquarters of the East India Company, incorporated in 1600. A plaque on the wall reminds us that Charles Lamb, the incomparable essayist, was a clerk here, "making up for coming late by going away early."

The **Guildhall** is reached from the Bank via Cheapside, turning right at King Street. This is the civic palace of the City, the scene of the Lord Mayor's banquet on Lord Mayor's day and of many civic and political gatherings. The main interest lies in the *Great Hall*, 152 ft. long, 49½ ft. wide, and 89 ft. high, in which the great banquets and fetes are held. In the gallery at the west end are the uncouth figures known as Gog (on the left) and Magog (on the right). They are 14½ ft. high and were carved by a Captain Saunders in 1708.—For the Guildhall Museum and Crypt (see page 92).

Bow Church or, to give it its full name, *St. Mary-le-Bow*, is in Cheapside, on the south side. It was built by Wren, the architect of St. Paul's. The steeple is considered by many authorities the most beautiful renaissance campanile in the world. The dragon at the top of the steeple is 8 ft. 10 inches long.

It is a common saying that a person born within sound of Bow bells is a Cockney, that is, a true Londoner. According to the story books it was the sound of these bells that called back Dick Whittington to be three times Lord Mayor of London. The Whittington Chimes, long disused, were replaced in 1905.

An old stone from the Crypt of St. Mary-le-Bow was placed in Trinity Church, New York, in 1914, recalling the fact that William III granted the vestry of that church the same privileges as those enjoyed by the London church.

The **Monument,** on the northern side of London Bridge, is now somewhat dwarfed by the modern buildings in the neighbourhood. It was erected from the designs of Wren to commemorate the Great Fire, which broke out in Pudding Lane exactly 202 ft. from the base of the Monument, which is itself 202 ft. high. Visitors ascend by a winding staircase (adm. 3d.), to the top, from which there is a fine view. Owing to the large number of suicides from the top, the platform has now been caged in.

The present **London Bridge** was begun in 1825 and finished in 1831. It is borne on five granite arches, the centre arch having a span of 152½ ft., and the whole bridge is 928 ft. long. Owing to the increasing traffic—over 25,000 vehicles and more than 120,000 foot passengers cross it every day—the bridge was widened from 54 to 63 ft. in 1903.

The old bridge of the nursery rhyme, "London Bridge is falling down," was built in 1176 and demolished in 1832. There were a number of houses on the parapets but these, owing to repeated fires, were removed in 1758. At each end stood a fortified gate, bearing spikes on which traitor heads were impaled. This was the only bridge over the Thames until 1739.

Southwark Cathedral, or *St. Saviour's Church*, at the south end of London Bridge, is a great place of pilgrimage for Americans, partly because it is the finest Gothic building in London after Westminster Abbey, and partly because of its close association with the founder of Harvard College, Mass. John Harvard, who was born in the parish in 1607 and baptised in the church, was sent by his father to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1631. After marriage he sailed for New England, where he became a Freeman of Charlestown, Mass. Little is known of

his life there but he died at the age of 31, leaving a fortune of £2,000, equivalent to about £10,000 to-day. Half of this he left to the "schoole or colledge" opened by the General Court of the Colony in 1636, and afterwards renamed after its benefactor. In 1905, a chapel to the east of the South Transept of St. Saviour's was restored and decorated in his memory. Some Norman sculpture disclosed during the renovations was sent to Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, Mass.

On the west wall of the south transept there is a monument to William Emerson, who died in 1575 at the age of 92, and who may have been an ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Edmund Shakespeare, younger brother of the poet, John Fletcher and Philip Massenger, the playwrights, were buried in this church, but their graves have not been identified.

THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

The suburbs of London, pleasant enough in themselves, are not very interesting, but beyond them, within easy range of town, are a number of places which combine charm of scenery with historical interest. Many of the larger tourist agencies arrange day or half-day trips to these places. All of them can be reached by train, and some of them by omnibus. The train services offer reduced fares for excursion trips, which are usually advertised in the newspapers, on certain days of the week.

Kew, Richmond, and Hampton Court.

These three places may quite conveniently be seen at the same time. In summer steamers leave Westminster Pier for Kew, Richmond, and Hampton Court about six times daily, with extra boats on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays. The service is so frequently changed that the sight-seer is strongly advised to make previous inquiry at the Pier. The first part of the journey is through industrial London, but the second part gives an excellent idea of the scenery so characteristic of the Thames valley, low backed hills, rich woodlands and green meadows, stately country houses and bungalows whose lawns slope down to the river brink.

Kew Gardens.

APPROACHES: By train: Electric trains run from Waterloo every half-hour to Kew Bridge, and from Broad Street (N.L.R.) to Kew Gardens and to Kew Bridge. Also District Railway trains. Omnibuses: Nos. 27, 65 and 127.

ADMISSION: 1d., except Tues. and Fri., 6d. Gardens are open from 10 to 9 in summer.

View from Richmond Hill.

Kew Gardens, or the *Royal Botanic Gardens* as they are officially called, is an open space nearly 300 acres in extent. The visitor wanders about at will in this great park, beautifully laid out with flower beds, lakes, ponds, rockeries, and stately avenues of trees. The 24,000 species of shrubs, trees, and flowers, are plainly labelled. There is a large palm house kept at an even temperature of 80 deg. and other houses are given over to ferns, orchids, begonias, alpine plants, etc. At the southern end of the gardens are the *Chinese Pagoda*, 165 ft. high, and the *Japanese Gateway*, a replica of the gate of the Buddhist Temple of Nishi Hongwanji. In the gardens also is the tallest flagpole in the world (215 ft.), presented by the Government of British Columbia. Close to the main entrance in the northern part of the ground is *Kew Palace*, or *Dutch House*, a red brick building erected in 1631. Both George III and George IV lived there, and Queen Charlotte died there in 1818. The house is open to visitors.

Kew Gardens are always delightful, but the best time to see them is in the Spring, during those seasons when the lilacs, rhododendron, bluebells, and daffodils are in blossom.

Richmond.

APPROACHES: Railway: From Waterloo or Broad Street. Omnibuses: Nos. 27, 33, 37, 65, 73, 127.

This favourite residential town is delightfully situated on the right bank of the Thames, on the slope of a hill rising up to the wide expanse of *Richmond Park*. A walk of about a mile from the station leads to the *Terrace Gardens*, which command a famous *View of the Thames Valley —the shining river, rolling woodlands and quiet pastures so faithfully described in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." Land has been judiciously bought so that this view may never be spoilt.

On the right, at the top of Richmond Hill, stands the *Star and Garter Home* for totally disabled soldiers and sailors, a gift from the women of England. The home occupies the site of the Star and Garter Hotel, a fashionable resort of the beaux monde in the 18th Century.

Richmond Park is nearly eight miles in circumference and covers an area of 2,350 acres. It is a favourite resort of Londoners during the week-end. Herds of fallow and red deer roam about freely.

Hampton Court.

APPROACHES By railway from Waterloo to Hampton Court Station. Omnibuses Nos. 127, 14, 33.

Hampton Court, with its gardens and parks and vistas of river scenery, is one of the most attractive places in the neighbourhood of London. This red brick palace, now mellowed by time, was partly built by Cardinal Wolsey, who was obliged to surrender it to Henry VIII. Henry rebuilt parts of it and added the great hall and chapel. For two centuries it remained the favourite residence of royalty, but since the time of George II no King or Queen has lived in it. Its thousand rooms, covering an area of 8 acres, are now used as a residence for royal pensioners. The magnificent State Rooms, the Courts, the kitchen, orangery, vine house, and parks are open to all. The most notable of the paintings in the State apartments are Kneller's "Hampton Court Beauties"—portraits of the ladies of the court of William and Mary.

In the gardens are the Great Vine, planted in 1768. The main branch is 114 ft. long, and an annual crop of 500 bunches is produced. The Maze is easily unthreaded by following the hedge on the *right* when going in, and the hedge on the *left* when coming out. In the Wren Orangery (adm. 2d.) are paintings by *Andrea Montegna* illustrating the triumph of Cæsar. In front of the eastern facade of the Palace is the Long Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, constructed by Charles II. The park, 600 acres in extent, is half-encircled by the Thames.

To the north of the Palace is the Tennis Court built by Henry VIII in 1529. It is still used by the Royal Tennis Court Club, the oldest tennis club in Great Britain.

On the other side of the Kingston road is the entrance to **Bushy Park,** which belongs to the Crown. The great glory of this park, 1,100 acres in extent, is the triple avenue of horse-chestnuts and lime trees, a marvellous picture when in bloom. Large crowds of Londoners visit the park during Chestnut Sunday for this sight.

Windsor and Eton.

APPROACHES: By rail from Paddington or Waterloo. Omnibuses: 81 or 117 from Hounslow, No. 102 from Aldwych on Sunday. In summer by steamer from Kingston.

A local guide-book, "Windsor and Eton," is issued free by the Chamber of Trade. The Guildhall, Windsor. The services of an official or Municipal Guide can be obtained at the Information Bureau opposite the entrance to the Great Western Railway. These guides are allowed within the precincts of the Castle.

There is little of interest at Windsor (20,000 inhab.) save the ***Castle,** the chief residence of the sovereigns of England for over 850 years. The castle, situated on an abrupt chalk cliff rising from the Thames, covers 12 acres and is nearly a mile in circumference. The present castle retains the general plan of the original built by William the Conqueror, but this was added to from time

to time and considerably altered in the early part of the 19th century. There is a *Lower Ward*, with chapels, cloisters, and a deanery; a *Middle Ward*, occupied by the Round Tower; and an *Upper Ward*, surrounded by the apartments of the royal residence. The State apartments are on the northern front of the Upper Ward; the private apartments of the Court are on the eastern and southern fronts, overlooking the beautiful gardens of the East Terrace and the parks to the south.

The usual approach to the castle is through Henry VIII's Gateway. In front is *St. George's Chapel*, built mainly by Edward IV, and a perfect example of late-Perpendicular. To the right are the residences of the Military Knights; to the left the Castle Guard Room, the Horseshoe Cloisters and Curfew Tower. The Albert Memorial Chapel, intended by Henry VIII for his own mausoleum and afterwards presented to Cardinal Wolsey, was sumptuously decorated by Queen Victoria in memory of the Prince Consort. Adjoining this chapel, through the Cloisters, are the *Hundred Steps*, the quickest way to Eton College and the river.

The *Round Tower*, the most prominent feature of the castle, is open to the public from April 1st to Sept. 30th, at the same time as the State Apartments, that is, from 11 a.m. to 3 or 5 p.m. The Tower is 230 feet high and 302 feet in circumference. From the battlements, on a clear day, a marvellous prospect may be seen. Localities in no fewer than 12 counties can be picked out.

The *State Apartments* consist of about 18 State Rooms and contain a vast collection of oil paintings, furniture, and trophies of historical interest. They are used mainly for Royal visitors and for ceremonial events.

The State Apartments are generally closed for a month at Easter, and for three weeks in June, Ascot Race Week being the middle week of the three.

The *Queen's Doll House* is now permanently housed at the castle, and is shown at the same hours and on the same days as the State Apartments. A charge of 6d. is made.

The *Home Park* is on the northern, eastern and southern sides of the castle. In it is the mausoleum set up by Queen Victoria for the Prince Consort, and in which she herself was buried. To the south of Windsor lies *Windsor Great Park*, nearly 2,000 acres in extent. The *Long Walk* of nearly three miles, planned by Charles II, runs through it. This fine avenue has a double row of elms on each side of the centre roadway, with a verge of grassland between the road and the trees. About 1½ m. south of Cumberland Lodge lies ***Virginia Water,** an artificial sheet of water 1½ m. long laid out in 1746 for the Duke of Cumberland, at one time Governor of Virginia. The colonnade on the south bank was brought by

George IV from Leptis Magna, near Tripoli. The woods and paths in the neighbourhood are exceptionally beautiful, particularly in spring and autumn.

Eton.

Eton, a small town of 3,000 odd inhabitants, is on the other side of the river. Thames Street leads to **Eton College,** perhaps the best known of English public schools.

The buildings are shown very readily at all times when they are not in use for school purposes, but officially the Upper and Lower Schools are shown on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. between 2.30 and 5, on application at the School Office. The Chapel is open daily, 11 to 1, and 2.30 to 5. The Dining Hall and Library can be seen on application to Mr. Green in the College Cloisters from 3 to 5 p.m.

In the main block of buildings, built of mellowed red brick, are two quadrangles communicating by an archway. In the larger of these, the *School Yard*, the boys assemble for " absence " (roll call) on half-holidays in summer. Over the entrance archway, on the west side of this court, is the *Upper School*. The panelled walls of its class rooms and staircase are deeply scored with the names of over 15,000 boys. The earlier ones were cut by the boys themselves, but they are now added officially. The Lower School is on the northern sides of the quadrangles ; on the east side is the clock tower built in 1517.

When Eton College was founded by Henry VI in 1441, it was as a school for the free education of 70 scholars. There are still 70 who receive their board, lodging and education free, but in addition there are now over 1,100 Oppidans accommodated in about 25 boarding houses. The boys wear tall hats, broad collars and short jackets or tail coats. The rowing boys are known as " wet bobs " and the cricketers as " dry bobs." On November 30th each year the famous wall game (a primitive type of football) is played between Collegers and Oppidans.

Epping Forest.

APPROACHES. The most popular approach is Chingford, on the edge of the Forest. There are 3 trains hourly from Liverpool St. Station. The northern section of the Forest is best approached from Loughton (trains from Liverpool St. or Fenchurch St. Stations). Omnibuses are also run to the Forest, more particularly on Sunday.

*Epping Forest is a fine stretch of woodland to the north-east of London, lying on high ground between two rivers. It is all that remains of the Great Forest of Waltham, once a royal hunting ground covering 60,000 acres and reaching almost to London. Large tracts of this forest disappeared and were enclosed before 1871, when the Commons Preservation Society, aided by the Corporation of the City of London, succeeded in preserving what remained for the use and enjoyment of the public. The present

Forest has an area of 5,824 acres and is about 11 m. long, though never more than about 2 m. wide. It is famous for its fallow-deer and its extremely varied wild animals and birds.

Those who wish to explore the Forest thoroughly should acquaint themselves with "Epping Forest," by E. N. Buxton (2/6). Day tourists would do well to keep within touch of the high road which runs through the woodlands from north to south.

The most favoured part of the Forest is *High Beach*, a high point covered with fine beech trees, about 2 m. to the north-north-east of Chingford. The church spire is a very helpful landmark to pedestrians. Near by is *Beach Hill Park*, where Tennyson wrote "Locksley Hall" and "The Talking Oak." A little to the north is the *King's Oak Inn*, much frequented by parties.

THE PENN COUNTRY: BY CAR.

The following itinerary has been supplied by the Automobile Association:—

MARBLE ARCH.—Follow Bayswater Road, Notting Hill High Street and Holland Park Avenue to SHEPHERDS BUSH. From fork at commencement of green bear left and continue forward into Goldhawk Road. Follow trams later bearing left with them to a junction with the Chiswick High Road where turn right for Turnham Green Church. In about ¾ m. after passing another church (on right) bear right into the new GREAT WEST ROAD junction with Old Bath Road. Bear right, then almost immediately turn left into another new road (Staines Extension) from far end of which join the Hounslow-Staines road for STAINES. From far end of High Street keep right into Clarence Street, then turn left and cross river bridges. From far side, by A.A. Box (Staines Bridge) branch right, then from fork (1 m.) bear right. Continue forward alongside river for *Bells of Ouseley Inn*. Continue forward later by King's Road, enter (6 m.) WINDSOR. Cross river bridge into Eton. Thence straight on by main road, keeping right to SLOUGH. Forward through the town, and in 1¾ m. turn left for STOKE POGES. Return for a short distance, then at cross-roads turn left and shortly at fork bear left. Keep forward for Gerrards Cross. Forward over cross-roads and in 1½ m. keep right and shortly turn left for CHALFONT ST. PETER. In 2 m. on passing a "Dead Slow" board and at the *Pheasant Inn* turn sharp left for CHALFONT ST. GILES. Straight on through Three Households. Later from a fork (sign post Jordans) bear left for JORDANS MEETING HOUSE (on left hand side of road). Straight on, then almost immediately right (sign post Seer Green), later at fork bear left (sign post Beaconsfield) and straight on to a cross-roads (1¾ m.) where turn left, then keep right at fork and straight on to a cross-roads at near edge of BEACONSFIELD STATION. Turn right. In a little over ½ m. at fork bear right, passing *Red Lion Inn* on left, then later at fork bear left (sign post Penn) for PENN. Straight on to cross-roads at end of green, where turn sharp right (sign post Penn Street, Amersham). At cross-roads turn left, and at bottom of hill by pond turn right (sign post Amersham). Straight on to next cross-roads, where turn left (sign post Penn Street, Amersham), then at next fork right (sign post Penn Street, Amersham) for Penn Street. Keep right at Green, past the *Hit & Miss Inn*, then later at fork bear left (sign post Amersham). Shortly again left, past *Lord Nelson Inn* and straight on for AMERSHAM. Turn right at cross roads in centre of town and straight on, later bearing left at fork (sign post Rickmansworth) and straight on following signs (Rickmansworth and Watford), later at fork follow telephone wires to left (no sign post) and straight on for Chorley Wood. Later turn left at railway station and under railway bridge, then turn left into RICKMANSWORTH. Follow Church Street, then after crossing canal bridge bear left, then right, up ascent, for Batchworth Heath (edge of) Northwood. Straight on, passing *Starling Inn*, and after passing the *Bell Inn* turn right at cross roads (sign post Harrow)

for Pinner. Keep right at Barclays Bank, pass under railway bridge and later cross another railway bridge and turn right for HARROW STATION. Branch right at the *Roxborough Hotel*, over railway bridge, then at once left, straight on over next crossways then shortly turn left over railway bridge and immediately right, passing Kenton Station for Kenton. Continue forward to a junction with the Edgware Road, where at the *Red Lion* public house turn right and follow the trams to West Hendon, 2 m. to Cricklewood. Forward over cross-roads, leaving trams. Kilburn. Forward along Maida Vale and Edgware Road to MARBLE ARCH.

The first part of this route is through suburban streets with a fast but uninteresting stretch along the new road. From Staines to Windsor there is a delightful riverside road passing Runnymede and Magna Charta Island. Windsor and Eton have been described on p. 43. The next place of importance, and where we first strike the country's connection with Penn, is **Stoke Poges.**

Stoke Poges *Church, immortalised in Gray's "Elegy In a Country Churchyard," is within *Stoke Park*, and over a mile from the nearest village. This park was bought by Thomas Penn, second son of William Penn (the founder of Pennsylvania), and it was his son John who built the clumsy monument to Gray outside the churchyard. Inside the churchyard, close to the east wall of the church, is the tomb of Gray's mother, bearing the epitaph composed by her poet son. It is said that Gray wrote his "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" in his mother's garden at West End Farm, now *Stoke Court*.

In the church is the large square manor pew of the Penns, approached from the manor garden by a cloister. One of the old stained glass windows in this cloister shows a figure riding a "hobby-horse," the ancestor of the modern bicycle.

Chalfont St. Peter, 7 m. from Slough, is a small but charming village in a secluded region of woodland and meadow. Many of the houses are totteringly old. It is, in some ways, more interesting as a village than ***Chalfont St. Giles,** 2 m. away, but the latter is steeped with reminiscences of Milton and Penn. Here, when the Great Plague was raging in London, lived in 1665 and 1666 the poet Milton, and here may still be seen, at the end of the village, the house in which he lived, a treasure house of interesting relics. We stand in the low-beamed parlour in which the poet asked Ellwood to read the manuscript of "Paradise Lost," and in which he meditated "Paradise Regained." We remember also that at *Horton*, in the heart of the same countryside, he wrote "Lycidas," "Il Penseroso," "L'Allegro" and "Comus." Many are astonished that so great a mind should have sheltered even from the Plague in so humble a cottage.

Milton hitches on with Penn. His Quaker secretary, Thomas Ellwood, had been a tutor to the children of Isaac Pennington, the Quaker squire of the "Grange," near Chalfont St. Peter. He described Gulielma Springett, the daughter of Isaac Pennington's wife

by her first husband, Sir William Springett, as " completely comely," adding that she lived quietly at home until the coming of " him for whom she was reserved " —William Penn, whom she married in 1672. She died 22 years later, and Penn married again.

Penn, his two wives, five of his children and Milton's secretary are buried in the peaceful and tree-shaded burial ground at the hamlet of ***Jordans,** two miles from Chalfont St. Giles. Here is the old Quaker meeting house of **Jordans,** built in 1688 (adm. daily). This queer red brick meeting house remains much as it was when built, and is still used as a place of worship. Jordans has no biblical connotation ; it was first applied as Jourdans to the farmhouse of William Russell, close to the meeting house and the graveyard. A handsome new hostel has now been grafted on to it. Here we see a fine 1540 fireplace, a noble 1618 farmstead, and a long low kitchen and dairy, now a refectory, all gleaming oak and shining copper pans. It is said that timbers from the " Mayflower " were used to build its barn, but this is doubtful, for there is fairly conclusive evidence that the " Mayflower " was lost at sea in 1659. But local tradition is so positive that a fragment from a cross beam, suitably inscribed, was placed on the frontier between Canada and the United States to commemorate a century of peace.

We go on to 18th century **Beaconsfield,** to see the graves of Burke and Edmund Waller, and the rectory house by the church, which has a 14th century core. Then on to **Penn,** the ancestral home of the Penn family. William Penn claimed to belong to it, and he should know, but historians are not inclined to agree with him. Anyway, there are numerous monuments and brasses of the local Penns and of the (possibly) unconnected Penns of Jordans, in the church.

Amersham is described later in the book (see index). We pass through a pleasant country to our next point of interest, Harrow.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.

APPROACHES: From Baker Street Station, by Metropolitan Railway, every 10 minutes (9½ miles).

Harrow, a residential town (population 19,468), is situated on a hill rising 200 ft. out of the plain. Its main interest for the tourist lies in **Harrow School,** founded in 1571 by John Lyon, a yeoman of the parish. Sheridan, Byron, Peel, Palmerston, Manning and Trollope were all pupils at this school. The buildings are shown any afternoon by the caretaker (gratuity). There is a very extensive view from the churchyard of the *Parish Church.* The flat tombstone on which Byron used to lie is now protected by an iron casing, but the elm tree has disappeared.

The rest of the run back to London is somewhat marred by the considerable building developments.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

This and the next three routes traverse the " home county " of **Kent**, the " Garden of England," The *North Downs*, a range of chalk hills, run from Westerham Hill to Shakespeare Cliff. A few miles to the south, parallel with the Downs, is the *Forest Ridge*, and further south still, the *Weald*, a rich clay area once renowned for its forests. The county is more particularly famous for its orchards, a wonderful sight when in blossom or in fruit, and its hop gardens. In the hop districts may be seen the characteristic " oast houses," surmounted with pointed cowls. The best gardens are near Maidstone. The hops are picked in September by " hoppers," thousands of men, women, and children recruited from the London slums. There is a curious division between the natives of the county, who rank themselves as either Men of Kent, born to the east, or Kentish Men, born to the west of the Medway. Both sections claim the superiority.

A. Via Tonbridge and Folkestone.

This is the main route for the Continental boat-trains from Victoria, both on the Dover-Calais and the Folkestone-Boulogne services. Folkestone is 76½ m. from London. The Southern Railway runs trains from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, or London Bridge.

11 m. **Chislehurst** (8,980 inhab.) is the first place of any importance. It is well known for its *Caves*, a number of ancient excavations into the chalk. (Adm. 1s. There is a longer conducted tour on Thurs. 2s.) An old cockpit is to be found near the church.

15 m. *Chelsfield.* Three miles away is *Downe* (*George & Dragon*), a sleepy and charming little village in which is situated *Down House*, where Charles Darwin spent the last 40 years of his life. The house was secured to the British Association in 1929, and restored as nearly as possible to what it was in Darwin's time. It is freely open to visitors from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days except Fridays.

Beyond (16½ m.) *Knockholt* the line tunnels through the North Downs into the valley of the *Darent*.

A branch line runs up the Darent valley to *Chevening* (1 m.), the seat of the Earl of Stanhope, built in 1630. The grounds are open on Wed. in August and from Sept. 2-6. " The first little craft ever propelled by steam " was launched on the lake by the inventive 3rd Earl Stanhope. There is a fine monument by Chantrey in the church.—3 m. further is **Westerham** (*King's Arms, George and Dragon*). General Wolfe (1727-59) was born at the vicarage, and spent his boyhood at *Quebec House*. Visitors are freely admitted to the house by a direct descendant. The summit at *Westerham Hill*, 2 m. away, is the highest point in the county. There are fine *Views over the Weald.

22 m. **Sevenoaks** (*Royal Crown ; Royal Oak*), an old fashioned town, is famous for its gardens and for its Grammar School, founded in 1432. 1½ m. from the station is *Knole, one of the finest baronial mansions in England. It is the seat of Lord Sackville, and was built in the 15th century. The house has been little changed since the time of Charles I. There is a fine gallery of portraits in the various rooms, and a curious billiard table in the

billiard room. The house may be seen on Thurs., 2-5, Fri., 10-5, and Sat., 2-5. (Adm. 2s., 4 persons 6s.) The fine park, containing numerous deer, is open to the public. One of the great beeches, the "*Knole Beech,*" is 33 ft. in diameter.

Beyond **Sevenoaks** a tunnel, 2 m. long, leads out into the Weald and to (29½ m.) **Tonbridge** (*Rose & Crown ; Bull*), a market town on the Medway with 15,929 inhab. The Chequers Inn was built in the 16th century. There are the remains of an old castle built by a kinsman of William the Conqueror, and a *Grammar School* founded in 1553. The father of Jane Austen, the novelist, was a master there.

The line turns east to (34½ m.) *Paddock Wood.*

From Paddock Wood to Hawkhurst (11 m.). The line runs south through some of the prettiest scenery in the South of England. About 2½ m. from (6½ m.) *Goudhurst* is the charming village of **Lamberhurst** (*George ; Chequers*), at one time the headquarters of the iron smelting industry in the county, but this has now vanished. A walk of 2 m. brings us to *Bayham Abbey*, whose picturesque ruins are shown on Wed. and Sat., in summer (adm. 6d.) 10 m. **Cranbrook,** has an Elizabethan *Grammar School*, and a Perpendicular church containing an 18th century babtistery for complete immersion. There is a noble old oak staircase at the *George Hotel.*—11 m. *Hawkhurst* (Tudor Hall), another delightful village, closely associated with William Penn, who owned many of the iron furnaces in the vicinity.

56 m. **Ashford** (*Saracen's Head ; County ;* 14,335 inhab.) where there are some quaint old houses. A line runs from here to *Canterbury* and *Margate.* Sandling Junction is a junction for (1½ m.) *Hythe* and (3 m.) *Sandgate.*

Hythe (*Imperial Hotel ; Swan ; White Hart*) is one of the Cinque Ports, now become a popular summer resort where good boating, bathing, tennis and golf may be had. Under the chancel of the old *Church is a vaulted processional walk containing a vast number of skulls and bones transferred 400 years ago from the churchyard. The inventor of the first life-boat, Lionel Lukin, is buried in the church.—1 mile north is *Saltwood Castle*, where Beckett's murderers met before the assassination at Canterbury.—3 m. along the Royal Military Canal is *Studfall Castle*, all that remains of the Roman castrum. Near it is *Lympne Castle* (pronounced "lim"), now incorporated in a mansion.

70 m. **Folkestone** (37,535 inhab.), is a fashionable sea-side resort and a port through which passes a great deal of Continental traffic. A distinctive feature of the town is the **Leas*, an expanse of grass which stretches for over a mile along the top of the cliff, and commands magnificent views of sea and coast and of the distant shores of France. A statue on the Leas, and memorial windows at the *Church of SS. Mary and Eanswith*, remind us that William Harvey (1578-1657), the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone. The picturesque old town, with its narrow irregular streets, runs from beyond the church down to the harbour. To the west side of the harbour is the bathing beach.

HOTELS :—On or near the Leas : *Grand ; Metropole ; Royal Pavilion ; Wampach ; The Majestic ; Regina ; Lyndhurst ; Norfolk ; Burlington ; Langhorne ; Salisbury, Moore's,* etc.—In the Lower Town :—*Royal Pavilion ; Victoria ; Queen's.*

Beyond Folkestone the railway runs by cuttings and tunnels through *Abbot's Cliff* and *Shakespeare Cliff* to (11 m.) *Dover Harbour* and (11½ m.) *Dover Priory*. The old beginning of the projected Channel Tunnel may be seen on the shore. Boat trains run to the *Marine Station*.

Dover (39,985 inhab.), is an important garrison and fortress town set on the edge of a small bay encircled by high chalk cliffs bisected by the narrow valley of the *Dour*. The fortifications are situated on the cliffs, along which many pleasant walks may be taken from the town. There are two harbours, the *Inner* and the *Outer*. This latter, the finest harbour in the Channel, was formerly the Admiralty Harbour, but was ceded to commerce in 1923. There is a monument to Captain Webb, the first to swim the Channel (1875), on the *Marine Parade*, and another to the Hon. C. S. Rolls, the first to fly the Channel to and fro without a landing (1910). The first to fly the Channel, which is here only 22 miles wide, was Louis Bleriot, in 1909. There is a memorial to him in the *North Fall Meadow* at the top of the East Cliffs.

The Castle, to the east of the town, is still kept as a fortress, but visitors are admitted 10-3.30 or 6. It is closed on Sunday. Cameras and sketching is forbidden. The *Pharos* (lighthouse) is probably the oldest building in England, being a relic of the Roman fortress. The *Keep*, from which there is a fine view, contains a selection of old flintlocks and arms. Its walls are from 17 to 21 ft. thick. The inscriptions scratched in the chapel on the ground floor were made by prisoners of war during Marlborough's campaigns. *Harold's Well*, with its opening on the top storey, runs down through the wall into the cliff to a depth of 400 ft. Near the keep is Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol, a huge bronze cannon cast at Utrecht in 1544.

Dover Town Hall incorporates the Maison Dieu Hall erected as a hostel for travellers in 1203. Outside hangs the German bell which gave the alarm at Zeebrugge when the British squadron came into sight. In the Museum in Market Square is Cromwell's sword and a few relics of Nelson.

Dover is one of the Cinque Ports. The other four are *Sandwich*, *Hythe*, *Romney* and *Hastings*. Edward I. granted the Cinque Ports certain privileges and immunities, in return for which they were bound to furnish a certain number of vessels for the fleet. A Lord Warden exercises a nominal control over the Cinque Ports. His official residence is *Walmer Castle*, near Deal.

B. Via Canterbury.

Trains run from Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, and St. Paul's to *Rochester*, 34 m.; to *Canterbury*, 61¾ m.; to *Margate* and *Ramsgate*, 74 and 79 m.; to *Dover*, 78 m.

Southend, *Margate* and *Ramsgate* may be reached by steamers which ply daily in Summer (except Fridays) from the Tower of London Pier, Greenwich and North Woolwich.

10¾ m. *Bromley South*, now almost a suburb of London, was for centuries the residence of the Bishops of Rochester. About 4 m. to the south is *Holwood Park*, the seat of the Earl of Derby. On the public path entering Holwood Park from *Keston Common* is a stone bench opposite an old oak tree held together by iron clamps. The bench marks the place where Wilberforce, after a talk with Pitt in 1788, " resolved to give notice, on a fit occasion, of his intention to bring forward the abolition of the slave trade."

17¾ m. *Swanley Junction.*

From this junction a branch line runs to *Maidstone* and *Ashford* (42 m.), through some of the prettiest country in Kent, and near many villages with charming old houses. *Wrotham and Borough Green* (13¼ m.) is the station for the picturesque village of *Ightham*, 3¼ m. to the south-west. Here is ***Ightham Mote** (pronounced " Item," " open on Fri. 3-6 ; adm. 1s.), a fine old manor house with a square court and surrounded by a moat.— 1¼ m. south of (29 m.) *Hollingbourne* is **Leeds Castle* (no admission), built on three rocky knolls arising out of a lake. It dates from the 13th century and was the home of Lord Culpepper, Governor of Virginia from 1680-83. His grandson, sixth Baron Fairfax, became a friend of George Washington and trained him in his youth.

27 m. *Sole Street.*

This is the station for *Cobham*, 1¼ m. to the north-east. The church is celebrated for its collection of *Brasses, one of the best in England. Behind the church are the Elizabethan Almshouses (1598) and the very interesting Hall, the relic of a College of Priests (1362). At the *Leather Bottle* may be found many personal relics of Dickens. A mile from the village is *Cobham Hall*, a great Elizabethan mansion with 17th century additions by Inigo Jones. The house is not open to visitors but many paths traverse the beautiful park, 7 m. in circumference. When the rhododendrons are in flower the woods are open on Mon. Wed., and Sat.

34 m. **Rochester** (31,261 inhab.), is an old world town on the *Medway*. Its two outstanding places of interest are the Castle and the Cathedral. The ***Castle** stand on high grounds on the Medway bank. It was mainly built by William of Corbeil, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1126-39. The Square Keep (adm. 3d.) is 120 ft. high and has a good view.

The ***Cathedral,** one of the smallest in England, was built on the site of an early missionary church by Gundulph, second Norman Bishop of Rochester and the architect of the White Tower at London. When it was partially destroyed by fire the choir was rebuilt by William de Hoo in 1201-27. The best external feature is the West front, particularly the ornamented and sculptured *West Doorway, the finest example of a Norman doorway with tympanum in the country. The two figures on the shafting of the door are said to represent Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. They are the oldest statues in England.

Internally the most glorious piece of work is the **Doorway (1340-60) in South choir-transept leading to the CHAPTER HOUSE, now the Cathedral Library. The females at the side represent the Synagogue and the Church ; above them are the Doctors of the Church ; at the apex is a soul issuing from Purgatory.

ROCHESTER CASTLE. THE NORMAN KEEP.

The Crypt is well worth visiting. It is one of the largest and most beautiful in the country. There are peculiar wall scratchings and many indications of thirteenth century mason work.

Turning to the left on leaving the cathedral we have the quaint *Minor Canon Row* on the left. Passing through the Prior's Gate, we turn to the left again and to the right to reach the *Vines*, a recreation ground. At its south-east end is *Restoration House*, built in 1587, where Charles II. passed a night on his return from banishment in 1660. This was Miss Havisham's residence, "Satis House," in "Great Expectations."—In Eastgate is *Eastgate House*, the "Nun's House" of "Edwin Drood" It has now been turned into a museum. It has also been identified with the "Westgate House" of the "Pickwick Papers." To the north-east runs the High St. described by Dickens as "full of gables with old beams and timbers. . . its Corn Exchange oddly garnished with a queer old clock, as if Time carried on business there." The Corn Exchange is now turned into a cinema!

In the summer steamer excursions are run from Rochester down the river to *Sheerness* and *Southend*. On the Gravesend Road, a little over two miles from Rochester Bridge, is *Gad's Hill*, immortally associated with Shakespeare and Dickens. It was here that Falstaff met his "men in buckram." (Henry IV., Part 1, Act II, Scene 4). And it was here, at *Gad's Hill Place*, a red brick house near the Falstaff Inn, that Charles Dickens lived from 1856 until his death in 1860. The house is now a girls' school. That part of his garden known as the Wilderness is reached by a tunnel under the road. Most of his writing was done in a summer house which was situated in this Wilderness. The Dickens' family presented it to the Earl of Darnley, and it now stands in the grounds of Cobham Hall.

The train passes through *Chatham*, one of the principal naval arsenals and military stations in the country, but of no interest to the tourist.

Strood to Maidstone (11¼ m.). This line runs up the left bank of the *Medway*. To the left are the chalk hills known as the "Backbone of Kent." About 1½ m. to the north-east of (7½ m.) *Aylesford* is **Kit's Coty House*, a famous dolmen consisting of three upright stones of "sarsen" sandstone, each 8 ft. high, with a capstone 12 ft. long. The meaning of the name is obscure, but may be the Welsh for "grave in the wood."—Beyond Aylesford the train passes *Allington Castle*, restored by Sir Martin Conway (admission by appointment). Sir Thomas Wyatt, the 16th century poet, lived there.

Maidstone (*Royal Star, Rose and Crown*), is the capital of Kent and a flourishing town devoted to brewing, paper milling, and nursery gardening. It is interesting to note that the town now called East Hampton (N.Y.) in the United States of America, was once called Maidstone, and that the original name is still kept up in certain local institutions. The church of **All Saints*, a notably fine Perpendicular building, was begun in 1395. On the south wall is a mural tablet to Laurence Washington, a collateral ancestor of George Washington, who died in 1619, "he havinge lived a Vertuous life of singular Intiecrity in this place." Clustered round All Saints' is a group of mediæval buildings of considerable beauty and interest. There is the *Palace* with its *Gatehouse* (late 14th century), and a long impressive looking building, probably the stables of the Palace, with a singular external staircase. In the *Chillington Manor House* (16th century) in Faith St. is the *Museum*, with interesting furniture and 350 of the much prized Baxter prints. The 15th century Hall of *Corpus Christi*, entered from the lower end of Earl St., is now the cooperage of a brewery.—An excellent "Guide to the Borough of Maidstone" is issued by the Corporation for 1s.

Beyond Chatham the train runs through *Gillingham and Newington* to *Sittingbourne*, from which a branch line runs to *Sheerness*. Beyond (45 m.) Sittingbourne is *Teynham*, where cherries and apples were first grown in Kent, and *Faversham*, a quiet old country town.

Faversham to Margate and Ramsgate. The line runs along the coast and serves a number of sea-side resorts. (6¾ m.) **Whitstable,** well known for its "natives," the most succulent oysters in England. A railway opened 100 years ago, and the second oldest in the country, runs from Whitstable to *Canterbury West*. Beyond are *Herne Bay* (10¾ m.), *Birchington-on-Sea* (18¾ m.), where the poet and painter Rossetti is buried, and *Westgate-on-Sea* (20¼ m.), all fashionable resorts.

22 m. **Margate.**

HOTELS:—*Cliftonville; Queen's Highcliffe; Grand; St. George's*, etc.

INFORMATION BUREAU, 14, The Parade.

Margate is now one of the "popular" sea-side resorts. The air is bracing and there is particularly good bathing on the sandy beach. The most select part of the town is *Cliftonville*, on the cliffs to the east. Near *Dane Park* a curiously decorated grotto is shown. It is said that the first bathing machines, the invention of a local Quaker, Benjamin Beale, were first used at Margate in 1752.—There is a pleasant walk over the cliffs to *Broadstairs* (5 m.).

22½ m. **Broadstairs** (*Grand; Royal Albion; Carlton*, etc.) is a good deal quieter than its neighbours, Margate and Ramsgate. It was the favourite staying place of Charles Dickens. The original of "Betsy Trotwood" used to live at "Dickens House," on the Parade.

27 m. **Ramsgate.**

HOTELS:—*Granville; Royal; Sanclu; Casa Blanca*, etc.

INFORMATION BUREAU, *Popular Hotel*, Harbour Parade.

Ramsgate (36,560 inhab.) is a popular bathing place, facing South, and with particularly good sands to the north. The harbour is mostly used by fishing smacks and sailing boats. To the west is *Pegwell Bay*, famous for its shrimps. *Goodwin Sands*, on which many ships have been wrecked, lie 7 m. off Ramsgate, and may be visited by motor-boat or sailing boat.

From Ramsgate to Dover (23 m.). About 1½ m. beyond *Minster Junction* the line crosses the Stour, and 1½ m. beyond we see *Richborough Castle, which may be reached by a footpath from Sandwich. This was a Roman fortress guarding the coast communications with Gaul. Three walls, enclosing an area of over 5 acres, still remain, and are a fine example of sound Roman work. The solid platform, cruciform in shape, is believed to have been the base of a pharos, or lighthouse. The subterranean passage is modern. Excavations have been conducted and the finds are housed in the Museum.—9 m. **Sandwich** (*Bell; Fleur-de-Lis*; 3,161 inhab.), one of the Cinque Ports, was described in the 11th century as the greatest of all English ports, but is now 2 miles

inland and inaccessible from the sea to all but the smallest craft. A grass covered promenade round the town marks the site of the old rampart walls, but two of the gates are still extant. The visitor will find much to interest him in the old buildings,—*St. Peter's*, *St. Mary's*, whose tower fell in 1667; *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* (13th century); the *Grammar School* in Strand St. (1564); the Guildhall (1578); and the **Old House*, in Strand St. (adm. 6d.), where Queen Elizabeth stayed during her visit to the town in 1573.—Flemish weavers fleeing from the persecution of the Duke of Alva settled here in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Many of the queer names met in the town date from that time.

13 m. **Deal** (*South-Eastern; Royal; Black Horse; Clarendon*, etc.; 12,990 inhab.). Deal is a sea-side resort with good golfing, bathing, tennis, and angling. The Old, or Upper Deal is landwards, the newer "visitors" quarters being along the sea front. It is believed that Cæsar landed at Deal in 55 B.B. *Deal Castle*, built by Henry VIII. in 1539, is not open to visitors. Between the harbour and the treacherous Goodwin Sands out at sea are the *Downs*, a refuge for ships during stormy weather.—2 m. to the south-west is *Ripple*, where Field Marshal the Earl of Ypres, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies during the earlier part of the war, was born.

15 m. **Walmer** is to the south of Deal. *Walmer Castle* is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Past Wardens were William Pitt, who had a conference there with Nelson in 1801, and the Duke of Wellington, who died there in 1852. His bedroom, furniture and relics are shown. Visitors are allowed on Mon., Tues., Wed. and Thurs., but on Thurs. only when the Lord Warden is in residence. 2-4 or 5. Adm., 6d.—*Martin Hill* (17¾ m.) is the station for the modern and quite attractive bathing resort of *St. Margaret's Bay* (*Granville; St. Margaret's Bay; Cliffe*).

The Main Line, which we left at Faversham, turns to the south-east for (61¾ m.) *Canterbury*.

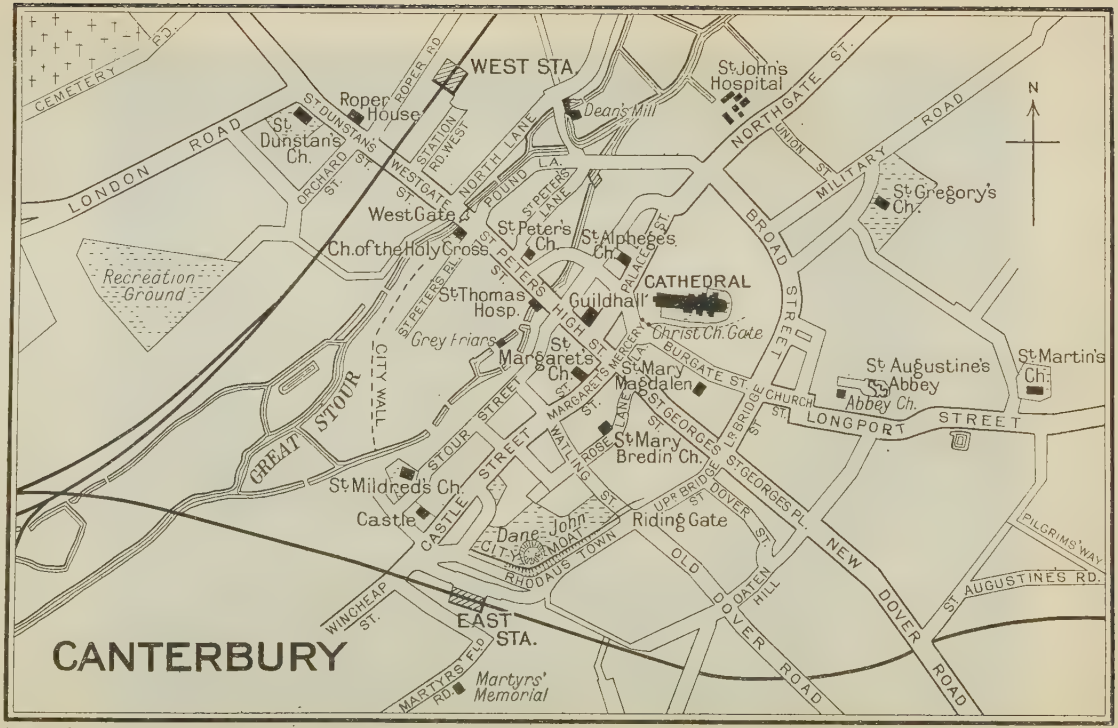
Canterbury (27,738 inhab.) is the ecclesiastical metropolis of England. This ancient city, with its fine cathedral and large number of old weather worn houses and picturesque streets, is visited by more tourists, with the possible exception of Stratford, than any other town in England. Canterbury lies on the *Stour*, in a quiet area of hop-gardens and meadows. It has been the seat of an Archbishop since the 6th century, and to-day its Archbishop bears the title of Primate of All England.

HOTELS:—*County; Fleur de Lis; Royal Fountain; Rose; Falstaff*, etc.

INFORMATION BUREAU, 18, Burgate Street. Official GUIDEBOOK:—"The Pilgrim's Guide to the Royal and Ancient City of Canterbury," 6d.

In front of the East Station is the *Dane John*, a corruption of "donjon," with its lovely avenue of lime trees. The mound, 80 ft. high, is of unknown date. Near the fountain in the gardens is a memorial to Christopher Marlow, the dramatist, who was born at Canterbury in 1564. The *City Moat* skirts the old wall on the south side of the Dane John. Near the tank (a relic of the Great War), is the capstan of Nelson's old ship, "The Foudroyant. At the *Riding Gate* end is George Stevenson's Invicta Locomotive (1825), the first engine ever used for passenger traffic. Turning to the left and again to the right we reach Castle St. and the Norman Keep of the *Castle*, now ignominiously used as a coal store of the

An Old House from the Gateway of Mint Yard.



Drawn for Trade & Travel Publications, Ltd., and based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

Gas Company. We walk along Castle St., cross Watling St., and follow St. Margaret St. to High St., whence Mercery Lane takes us to the *Cathedral.*

Station Rd. leads from the West Station to St. Dunstan's St., which takes us, on the left, to the High St. Turning to the right, instead of the left, we come to *St. Dunstan's*, a 14th century church. In the Roper vault is a leaden casket which was opened in 1824 and found to contain a head, supposed to be that of Sir Thomas More, beheaded on Tower Hill in 1535. It was exposed on London Bridge and then bought by his daughter, Margaret Roper, who preserved it in spices. *St. Dunstan's House* was the home of "Agnes" in David Copperfield.

Retracing our steps we come to the *Westgate*, the only remaining City Gate, built by Archbishop Simon Sudbury in 1380. In the Guard Chamber over the archway is a collection of arms and armour and fetters. The condemned cell recalls that the interior of the Gate was used as a gaol from 1543 until 1829.

Inside the Gate, to the right, is the *Church of the Holy Cross*, also built by Archbishop Simon. It contains some good wood carving.

Continuing up the main street we cross the river and reach *St. Thomas's Hospital*, originally built in 1180 to give accommodation to poor wayfarers and pilgrims. The hall, dating from 1223, is open to visitors. To the right, in *Stour St.*, are the picturesque ruins of the *Grey Friars*, the first Franciscan house in England (1224), and the occasional residence of the poet Richard Lovelace (1618-58). Beyond the *Guildhall*, on the left, is Mercery Lane, a picturesque, narrow street, leading into the Butter Market, and thence by the **Christchurch Gate* to the *Cathedral.*

The ***Cathedral** is open to visitors on week-days from 7.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. The system of visitors' fees has been abolished until further notice; the cathedral authorities rely on the visitors contributing voluntary offerings in the boxes placed at different points in the building. Visitors are not taken round the cathedral during divine service or on Sundays.

HISTORY:—A church was built on this spot by St. Augustine, but it was burnt down in 1067, a year after the Norman Conquest. Lanfranc, the first Norman Bishop, rebuilt it; his successor, Anselm, decided to rebuild the East end. It was then that Prior Conrad built the "glorious choir of Conrad," a marvel of architecture which was unfortunately burnt down in 1174. Rebuilding was begun in 1175. It was directed by a French master-mason, William of Sens, but he was crippled by a fall and after completing the East transepts handed over the work to William the Englishman. He completed St. Thomas's Chapel, Becket's Crown, and the Crypt by 1180. It was not until two centuries later that the present nave and transepts were built (1379-1400). A hundred years later, between 1495 and 1503, Bell Harry, the finest of all Perpendicular towers, was built to replace the original Angel Tower.

The church is famous, historically, as the scene of the murder of Thomas à Becket on December 29, 1170 in the North-West transept (known as the Martyrdom). The Archbishop was in the cathedral, where vespers were being sung, when the four barons entered from the cloisters by the door on the west side of the transept. "The turbulent priest" refused to hide in the vaults and was cut down in front of the wall between the passage to the crypt and the Chapel of St. Benedict. A small square stone in the pavement marks the spot where he was killed. Owing to the veneration felt for the "holy, blissful martyr," Canterbury enjoyed for nearly four centuries an unparalleled prosperity.

The exterior presents a mixture of styles, but the general character is Perpendicular. Its area makes it the ninth, and its length the fourth, greatest cathedral in England.

Interior.—The principal entrance is by the *South Porch* (1400). The nave, light and stately, has unfortunately lost nearly all its ancient glass. From the elaborate 15th century screen separating the nave from the choir may be seen to advantage the great windows in the west transepts. The North-West transept, or Martyrdom, was the scene of Becket's murder; in the corresponding transept, projecting from the wall, is the tomb of Stephen Langton, of Magna Carta fame.

The CHOIR is one of the longest in England (180 ft.), and is placed several feet above the nave. It contracts towards the east end, where William of Sens wished to preserve the towers of St. Anselm and St. Andrew by curving the choir between them. Flights of steps lead to *Trinity Chapel*, with the "Corona" behind it. In Trinity Chapel stood the resplendent shrine of Archbishop Thomas à Becket, canonised in 1173 as St. Thomas of Canterbury. His body was taken from the crypt in 1220 and laid to rest in the chapel above. "Gold," said Erasmus of the shrine, "was the meanest thing to be seen." Three hundred years after it had been erected Henry VIII. razed it to the ground and confiscated the heap of treasures. Now the only trace of the old shrine is the pavement which surrounded it, worn by the knees of the devoted pilgrims.

Most of the *Windows in the Corona, Trinity Chapel, and the choir-aisles are exquisite 13th century work. To one side of Trinity Chapel is the *Tomb of the *Black Prince* (died 1376), with his surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, shield, and scabbard hanging above. The *"CORONA," a circular chapel at the extreme east end of the cathedral, is sometimes called Becket's Crown. It formerly contained an altar with a fragment of the Archbishop's skull.

Visitors are escorted every half hour to the *CRYPT, the earliest part of the cathedral. The rubble wall to the west may even have belonged to St. Augustine's church. The *Capitals of the pillars, with their fine, but sometimes uncompleted Norman chisel work, are worth attention. Queen Elizabeth placed the Crypt at the

disposal of Flemish and French refugees, and the *Black Prince's Chantries*, in the South transept, are still used as a Protestant place of worship by their descendants. (Service in French on Sunday at 3 p.m.)—In the 12th century portion under Trinity Chapel and the Corona were found some bones which are believed to be those of the saint himself, though his body was ordered to be burned. Here ended Henry II.'s penance for the murder.

In the immediate precincts of the cathedral are extensive monastic buildings, the *Great Cloister*, the *Meister Honors*, incorporating the hall and many remains of the lodging house for distinguished guests, and the *King's School*. This was founded by Henry VIII. but is the direct scholastic descendant of the monastic seminary established in 668. Marlowe, Thurlow, Harvey, and Robert Boyle were among its pupils. The upper hall is approached by an external **Norman Staircase*, the only one of its kind in the country.

To the east of the cathedral is *St. Augustine's College*, which occupies the site and incorporates the remains of **St. Augustine's Abbey,** founded by St. Augustine for the Benedictine monks. The main entrance is by **St. Augustine's Gateway* (1300), in Monastery St. (adm. 6d., 2-5 during term ; 11-1 and 2-5 during vacation). In the Abbey Field are the foundations of the Abbey Church, where King Ethelbert, Queen Bertha, St. Augustine and his nine successors were buried.

Beyond the Abbey is **St. Martin's Church,** probably the oldest extant church in the world, where divine service has been celebrated for at least 13 centuries without interruption. Services were being held at this church before the coming of St. Augustine, and the church itself incorporates either one of the 4th century Roman villas or (more probably) a Romano-British temple. Ethelbert is said to have been baptised in the old font, the base of which is Saxon.

Canterbury has many associations with great names in English literature. Chaucer immortalised it with his "Canterbury Tales." Christopher Marlow was born in the town. Daniel Defoe frequently preached in a chapel in the old Blackfriars. The author of the "Ingoldsby Legends" was born in Burgate, and several scenes in the novels of Charles Dickens are laid in the town. He often stayed as a guest in the Fleur-de-Lis Hotel. Joseph Conrad lies buried in the city cemetery.

FROM LONDON TO HASTINGS.

62 m. Southern Railway (Eastern Section), from Charing Cross or Cannon Street, and London Bridge. The same Company runs trains to *Hastings* from Victoria and London Bridge, via *Lewes*, *Polegate* and *Bexhill*.

Beyond **Tunbridge Wells,** which is in Kent, the railway runs into **Sussex,** a county divided for purposes of administration into East and West Sussex. In the northern

part of the county lies the well wooded continuation of the Kentish Weald, which supplied the famous Sussex oak for shipbuilding and for iron smelting. The iron ore is in the *Forest Ridge*, which intersects the Weald, but the industry died away in the early part of last century. To the south of the county are the **South Downs,** a gently rolling chalk area which slopes away to the sea on one side and rises into a steep escarpment on the other. The coast line is dotted with sea-side resorts.—Of late years the county has figured prominently in English literature. Many of Kipling's later stories deal with the Downs; Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith has written several novels about the Romney Marshes, and Mr. Hilaire Belloc has written a little classic account of a tramp through Sussex in "The Four Men."

34¾ m. **Tunbridge Wells** (35,568 inhab.).

HOTELS: *Calverley; Wellington; Earl's Court; Royal Mount Ephraim; Spa; Molyneux Park,* etc.

Tunbridge Wells is a well-known inland health resort and residential town. It lies in a well-wooded and hilly district on the Kent and Sussex border and its air is mildly bracing. Its present popularity depends on its scenic charms and musical and recreative amenities rather than on the chalybeate springs discovered by Dudley, 3rd Baron North, in 1606. Visitors frequent ***The Pantiles,** the delightful old-world terrace walk with its charming sheltered piazza and graceful avenue of limes, first laid out in 1638. Here some of the shops still sell "Tunbridge Wells Ware," a local art consisting of dainty wooden articles decorated in mosaic fashion. Entirely within the borough boundary are the beautiful undulating Commons (250 acres) covered with gorse and bracken and many fine trees. A glorious panoramic view can be obtained from the summit.

From Tunbridge Wells one branch line runs from the West Station to *Eastbourne*, and another to *Brighton*. From (8½ m.) Crowborough (*Beacon; Cyclist*), on the Brighton line, splendid walks may be taken through *Ashdown Forest, a moorland clad with heather and gorse and clumps of fir. It was at Buxted (13¼ m.), that the first cannon cast in one piece was made in 1483 by Ralph Hogge, whose house may still be found near the church.

Beyond Tunbridge Wells the line traverses the Sussex Weald. At *Wadhurst* (39½ m.) there are some iron tomb-stones in the church, with dates from 1610 to 1790.—From *Robertsbridge* (49½ m.), the Kent and East Sussex Railway runs to *Headcorn*. Four miles along this line is ***Bodiam Castle** (open week-days, 10-4.30 or 6.30; adm. 1s.). This fine 14th century fortress was dismantled during the Civil War but still looks a formidable building, with its wide moat, great gateways and machiolated turrets. It was presented in 1916 by Lord Curzon to the National Trust.

The castle was built in 1386, and was, in its day, one of the strongest fortresses in the country. There are machiolated towers guarding the great gateway on the north side, which was provided with no less than three portcullises. One of them is in position, and the grooves for the other two can still be seen. The old entrance (not the present one) across the moat, was most artfully contrived

to subject the enemy to the greatest possible amount of missiles.—The interior is to-day a mere shell, but certain features of interest persist. The centre is occupied by an open court, with the remains of the chapel, kitchen, hall, etc., against the main inner walls.—Three miles farther on, at *Northiam*, is a fine Tudor clergy-house, and at *Brede*, 3½ m. south of Northiam, Dean Swift's cradle can still be seen at the church.

Bodiam Castle.

55½ m. **Battle** (*George ; Star ; Chequers*, etc. ; 2,891 inhab.), so named after the Battle of Hastings, 1066, when William the Conqueror defeated Harold on *Senlac Hill*, to the south-east of the town.

***Battle Abbey** was founded by William the Conqueror to fulfil a vow made by him before the fight. It stands on the spot where Harold hoisted his Royal Standard and where he subsequently fell. It was consecrated by Anselm in 1094. At the Reformation

Henry VIII. presented it to his Master of the Horse, Sir Anthony Browne, who converted it into a private dwelling house. It is now a girls' school.

The ruins are shown on Mon., Thurs. and Fri., 10-5 (2/6); on Sat., 10-1 (2/6); and on Tues. and Wed., 10-6 (1/-). There is a guide for the grounds.

We enter by the late-Dec. **Gatehouse* (1338), an imposing specimen of this class of work. Beyond is a large grassy court, with the inhabited parts of the Abbey to the left. Beyond the library is the *Terrace*, with a fine view of the battlefield and of Telham, on the other side of the valley, where the Normans first caught sight of the Saxon army. Sir Anthony Browne built his *Banqueting Hall* on the Terrace, but few traces of it remain. There is little left either of the *Abbey Church*, whose high altar was placed on the very spot where Harold fell.—The Roll of Battle Abbey, containing the names of those who came over with the Conqueror, is generally supposed to be a 14th century forgery. The original document is believed to have perished in a fire.

62 m. **Hastings** and *St. Leonards* are now almost a single town, with 66,496 inhab. They are both popular sea-side resorts enjoying a mild winter climate. Hastings is one of the Cinque Ports, though the sea has almost eaten away its harbour.

HOTELS:—*Queen's; Royal Victoria; Albany; Castle; Royal Oak*, etc.

INFORMATION BUREAU:—40, Havelock Road.

There is little in the residential part to interest the visitor, but the old fishing-port to the east end of Hastings is quaint in its way.—On the West Hill above the town are the remains of a Castle founded by William the Conqueror. There is a fine view towards Eastbourne and Beachy Head. To the north-east of the castle are *St. Clement's Caves* (adm. 6d.), said to have been used by smugglers.

There is an attractive walk from *East Hill* (lift from Rock a Nore Road) along the cliffs to *Ecclesbourne Glen*, to *Fairlight Glen*, a beautiful little wooded valley, and to the *Lovers' Seat*, for a fine view.

From Hastings to Ashford, via Winchelsea and Rye (26 m.). —Motorbuses also run direct from Hastings to Winchelsea and Rye.

9 m. **Winchelsea** (*New Inn*) is one of the two ancient towns which were added to the Cinque Ports. This charming village lies about a mile from the station, on a hill rising out of the marshes. It is 1½ m. from the shore, for the original town was destroyed in 1287 by the sea, and the present one laid out by Edward I. The sea then washed its walls, but has now receded. *Pipewell, Strand,* and *New Gate*, three of the gates in the wall which once surrounded the town, are still standing. The most notable old building is the **Church*, built from 1300 to 1325, and originally dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. The transepts and central tower are in ruins, and the nave has either disappeared or, more probably, was never built. In the church are the beautiful tombs of the Alards, one of whom was an Admiral of the Cinque Ports in 1303.—Opposite is

the old *Court House*, and to the south-east is the *Grey Friars*, containing the ruined chapel of a Franciscan monastery. It is said that John Wesley preached his last sermon under an ash-tree to the west of the cemetery. The old tree has been blown down. Between Winchelsea and Rye stands *Camber Castle*, built by Henry VIII to defend the coast.

11 m. **Rye** (*Old Flushing Inn & Fresco Club, Old Hope Anchor, Mermaid ; Cinque Ports*, etc.).

Perhaps there is no other village or small town in England which so satisfies a visitor as Rye, the companion " Ancient Town " of Winchelsea. This picturesque old town is situated on a hill rising from the marshes and looking out towards the sea, which drew away from the town in 1823 At the top of the hill, reached by a flight of steps from Fishmarket Road, is *Ypres Tower*, a 12th century building put up by William of Ypres, Earl of Kent. It is interesting to note that this was pronounced " Wipers " locally long before this pronounciation of Ypres was popularised by the soldiers. To the north-west is the church of *St. Mary*, an Early English and Norman structure with Perpendicular windows and flying buttresses. The pendulum of the clock (1515), swings inside the church and is visible to the congregation. In West St. a tablet marks the house where Henry James lived from 1898 to 1916. The quaintest of all the queer streets is *Mermaid Street, in which the old Mermaid Inn is situated. In High St. is *Pocock's School*, where Thackeray's " Denis Duval " was a pupil.

Beyond Rye the train runs through the rich sheep pasturage known as *Romney Marsh*, noted for its big, solitary churches. A branch line runs from *Appledore*, with its fine Perpendicular church, to *Lydd*, which gave its name to the explosive, lyddite, and has a great Early English and Perpendicular church, usually known as the " Cathedral of Romney Marsh." Two short lines run from Lydd to *Dungeness*, with its wide shingle beach and lighthouse, and to *New Romney*, one of the Cinque Ports. Motor-buses run in summer from New Romney to *Dymchurch*, a quiet sea-side resort with an old sea-wall three miles long protecting the marsh.

From Hastings to Brighton (34½ m.). This line runs through **Bexhill** (4¾ m.), a well laid out modern sea-side resort with an old church dating from 1070, on to *Pevensey* and *Westham* (11½ m.). It was at Pevensey Bay that William the Conqueror landed in 1066. About a ½ m. from the station is ***Pevensey Castle** (10-dusk, week-days ; 2-dusk, Sundays ; adm. 6d.). There is a surrounding Roman wall, about 20 ft. high in places, within which is placed the Norman castle. The Roman camp has been identified with Anderida, which was taken with great slaughter by the Saxons in 491. The Norman castle dates from the 13th century, but there are remains of an 11th century keep. Outside the castle is the *Mint House*, now a shop, which is 600 years old.

Four miles north of Pevensey is ***Hurstmonceux Castle**, a most interesting brick fortified mansion built in 1440. In 1777 it was condemned as a place of residence and parts of the interior were demolished to furnish materials for a mansion in a neighbouring park. It remained a shell until recently, when it was restored in part by Col. Claude Lowther. The village is famous for its " trugs " or garden baskets. (Visitors admitted on Wed. and Thurs. during the summer to the gardens and courtyard, 12.30-5.30, 1/-.)

FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON.

51 m. Southern Railway from London Bridge, Victoria, and Clapham Junction. The "Southern Belle," with first and third class Pullman cars only, leaves Victoria 11 a.m. returning from Brighton at 5.45 p.m. week-days, 9.30 Sundays.

The lines from London Bridge and Victoria unite at *East Croydon*, now a suburb of London.

From East Croydon a line runs to Lewes via Oxted, passing through *Lingfield*, with a racecourse and a large 15th century church, *East Grinstead*, *Horstead Keynes*, and so to Lewes. At *East Grinstead*, a pleasant country town, are several old timbered houses, and *Sackville College*, a picturesque early 17th century almshouse.

The Brighton line passes through the Merstham Tunnel (1 m. 353 yds.), below the North Downs. At the end of the tunnel lies Merstham, a station on the Dorking line.

About 1½ m. from Merstham, to the right of the line, is *Gatton*, notorious at one time as the most rotten of rotten boroughs. In 1542, when there was only one elector, the borough returned two members to Parliament. The number of electors never rose beyond seven. At Gatton Park there is a fine *Marble Hall (open free on week-days, 10-12 and 2-4). In the church are some wonderfully effective wood carvings from Nuremburgh and Belgium and stained glass from Aerschot, near Louvain.—2¼ m. north-east of Merstham, on the Downs, is the church of *Chaldon*, with a remarkable 13th century painting, "The Ladder to Salvation."

21 m. **Redhill,** adjoining **Reigate** (*White Hart*), situated at the foot of the North Downs. From *Reigate Hill* there are wide views over the Sussex Weald, and the Pilgrim's Way is plainly visible crossing the top of the hill. In the parish church is buried Lord Howard of Effingham (1536-1624), the commander of the English fleet against the Spanish Armada.

REDHILL TO TONBRIDGE (19½ m.). At 15½ m. is *Penshurst*, but the village is 2 m. from the station. Near by is ***Penshurst Place,** the seat of Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, and one of the great show places of England. Penshurst was in the possession of the Sidneys for 200 years, and the portraits of that great family still hang on its walls. The central hall (14th century, 64 ft. long) has a minstrels' gallery, an open hearth at the centre, and a high, open timber roof. In the beautiful park is Sacharissa Walk, an avenue of trees named after Lady Dorothy Sidney, the "Sacharissa" of the poet Waller. The house is shown to visitors on Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 2-5.30, and Sat. afternoons in summer. (Tickets, 1/-, at the Post Office.)—There is a delightful walk from Penshurst through *Chiddingstone*, the most picturesque village in Kent, to *Edenbridge*.

50¾ m. **Brighton** (142,427 inhab.).

HOTELS:—*Metropole; Norfolk; Bedford; Grand; Royal Albion; Royal York; Old Ship*, etc.—In Hove: *Princes; First Avenue; Dudley* etc.—In Kemp Town: *Royal Crescent; Bristol*, etc.

INFORMATION BUREAU at the Royal Pavilion. Thos. Cook & Son, 81, King's Road.

Excursion STEAMERS run in summer to *Boulogne, Dieppe, Hastings, Eastbourne, Isle of Wight*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Worthing, Arundel, Lewes, Seaford, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, Newhaven, etc., and excursions are run to numerous places of interest in the area, such

as the Devil's Dyke, Bramber Castle and Poynings, Ashford Forest, Littlehampton, and Arundel Castle.

GUIDE-BOOK :—" The Book of Brighton," 6d., from the Brighton Corporation.

Brighton, which became known as a sea-side resort when George IV., then Prince of Wales, went to live there in 1784 and built his extravagant Pavilion, is now the largest and busiest resort in Great Britain. It attracts by reason of its bracing air, its fine frontage upon the sea, the long roll of Downs at the back, its excellent shops and highly organised amusements. The visitor need never be at a loss, whether the weather be wet or fine, for recreation. Besides the many esplanades and promenades and the piers, there is the Madeira Drive, half-a-mile long, the Pavilion, a good Aquarium, the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, theatres, restaurants, hotels, and shops equal to those in London ; numerous places for the playing of games, and endless facilities for pleasure trips by car, rail, and steamer.

Splendid tramps may be taken over the Downs at the back of Brighton. There is a good short walk to *Rottingdean*, either along the cliffs via *Roedean*, where there is a famous girls' school, or across the Downs through *Ovingdean*. Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the Pre-Raphaelite artist, and William Black, the novelist, are both buried in Rottingdean churchyard. Rudyard Kipling lived for some time at " The Elms." -A good place to visit is the *Devil's Dyke*, a deep narrow hollow in the Downs 5½ m. north-west of Brighton. It can be reached by train from the Central Station, by motor-coach, or by foot. There is a wide panoramic view of the Sussex Weald from the top of the *Dyke Hill* (697 ft.).

From Brighton to Portsmouth, see page 150.

FROM LONDON TO NEWHAVEN AND EASTBOURNE.

From Victoria and London Bridge to Newhaven (56½ m.). This is the direct route for Paris via Dieppe. Passengers to the Continent only are admitted ; others must travel by slower trains to Newhaven Town which go on to Seaford.—To Eastbourne (65¾ m.).

The route is along the London to Brighton line as far as (40½ m.) *Wivelsfield*, where it diverges to the left for *Lewes* and *Newhaven*.

50 m. **Lewes** (*White Hart ; Crown ;* 10,978 inhab.), a fine, picturesque example of an old standing South country town, is situated on the river *Ouse*, in the very heart of the South Downs. Near the middle of the town, on a height which overlooks the valley of the Ouse, is the Norman *Castle* built by William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey (died 1088). There is a double gateway ; the inner is part of an earlier building ; the outer gateway and the Keep, from which there is a fine view, are both Edwardian. There was a unique second keep and the mound can still be seen. At the entrance to the Castle gate is *Barbican House*, the Museum of

the Sussex Archæological Society (adm. 6d.). In the High St. are two notable churches, *St. Michael's*, with a round Norman tower, and *St. Anne's*, a transitional building with Norman features. At No. 92, High St. is a tablet marking the house where Tom Paine lived as an exciseman from 1768 to 1774. We go down the steep Keere St., past the Elizabethan *Southover Grange* into Southover High Street (Anne of Cleves' House, adm. 6d.), and so to the ruins of the Cluniac *Priory of St. Pancras* (apply at the confectioner's opposite the church). It was founded by William de Warenne and his wife Gundrada, whose leaden coffins, discovered when cutting the railway through the site of the high altar of the Priory church, now repose in the Church of St. John's, Southover.

On Cliffe Hill, overlooking the town, is the obelisk commemorating the Martyrs burnt in the High Street during the Marian persecutions, 1555-57. Memorial services are still held on the hill in June. Lewes is famous for the ardour with which it observes Guy Fawkes' day (Nov. 5th), the whole town being given over to a carnival of torchlight processions, bonfires and fireworks.

About 2½ m. north-west is *Mount Harry* (639 ft.), where Simon de Montfort defeated King Henry III. at the Battle of Lewes, 1264.—Three miles east of Lewes is the village of *Ringmer*. John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, married Anne, the daughter of the pastor of Ringmer Church, and Sir William Springett, the father of William Penn's first wife, lived at Broyle Place, a country house near by.—Walks may be taken over the Downs to Firle Beacon (718 ft.), Black Cap and Ditchling Beacon and Mount Caburn, with its pre-historic earthwork.

From Lewes to Newhaven and Seaford (8¾ m.).—6¼ m. **Newhaven** (*Ship; Bridge;* 6,436 inhab.), is a sea-port at the mouth of the Ouse, but possesses little of interest for the visitor save its church with a Norman tower and 12th century chancel. Boat trains stop at Newhaven Harbour (*London & Paris Hotel*); others go on to *Seaford*, a bathing resort.

The line runs past *Mount Caburn* and *Firle Beacon* to *Berwick*. 2½ m. to the south is *Alfriston*, with a 14th century church, "The Cathedral of the Downs," a 14th century clergy-house (visitors admitted), and the 16th century Star Inn, with ancient carvings. On the right of the route is seen the *Long Man of Wilmington*, a figure 230 ft. high incised in the chalk and said to be of either Celtic or Saxon origin.

65¾ m. **Eastbourne** (62,030 inhab.).

HOTELS:—*Grand; Queen's; Burlington; Park Gates; Albion; Cavendish; Hydro; Albemarle*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Beachy Head, Brighton, Pevensey, Hastings, Battle, Maidstone, Chatham, etc. STEAMERS run in summer to Hastings, Brighton, Folkestone, Dover, Portsmouth, Boulogne, etc.

GUIDE-BOOK: "Eastbourne," published by the Town Council. INFORMATION BUREAU at the Railway Station.

Eastbourne, with its three miles of attractive sea front to the east of Beachy Head, is a fashionable and exclusive health and pleasure resort. Its climate is equable and invigorating, and its

arrangements for sea bathing, recreation and amusement are very pleasing to people of quiet tastes.

At the west end of the Esplanade is the *Wish Tower*, a martello tower containing a marine museum. Near by is Devonshire Park (13 acres), in which important tennis matches are played.—1 m. inland is the village of *Old Eastbourne* and the parish church of *St. Mary*, an Early English structure with a Norman chancel-arch. Close by is the quaint old Lamb Inn, with an Early English vaulted crypt.

Three miles south-west of Eastbourne is the massive chalk headland of ***Beachy Head,** rising sheer from the sea. There is a fine view from the top, which, together with a large slice of the Downs behind, is now owned by the corporation.

Charabanc trips are arranged in summer to East Grinstead, Rye and Winchelsea, Arundel, Bodiam Castle and Battle Abbey, Lewes, Hurstmonceux, etc.—There are fine walks to Langley and Pevensey, and to Jevington and Wannock.

FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH.

A. Via Guildford and Haslemere.

Southern Railway, from Waterloo, 74½ m., in from 2 to 3 hours.

To the left of the railway, beyond *Weybridge* (19¼ m.) is the Brooklands Motor Track, 2 m. 1,350 yds. in circuit. It is used for speed tests and for motor-races, particularly on Bank Holidays and during the months of July and September. There is also a stiff hill test with an average gradient of 1 in 5.

Beyond *Woking* is (30 m.) **Guildford** (*Lion ; Angel ; Shalford Park ; Bramley Grange*, etc. ; 27,000 inhab.), the county town of Surrey, very pleasantly situated on the river Wey. The great feature of the town is the steep High Street, with its many picturesque old buildings. On an artificial hillock south of the High St. is the square keep of the *Castle*, built about 1150. The grounds are now turned into gardens and the gateway into a museum. Under the Angel Hotel, in the High St., is a 13th century crypt. Higher up the street, on the left, is the *Guildhall*, a seventeenth century building of brick and timber, with a projecting clock. Still further, on the left, is **Archbishop Abbot's Hospital*, founded in 1619 for 12 brethren and 10 sisters, " decayed tradesmen and their widows." (Gratuity expected.) There is some fine carved oak and two good stained glass windows. Opposite is *Trinity Church* and beyond, on the right, the 16th century *Grammar School*. On Saturdays and during vacations visitors are admitted to the

library to see the chained books.—In Guildford Cemetery is buried "Lewis Carroll," (C. L. Dodgson, 1832-98), the author of "Alice in Wonderland."

The most prominent landmark in the neighbourhood is *St. Catherine's Hill*, surmounted by a ruined 14th century chapel. 2 m. to the south west is *Loseley House*, an Elizabethan mansion beautifully situated in a park. 1½ m. west of Loseley, and 3 m. from Guildford, is the "sweetly picturesque" village of **Compton**, famous for its late Norman

St. Catherine's Chapel, Guildford.

*Church, with a two storied chancel, and for its association with the painter, G. F. Watts. At Limnerslease, where he lived, over 120 of his pictures are set out in the Watts Picture Gallery (free on Wed., Sat. and Sun.; 1/- on Mon., Tues., and Fri.). The return journey may be taken over the crest of the *Hog's Back*, a rounded ridge of chalk, to Guildford.

34½ m. **Godalming** (*King's Arms; Royal; Angel*) a quaint town with narrow picturesque streets studded with decorated and half-timbered brick dwellings of the 17th century. *Charterhouse School*, removed from London in 1872, lies north of the town.

43 m. **Haslemere** (*Georgian House; White Horse;* 3,865 inhab.) is a small market town now grown into a rambling residential district. George Eliot lived at "Brookbank," in Shottermill,

a mile from the station. On the slope of *Blackdown Hill* (918 ft.), 2½ m. south of Haslemere, Tennyson built his house, Aldworth, and died there.

A motorbus runs to **Hindhead**, 2½ m. away. The slopes of the hill are now sadly built over with houses, but there is a magnificent view from the summit, 1 m. to the east of the cross roads (895 ft.). The spot marked by a granite cross on *Gibbet Hill* commemorates the murder in 1876 of a sailor on the Portsmouth Road. The curious depression round which the old road skirts is the **Devil's Punchbowl*, mentioned by Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby."

Beyond Haslemere the line enters Hampshire, and so through *Petersfield* to *Havant* and *Portsmouth*.

B. Via Dorking and Arundel.

Southern Railway. From Victoria or London Bridge to *Dorking* (24 m.), to *Arundel* (57¾ m.), to *Portsmouth* (86 m.). Electric trains run as far as Dorking North from Waterloo.

24 m. **Dorking** (*White Horse; Red Lion; Star & Garter;* 8,058 inhab.) is an old world market town delightfully set in a Downland valley, with the North Downs to one side and Leith Hill to the other. Some of the best scenery in Surrey lies within easy walking distance. The King's Head, now closed, in North St., was the original of the "Marquis of Granby" in "Pickwick." George Meredith, the Victorian novelist, is buried in the town cemetery.

From Dorking to Leatherhead (5 m.). The road runs round the base of *Box Hill*, so called because of the large number of box-trees growing there (view from the top, 596 ft.). On its northern slope is Meredith's "Happy Valley,"—Juniper Bottom. It was at *Burford Bridge* that Keats finished his Endymnion (room shown at the Burford Bridge Hotel). High up is *Flint Cottage*, where George Meredith lived from 1867 to 1909. *Juniper Hall*, half a mile beyond Burford Bridge, was once the home of many French refugees. Half a mile farther is picturesque *Mickleham*, where both Fanny Burney and Meredith were married. A path leads through Norbury Park, with its fine beech and yew trees, to the road to *Leatherhead*.

From Dorking to Guildford, equally delightful driving or walking (12 m. by road; 18 m. by foot over Leith Hill). Motorists should take the detour by Leith Hill, leaving Dorking High St. by South St. and ascending Bore Hill to the pretty little village of *Coldharbour*. The road goes through a gate into a stretch of woods and through another gate to reach Leith Hill Hotel. From here we climb on foot to the top of **Leith Hill**, crowned by a tower. From the top of this tower (1,000 ft.), there is a magnificent *View, reaching as far as the sea to the south and St. Paul's in the other direction. The road rejoins the Dorking-Guildford Road near *Wootton*. At Wootton Church the great diarist Evelyn is buried. It is to his interest in trees that we owe many of the fine woods in the neighbourhood. (There is no admission to Wootton House, where is preserved the Book of Common Prayer used by Charles I. on the scaffold). On the left of the road is the picturesque Crossways Farm, described in Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways." At 6½ m. we come to *Shere*, which claims to be the prettiest village in Surrey. Beyond, at 7½ m. we take the fork to the right over the Albury Downs to *Newlands Corner*, famous for its splendid view. The road runs through Merrow Downs to *Merrow* and *Guildford*. Walkers should climb Leith Hill by one of the many footpaths, and ask there for directions (difficult to convey on paper) across Wootton Common through the woods to the hamlet of *Friday Street*, and thence to Wootton. The country near *Friday Street* is exceptionally pretty; late in 1929 about 60 acres were bought by public subscription "for the perpetual enjoyment of the people," and so prevented from falling into the hands of builders.

FALL ON THE TILLINGBOURNE.
Near Friday Street, see p. 143.

Beyond Dorking the railway runs south into Sussex. 1½ m. from *Warnham* (35 m.) is Field Place, where the poet Shelley was born.

37½ m. **Horsham** (*King's Head; Black Horse; Crown;* 11,413 inhab.) is a market town with an Early English church and an ancient grammar school. In the Carfax (centre of the town), are preserved the stocks and the ring used in bull-baiting.

From Horsham to Shoreham (20 m.).—7½ m. *West Grinstead.* In West Grinstead Park is "Pope's Oak," under which Alexander Pope composed his devastating satire, "The Rape of the Lock," (1712), when staying with his friend, John Caryll. Near *Cowfold*, 2 m. east, is St. Hugh's Charterhouse, a monastery established in 1877 by Monks of the Grande Chartreuse. (Visitors admitted.) The church at *Steyning* (15½ m.; pronounced "stenning") dates from the 12th century. Two miles to the west is *Chanctonbury Ring*, a conspicuous landmark, 814 ft. high, crowned with an entrenchment and a circle of beeches. *Bramber* (16 m.) is an attractive village with the ruins of an old castle.

40 m. *Christ's Hospital*, West Horsham. Here, to the left, is the Bluecoat School founded by Edward VI. in 1553. The school was removed to West Horsham in 1902, but the boys still wear the old costume,—blue gowns, knee-breeches and yellow stockings. There are frescoes by Frank Brangwyn in the chapel. Charles Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt attended the London school.

44½ m. *Billingshurst.* At *Coolham*, 3 m. to the south-east, is the old Quaker Meeting House, curiously known as the "Blue Idol," possibly after the figure-head on one of Penn's ships. Penn lived at *Warminghurst*, near by, after his first American experiences, but the house no longer exists. One of Penn's children is said to be buried in the neighbouring churchyard.—49½ m. *Pulborough.*

Pulborough to Midhurst and Chichester (23 m.).—5½ m. *Petworth*, with its picturesque narrow streets, lies nearly 2 m. from the station. (Omnibus.) **Petworth House**, the seat of Lord Leaconfield, contains a magnificent private collection of great *Pictures, including works by Rembrandt, Holbein, Van Dyck, Rubens, Titian, Turner, Hogarth, Romney, Gainsborough and other masters, besides some exquisite carvings by Grinling Gibbons. (Adm. on Tues. and Thurs. at 11, 12, 2 and 3. The Park is open daily.)—11 m. **Midhurst.** In Cowdray Park, which is open to the public, are the ruins of **Cowdray House*, a great Tudor mansion wrecked by fire in 1793. Richard Cobden lived for some time at *Dunford House* (1½ m. S.E.) built on the site of the farmhouse in which he was born. It is now a rest and recreation place for the students of the London School of Economics. *Trotton* church (3½ m. west), contains the earliest brass in England to a lady (1310).—From Midhurst via *Cocking* and *Singleton*, the nearest station to Goodwood Racecourse, to *Chichester*, see p. 147.

54½ m. *Amberley*, a delightful village with the ruins of a 14th century castle. To the west (3½ m.), is *Bignor*, where the remains of a Roman villa and 3 tassellated pavements may be seen. (Adm. 1/-.)

57¾ m. **Arundel** (*Norfolk Hotel;* 2,741 inhab.) is a small town famous for its mullet, on the river Arun. The ***Castle**, which is the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, was besieged by Henry I in 1102, by

COWDRAY CASTLE: AN ANCIENT GRANARY.

[*Note the old English way of propping up the granary with "toadstool-stones," to prevent mice and rats from entering.*]

Stephen in 1130, and gutted by the Parliamentarians in 1644. It was reconditioned in the 19th century. The 12th century keep is shown on Mondays and Thursdays during the summer, 1-5 p.m. (1/- each). The fine *Park of 1,200 acres is open to the public.—Arundel *Parish Church* was built in 1380, and contains the monuments of the Fitzalans, who held the earldom of Arundel (which passes with the property), until it was acquired through marriage by the Howard Family in 1580. The Fitzalan Chapel, where the monuments are (adm. 6d.), is the private property of the Duke of Norfolk, who is a Roman Catholic.—The beautiful Roman Catholic church of *St. Philip Neri* was built by the 15th Duke.—A local Guide-Book, "Arundel: The Gem of Sussex," can be obtained in the town.

At Ford we join the line from Brighton to Portsmouth. *Barnham Junction* (63½ m.) is the station for **Bognor,** a seaside resort which has grown very popular since His Majesty the King convalesced there at Craigweil House after his long illness in 1928-29.

69½ m. **Chichester** (*Dolphin & Anchor ; North House ; Globe*, etc. ; hotels are crowded during the Goodwood meeting) has a long and glorious history since the days when it was the *Regnum* of the Romans. It is now the county town of West Sussex.

From the station we go via Southgate and South St. into the heart of the town. To the left is the 16th century *Canon Gate* leading into the gracious precincts of the *Cathedral*. To the right, just inside the gateway, is the *Vicar's Close*, with a fine hall of the 14th century. A narrow passage, St. Richard's Lane, leads to the *Cloisters* (15th century work). We turn to the left and enter the cathedral by the west door. Chichester ***Cathedral** is the only cathedral in England whose spire can be seen from the sea. The church is 410 ft. long ; the nave and aisles are 91 ft. wide, and 131 ft. across the transepts ; the height of the nave is 62 ft., and of the choir, 65 ft.

HISTORY :—The cathedral was built by Bishop Ralph, 1090-1108. Six years after the consecration it was partly destroyed by fire but immediately rebuilt. There was a second fire in 1186 and the building was again repaired. The Lady Chapel dates from the end of the 12th century. The spire was put up in the 14th century but collapsed in 1861, after which it was rebuilt. The detached bell-tower, the only one in an English cathedral, was built in the 15th century. A thorough renovation of the whole building at a cost of £150,000 was brought to an end in 1919.

The interior of the cathedral was greatly damaged by the Parliamentary iconoclasts in 1643. Although magnificent in general effect, it is not particularly rich in detail. A feature peculiar to Chichester among English cathedrals are the outer aisles, which originally consisted of a number of separate chapels afterwards thrown into one. The glass is modern and poor.

Near the North porch is an ancient wooden chest said to have been brought from Selsey when its See was transferred to Chichester in the 7th century. There are beautiful memorials to Agnes Cromwell and Jane Smith in the south aisle, and the only brass spared by the Parliamentary depredators is on the wall near the south porch. The CHOIR is raised above the nave, but most of the surrounding work is modern, although the backs of the CHOIR STALLS, with their 40 misericords, date from the early 14th century. In the south aisle are two *Sculptures, sometimes considered to be Saxon work brought from Selsey. They represent Christ at the House of Lazarus and the Raising of Lazarus. The

jewelled eyes have been taken out. The RETRO-CHOIR is a fine example of transitional architecture.—Permission is often given to see the 13th century *Virgin Roundel, an exquisite fresco at the *Bishop's Palace.*

From the **Market Cross* we follow North St., in which, on the right, is *St. Olave's* church, with Roman foundations and an ancient round door on the south side. Beyond, fixed on the outside wall of the *Town Hall,* is a stone dug up in 1723 recording the erection of a temple to Neptune and Minerva at Chichester. To the right, Lion St. leads to ***St. Mary's Hospital** (open on week-days 10–11, 11.50-1, 2-4 or 5). This was founded in 1158 as a nunnery, but was subsequently turned into an asylum for eight old women. There is a large hall with a magnificent timbered roof, the supports sweeping down to within reach of the floor. Beyond the oak screen is the chapel, with stalls and misericords dating from 1290. The bedrooms and sitting rooms were so arranged that the patients could hear mass from their beds. This is a building not to be missed even by the hurried visitor.

In Priory Park are the remains of the *Grey Friars Church,* used at one time as the *Guildhall.* It was here that the great artist and poet, William Blake, was tried for "sedition" in 1804 after violently ejecting a soldier from his garden at Felpham.

Chichester is the starting point for thousands of racegoers during Goodwood Week, the week of the last Tuesday in July. These extremely fashionable races are held at ***Goodwood Park,** 4½ m. north. The Park is always open to the public and commands magnificent views. Goodwood itself is the seat of the Duke of Richmond, and is shown to visitors at 2, 3, and 4 p.m. on Mon. and Thurs. (Thurs. only in July), except during race week. In its collection of pictures are the famous Third Duchess, by Reynolds, The Fifth Duchess, by Lawrence, and Lely's La Belle Stuart, the duchess who posed for the figure of Britannia on our coins.

72½ m. *Bosham.* This quaint fishing village, 1 m. from the station and 4 from Chichester, has an old church with a Saxon tower. The church is depicted in the Bayeux tapestry; Harold is shown going to mass before his ill fated visit to Normandy. Canute's daughter is said to have been buried in the churchyard. It was at Bosham, according to some historians, that Canute bid the waves recede.

We enter Hampshire at *Emsworth* (76½ m.) and the Isle of Wight is seen on the left.—78 m. *Havant,* and so to *Portsmouth.*

Portsmouth.

HOTELS:—At Southsea: *Queen's; Royal Beach; Royal Pier; Grosvenor,* etc. At Portsmouth: *George; Sussex.* At Portsea: *Totterdell's; Keppel's Head,* both commercial. At Landport: *Grand Central,* commercial.—INFORMATION BUREAU at Western Parade and Southsea Castle teahouse.

MOTORBUSES run from the Theatre Royal to Chichester, Bognor, Worthing, Brighton, Winchester, Southampton, etc.

The City of Portsmouth includes the towns of *Portsea, Southsea,* and *Landport,* all on the island of Portsea, and with a joint popu-

lation of 247,284. It is the chief naval station in the British Isles and is strongly fortified. The great harbour, one of the best in the country, is entered from the fine roadstead of *Spithead*. Of the three towns, Southsea is the most pleasant for the visitor.

Portsmouth has innumerable associations with the great names in our naval history. A tablet at the George Hotel, in High St., records that Nelson spent his last hours in England there, and Admiral Lord Howe lived at No. 8, Highbury St. *Buckingham House* (No. 10, High St.), was formerly the "Spotted Dog Inn," where the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated by John Felton in 1628. George Meredith was born in 1828 at No. 73 (tablet). The old *Star & Garter Hotel*, at the Point, was a favourite haunt of Nelson and Hardy.

The chancel and transepts of the **Cathedral Church of St. Thomas Becket,** in the High St., date from 1680. The nave, ruined by Cromwell's guns, was rebuilt after the Restoration in the Jacobean style. In the chancel is a large monument to the Duke of Buckingham, and in 1929 a beautiful model of the "Mary Rose" was placed in the church as a memorial to the "heroes innumerable" of the British navy.

One of the great sights of Portsmouth is the Royal Dockyard (special permission required by foreigners). It covers an area of 300 acres, with 6,000 yards of wharfage, 10 miles of railway, and 15 dry docks. The museum is of great interest.

Near the main entrance to King Charles's Dock lies the old ***Victory,** Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar. Until 1920 she was moored at the dockyard, but being no longer seaworthy she was put into dry dock and there restored to her original condition. It was on this ship that Nelson gave the famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Visitors (10-4) are shown the spot where Nelson fell mortally wounded. The ship is now being used as a museum of Nelson relics.

At No. 393, Commercial Road is the *Dickens Museum* (open free 10-5 or 7). It occupies the house in which Dickens was born when his father was a clerk at the Dockyard.

On the Esplanade at Southsea, extending along the sea front and with views of the shipping at Spithead and of the Isle of Wight, are the anchor of the Victory and a column to the men of the Chesapeake.—*Gosport*, a town of 33,588 inhab., lies on the other side of Portsmouth Harbour.

STEAMERS ply to the *Isle of Wight* and *Southampton* several times daily. Excursion steamers ply to *Bournemouth* and *Brighton*. There is a STEAM FLOATING BRIDGE from Portsmouth Point to Gosport every ½ hour.

From Portsmouth to Brighton.

Southern Railway to *Brighton* (44 m.). This line serves a number of small, but pleasant seaside resorts.

From Portsmouth to Chichester and *Ford*, where the London line diverges to the left, see page 147. From Ford a short branch line runs down to the sea to (2 m.) **Littlehampton** (*Beach ; Norfolk ;* 11,000 inhab.), a prosperous resort crowded in summer. A pleasant little excursion may be taken by motor-boat up the Arun to Arundel.

29 m. *Angmering*, a colony of modern villas down by the shore. Two miles farther on is *Goring-by-Sea*, another small resort.

34 m. **Worthing,** a popular watering place of 35,000 inhab. There is a long marine parade, a new concert pavilion, and good swimming baths, but the beach is somewhat shingly.

HOTELS : *Burlington ; Warne's ; Marine ; Stanhoe ; Steyne ; Clear View.* PRIVATE *Beach ; Marlborough ; Percival's*, etc.

Motorbuses run to Brighton, Portsmouth, Horsham, Petworth, etc.

Worthing is as good a centre as any for excursions into the South Downs, and a number of interesting churches lie within easy reach. There are many old monuments and brasses at the Norman church of *Broadwater* (1 m.), and in the cemetery lie the two great naturalists, Richard Jefferies and W. H. Hudson. About 2 m. from the town stands the Norman *Church of *Sompting*, which is the only church in England with a gabled roof. Indeed, the whole church has been described as " the greatest architectural curiosity in the country." A visit can also be paid to (1¼ m.) *Tarring* to see the 15th century cottages and the famous Fig Garden (adm. 2d.) planted by Thomas Becket.

The next place of importance beyond Worthing is (38 m.) **Shoreham-by-Sea** (7,272 inhab.), whose chief attraction for visitors is the gay " Bungalow Town " sprung up during the past 20 years on a narrow strip of beach running parallel with the mainland, but separated from it by a strip of water crossed by two bridges. Ferry boats are also used. An ideal free and easy holiday can be spent in this gaily painted town of quaintly named bungalows. The coast is unusually attractive ; the bathing is excellent, and river boating and fishing is much indulged in. There are pleasant rambles over the Downs, and sports of all kinds are organised by the visitors.—*New Shoreham* itself is a very old town, with a remarkable 11th century *Church, and a 12th century building, the " *Marlipins*," in the main street. A mile to the north lies the Norman *Old Shoreham church.*

44 m. Brighton, see p. 138.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The **Isle of Wight,** separated from the mainland by the *Solent* and *Spithead*, is 23 m. long and 13 m. wide. This small area contains a great variety of beautiful scenery, particularly on the south and west, and the climate is notably mild and healthy. It is especially attractive for a tour lasting a week or so, with *Ventnor* as the principal centre, since the best that the island has to give lies between *Blackgang Chine* (5 m. west of Ventnor), and *Sandown* (6 m. to the north-east). The island is well served by railways, but they all lie inland except at their terminal points; explorations are best carried out on foot, by car, or by motorbuses.

APPROACHES: The three ports of entry to the island are Ryde, Cowes, and Yarmouth, reached respectively from Portsmouth, Southampton and Lymington.

From Portsmouth to Ryde (4½ m.) in ½ hour. Some boats call at *Southsea*. The quickest through journey from London to Ryde takes 2½ hours. Motor cars are transhipped 3 times daily to Fishbourne.

From Southampton to Cowes (12 m.) in 1 hour. The journey from London (Waterloo) takes from 3 to 3½ hours.

From Lymington to Yarmouth (4 m.) in ½ hour. This is the most convenient ferry for motor cars. Passengers are landed ¾ m. from Yarmouth Station. Buses run from the pier to most of the attractive places on the western side of the island. The boats generally go on to *Totland Bay* in summer.

The distances are short, and the whole island is intersected by motorbus and motorcoach routes. These, and a little judicious walking, will enable the traveller to keep clear of the railways. The points of most importance are Carisbrooke Castle; the Undercliff walk from Blackgang Chine to Ventnor and Shanklin; the trip from Ventnor to Freshwater and Alum Bay; and possibly Osborne. The best way of seeing the island in a day is to take the first morning train from Ryde to Ventnor, in time to connect with the coach to Freshwater and Alum Bay; then an afternoon train from Freshwater to Newport and Carisbrooke Castle, and so on to Ryde or Cowes by a late train.

The island is most usually entered at **Ryde,** the principal town (11,000 inhab.). There is an esplanade 2 m. long and a pier, but the town is not particularly interesting in itself. It is most frequented in August and September, when the chief attraction is yachting.

HOTELS: *Royal Pier; Royal Esplanade; Royal York; Yelf's; Royal Squadron,* and private hotels.

About 2 m. from Ryde are the somewhat scanty remains of **Quarr Abbey,** founded in 1132. This pleasant walk can be continued to *Fishbourne,* prettily placed among the woods at the

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entrance to *Wooton Creek*. Footpaths and a road lead east from Ryde to the two small bathing resorts of (1½ m.) *Spring Vale* and (2½ m.) *Seaview*. A railway line runs to (10 m.) *Newport* through uninteresting country.

From Ryde to Ventnor (12½ m.). The trains run from the Pierhead through the town and then south to (5 m.) **Brading,** an old little town at the foot of *Brading Down*. The stocks and whipping post are still kept at the *Town Hall*, and in the *Church (Norman and Early English) are the effigies of the Oglanders of *Nunwell*, who have occupied their seat, ¾ m. west, since the 11th century.

A mile from the station, at *Morton*, are the covered remains of a ***Roman Villa,** with beautifully preserved pavements and various relics found on the spot (week-days 1/-). —At *Yaverland*, 1 m. south-east, is a Jacobean manor-house now turned into a farm, and a church with a Norman door and chancel arch.

A branch line runs east from Brading to (3 m.) **Bembridge** (*Royal Spithead; Bembridge*, private), a modest little bathing resort at the mouth of *Brading Harbour*. There is a good golf course; a favourite walk is over the *Foreland*, the easternmost point of the island, along *Whitecliff Bay* and **Culver Cliff* to (5 m.) *Sandown*.

6½ m. **Sandown** (*Ocean; Royal Pier; Sandown; Sandringham*, private), a popular resort with good bathing and excellent walks. It lies in the sheltered bay between the tawny promontory of *Dunnose* and the white *Culver Cliff*.

From Sandown to Newport (9½ m.), *Newchurch*, 2½ m. along this line, is a quaint little village close to *Borthwood Copse*. The only other place of any importance is **Arreton,** 1 m. from (4 m.) *Horringford*. Arreton has a fine Jacobean manor-house and the best church on the island. One of the brasses is dated 1400 and in the churchyard is buried Elizabeth Wallbridge (died 1801), the "Dairyman's Daughter" of Legh Richmond.

8½ m. **Shanklin** (*Royal Spa*, on the Esplanade; *Holliers*, in the old village; *Daish's*, High St.; *Crab*, at the old village; *Shanklin Towers*, and *Eastmount*, private), a picturesque and popular resort in a pleasant valley running away from the sea, but with a good beach, esplanade, and a pier. At the end of the High St. is the ***Old Village,** with its many thatched cottages. Here, near the *Crab Hotel*, is a fountain inscribed with some lines composed by Longfellow during his stay in 1868. Close by is an entrance to **Shanklin Chine* (adm. 3d.), a narrow wooded fissure threaded by a small stream. The charming *Rylstone Gardens* are now public property. A lift runs up from the beach to the cliff, on which is *Keats Green*, a reminder of the poet's stay here in 1819.

During the season coaches run to Newport, Cowes, Blackgang, Freshwater and Alum Bay.

The line turns inland to (11 m.) *Wroxall*, to the west of which is *Appuldurcombe* (1719), in a fine park. The line then runs down through a tunnel to *Ventnor*.

[The best way to Ventnor from Shanklin, however, is not by

train but on foot, a delightful *Walk. We follow the *Luccombe* road from the cross-roads at the top of *Shanklin Chine*, and then take a footpath on the left to **Luccombe Chine*. Here we do not descend, but pass through a gate. About 600 yds. farther on we descend to the *Landslip* and on through the thicket to **Bonchurch,** most picturesquely set at the very eastern end of the **Undercliff*, a terrace of cliff varying from ¼ m. to 1 m. in width, which has slipped off the blue clay underneath. It runs for nearly 7 m. to Blackgang Chine, and is so well sheltered that its vegetation is sub-tropical. We ascend to Bonchurch village to see the small church, dating from the 12th century, and the old graveyard. Farther up the hill, in the beautiful graveyard of *St. Boniface's Church*, is the grave of the poet Swinburne. A walk up *St. Boniface's Down*, rising above the village, is rewarded by magnificent views. We can either follow the road or return to the path to Ventnor.]

Ventnor (6,063 inhab.), a fashionable resort picturesquely situated on a series of terraces between the sea and the sharp face of *St. Boniface Heights*, has a singularly mild climate.

HOTELS: *Royal Marine; Royal; Metropole; Esplanade; Crab & Lobster*, unlicensed; *Victoria*, unlicensed.

There is a strange but attractive view of the town from the *Pier* (2d.). There are also views from the *Public Park*, occupying a hollow in the cliff. Above it are the lovely grounds of *Steephill Castle*.

From Ventnor to Blackgang Chine, Freshwater, and Alum Bay. A *Road runs west from Ventnor to *Blackgang Chine* and *Freshwater*, the first six miles lying along the Undercliff, studded with houses and pretty flower gardens. The church at (2 m.) *St. Lawrence* was the smallest in the country before it was lengthened. —4 m. A road turns off on the right to (½ m.) *Niton* (Undercliff; Royal Sandrock; White Lion), whose church has a Norman font. Below us, on our left, is *St. Catherine's Lighthouse*, one of the most powerfully lighted in the world. It stands on *St. Catherine's Point*, the southernmost extremity of the island. The road between the Point and Blackgang was utterly destroyed by a landslide in 1928. Traffic now makes a detour inland via *Niton* and *Chale Green* to Blackgang.

5½ m. *Blackgang Chine Hotel*, from which a stepped path descends to ***Blackgang Chine** (adm. 6d.), about 400 ft. deep and commanding grand views from its lower end. *St. Catherine's Hill* rises above to a height of 781 ft. (*Views).

From (6 m.) *Chale Church* the "military road" runs along the coast to (10 m.) *Freshwater Bay*, but motorcoaches usually take the longer and prettier road through *Shorwell*, with a very old

*Church containing a wall-painting of St. Christopher, a mediæval pulpit, chained books, a "Great Bible" of 1541, an hour glass, and several ancient brasses. The village of *Brighstone*, 2 m. farther on, is even prettier, and also has an interesting but somewhat over-restored church. At (15 m.) *Mottiston* is a 16th century manor-house turned into a farm; there is another old manor-house graciously situated among trees at (16 m.) *Brook* (Sun Inn). To our right *Mottistone Down* rises to a height of 667 ft.—19½ m. *Freshwater* (see p. 155), coaches sometimes go on to *Alum Bay*.

From Ventnor West to Newport (11 m.).—We turn inland at *St. Lawrence* through a tunnel to *Whitwell* and the pretty village of (5 m.) *Godshill*. The line from Sandown is joined at (7 m.) *Merstone*.

11 m. **Newport** (*Warburton's; Bugle & Wheatsheaf;* 11,000 inhab.), the capital of the Isle of Wight, stands on the *Medina*, which admits small vessels up to this point. In the modern church is some furniture from the old church callously swept away in 1854—a pulpit of 1631, a 17th century font, and a monument by *Marochetti* to Princess Elizabeth, who died in 1650. During the negotiations of the "Treaty of Newport," carried on in the *Grammar School* in Lower St. James's St., Charles I lodged at the school, and the commissioners at the *Bugle Inn*. The negotiations failed and Charles was taken, first to *Hurst Castle*, and then to Whitehall for execution.

***Carisbrooke Castle** (week-days, 9 to dusk; adm. 6d.; well 3d.; museum 2d.) lies on a steep hill a mile from Newport. It was founded during the Norman period, possibly on the site of an earlier Roman fort. The *Keep* alone of the present building is Norman; the rest dates in the main from the 13th century, but the outer works were added in the 16th century. The castle has always been an important fortress, and was, of old, the stronghold of the lords of the island. Perhaps the most stirring historical incident with which it is associated was the imprisonment here of Charles I from Nov. 22nd, 1647, to Sept. 6th, 1648. Later on his son, the Duke of Gloucester, and his daughter, Princess Elizabeth, were both detained here, and the princess died at Carisbrooke. Behind the *Governor's Lodging* is the *Well House*, where the water is drawn from a well 160 ft. deep by a donkey treading inside a wheel built 350 years ago. There is a grand *View from the Keep, and in the 14th century *Gateway* is a museum containing several relics of Charles I and the parish gun.

From Newport to Freshwater (12 m.).—1¼ m. *Carisbrooke*, for the castle.—5½ m. *Calbourne*. The pretty little village is a mile from the station. Nearly a mile to the north-west is **Shalfleet Church*, with an extraordinary Norman doorway, and a massive

Norman tower. *Newtown*, on *Newtown Bay*, a mile north, is famous for its oysters.

10 m. **Yarmouth** (*Royal Pier ; Bugle*), an old, small, picturesque town of 847 inhab. at the mouth of the *Yar*. This is the port of entry for steamers from Lymington (see p. 151), and serves the western side of the island. In the church is a statue of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes, who captured New York from the Dutch in 1664. Ruins of a castle built by Henry VIII can be seen in the grounds of the *Pier Hotel*, at one time the Governor's Lodging, and close to the *Pier* is the *Solent Yacht Club*, which holds its regatta in the 3rd week of August.

12 m. **Freshwater**, the station for (1 m.) Freshwater Bay (2 m.), Totland Bay, and (3 m.) Alum Bay. Motorbuses run in connection with the trains to all these places.

Freshwater Bay (*Freshwater Bay ; Albion ; Saunders*, unlicensed), a sea-bathing and golfing resort with noble cliffs. The mansion of *Farringford* (not shown), a mile away, was bought by Tennyson out of the profits of a poem in 1855. It is said that he wrote his last poem, "Crossing the Bar," when crossing the Solent. Lady Tennyson and Lady Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, are buried in the graveyard of the parish church, near the station.

Perhaps the best walk on the whole island is from Freshwater Bay to Alum Bay across *Tennyson Down* (485 ft.), with glorious *Views of the west part of the island, the sea, and the Hampshire coast. About 2 m. farther on we catch our first glimpse of the *Needles* and of *Alum Bay*.

In good weather the excursion to Alum Bay is best done by boat. We get magnificent views of the high ***Freshwater Cliffs** (400 to 500 ft.). The cave known as *Lord Holmes's Parlour*, in the cliff, the colonies of sea-fowl on *Main Beach*, and the mighty arch 200 ft. high, at *Scratchell's Bay*, are especially interesting.

***Alum Bay** (*Royal Needles Restaurant*), where alum was formerly got from the clay, is distinctive in its fine colour effects, the red, green, yellow and grey of the vertical strata contrasting strongly with the dazzling white of the remainder of the cliffs. At the southern extremity of the bay rise the sharp ***Needles**, three cones of white chalk rising to a height of 100 ft. The outermost carries a lighthouse.

Totland Bay (*Totland Bay*), is a quiet little bathing resort, 1½ m. north of Alum Bay. There is safe bathing and boating, and steamers ply in summer to Alum Bay, Yarmouth and Lymington.

From Newport to Cowes (4½ m.).—The line follows the *Medina*, with views of Whippingham Church and Osborne on the right.

Cowes (14,634 inhab.), a comparatively small but busy town with the best port on the island, is the yachting headquarters of the country. The many regattas held during the summer and autumn culminate in the socially brilliant "Cowes Week," held during the first week in August.

HOTELS: *Gloster; Royal Marine*, unlicensed; *Fountain*, High St.; *Globe*, commercial; *Osborne Cottage Mansion*, York Avenue, East Cowes.

STEAMERS ply to Ryde, Portsmouth and to Southampton. There is a *Floating Bridge* to East Cowes.

West Cowes, the older part of the town, is full of narrow and tortuous streets, but the modern town, along the Solent, has a wide, attractive *Esplanade*. **Cowes Castle** was built by Henry VIII in 1540. For a time it was used as a state prison, but since 1856 it has been the headquarters of the *Royal Yacht Squadron*, founded in 1812, and probably the most exclusive body in the world. Fire broke out at the club house on Dec. 3rd, 1929, and badly damaged the famous dining room. This room contained most valuable furniture and pictures of historical interest, and the loss was very heavy. Among other treasures kept in the room was the telescope that belonged to Lord Yarborough, the first Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. This was damaged, but not destroyed.

It was from Cowes, in 1663, that a party of English people set out in the ships *Ark* and *Dove* and founded the State of Maryland. An application has been made on behalf of the *Ark and Dove Society* of Maryland to erect a plaque on the Parade Wall, near the Watch-house slipway, to commemorate the sailing. The unveiling ceremony will take place this year.

On the other side of the *Medina*, opposite Cowes, is the industrial town of *East Cowes*, with ship-building yards and sea-plane works. Quite near the town are *East Cowes Castle* and *Norris Castle*, where Queen Victoria spent part of her childhood. Motorbuses run to (1 m.) **Osborne House,** built in 1850 for Queen Victoria, who died here in 1901. The house was presented to the nation by Edward VII in 1902, and is now used as a convalescent home for officers. Visitors are shown over the *State Apartments* at Osborne House and the small museum in *Swiss Cottage*, ½ m. from the mansion, from Easter to Oct., on Mon., Wed. and Fri., 11.30 to 5, and also on Thurs., from Aug. 11th to Sept. 14th (adm. 6d.). *Whippingham Church*, a mile south, was designed by Prince Albert, and is a curious conglomerate of English and German architecture.

FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA WINCHESTER.

Southern Railway from Waterloo to Winchester 66¾ m., to Southampton, 79½ m.

24½ m. **Woking.** The following account of the American War Cemetery at Woking is taken from "American Shrines on English Soil," by J. F. Muirhead :—"The only spot in England where any considerable number of dead American soldiers still lie is the Official American Cemetery at Brookwood, near Woking. This is owned by the United States Government, and contains between 400 and 500 graves, marked by wooden crosses. Numbers of these have been transferred from cemeteries in other parts of England. They include many of the victims from the shipwrecks of the 'Tuscania' and the 'Otranto.' The enclosure is in the south-west corner of the beautifully wooded Brookwood Cemetery, and adjoins the British Military Cemetery.

"Among the local cemeteries, from many of which transferences have been made to Brookwood, are those at Winchester, Paignton, Bath, Birmingham, Lincoln, Manchester, Stockport, Liverpool, and York. Of the 639 American soldiers originally buried in Everton Cemetery, Liverpool, all but nine have been removed to America or Brookwood; of the 353 in Magdalen Hill Cemetery at Winchester very few remain. Only two soldiers and one nurse are left at the Southern Cemetery of Manchester. About 100 were buried in the cemetery of Paignton, near Torquay, owing to the presence there of the admirably equipped American Woman's Hospital, established in Oldways, the charming mansion of Mr. Singer. None of the cemeteries in other English places contained as many as 30 graves, and the same general story of removal applies to them all. . . .

"Each grave is decorated with a laurel wreath, provided by the American Legion, and with an American flag, provided by the Army. Special services and visitations take place on Memorial Day. In London these services are held at St. Margaret's, Westminster. . . ."

1 m. to the north, at *Bisley Camp*, the National Rifle Association holds its annual meeting in July, when various trophies, including the King's Prize, are competed for by crack marksmen.

An alternative line to Winchester and Southampton diverges to the left at Brookwood. **Aldershot** (35¼ m. *Queen's Hotel*, at North Camp, 2 m. from the town), is the headquarters of an army

command. In the neighbourhood are large military camps which grew into enormous proportions during the war. The best view of the area is obtained from "Caesar's Camp," a slight eminence (600 ft.) on which stands the statue of the Duke of Wellington,

TYPICAL SURREY SCENERY.

formerly in London. There is always a fashionable assembly to witness the "Tattoo" held here in July.

38¼ m. **Farnham** (*Bush Hotel*; 12,133 inhab.) is a busy hop-trading town. The fine ornate castle on the hill above the town

was the Palace of the Bishops of Winchester until 1926. The 12th century keep and the grounds are open to the public on Wed. and Sat., 10-5. William Cobbett was born at the house which is now " The Jolly Farmer " Inn, by the bridge, and is buried in the churchyard.—2 m. away, along the Godalming road, are the ruins of *Waverley Abbey*, the first Cistercian abbey in England (1128; closed during the hay season.).

47 m. *Alton* (*Swan ; Crown ;* 5,580 inhab.) a small town. In the church there is a tablet to John Murray (1741-1815) who founded the Universalist Church in the States. At *Chawton*, 1 m. to the south, is the red brick house in which Jane Austen, " the best of novelists," lived from 1809 to 1817, when she was turning out her masterpieces. (Visitors are admitted.)

From *Alton* the Meon Valley branch line runs to *Fareham*. The first station is *Tisted*, to the east of which, (2½ m.) lies **Selborne**, the home of Gilbert White (1720-1793), the most delightful of naturalists and the author of " The Natural History of Selborne." The house in which he was born, lived and died, is still there in the High Street. His tombstone in the churchyard is marked simply with his initials, " G.W."

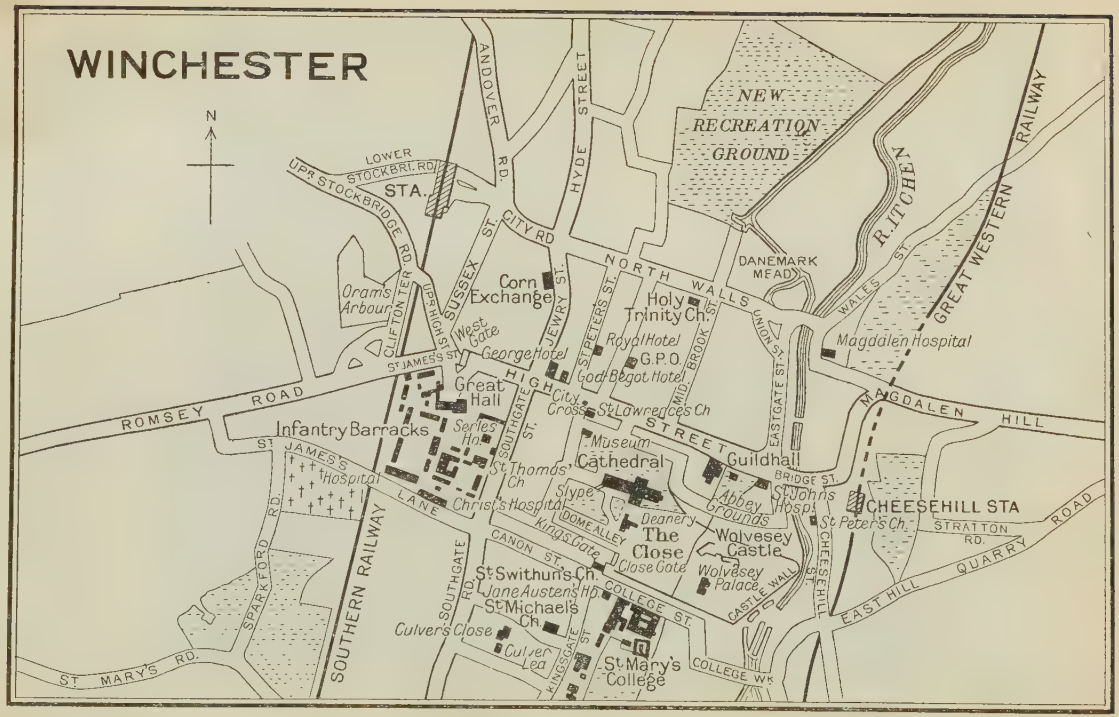
57 m. *Alresford* (pronounced " alsford ") was the birthplace of Miss Mitford, the author of " Our Village."

Near by is *Chilton Candover*, where a year ago the Rev. E. P. Gough and his son discovered an underground church in the churchyard. When making excavations they found just below the surface some flint walls with ashlar window openings at intervals. Ultimately they found an opening into the underground church, which comprises a tiny nave and a tinier chancel, the whole building measuring 30 ft. by 11 ft. The building has aroused much speculation among archæologists concerning its origin. Mr. T. D. Atkinson, Winchester Cathedral surveyor, considers it to be a Norman built crypt dating probably from the 12th century. One suggestion is that it is a 10th century Saxon church built in the hillside to escape destruction by Danish marauders, who in the 9th and 10th centuries frequently overran Hampshire.

The line is continued to Winchester.

Back to the Main Line.—33¼ m. **Farnborough** (*Queen's ; Tumble-Down Dick ;* 12,645 inhab.), is a convenient station for the Aldershot camps. *Farnborough Hill*, to the north, was the home of the Empress Eugénie from 1881 until her death in 1920. Close to the station is the church built by the Empress as a mausoleum for her husband, Napoleon III., and her son the Prince Imperial, killed in the Zulu War. The tomb of the Empress is also there. (Adm. to the church, 1/-.)

36½ m. *Fleet* is the only place in England where tobacco is grown, though with not too great a success. The stocks and whipping post may still be seen at *Hook* (42½ m.), and there are some brasses and a curious font in its Early English church. To the west are the ruins of *Odiham Castle*, where King David of Scotland was imprisoned.—48 m. **Basingstoke** (*Red Lion ; Wheatsheaf ;* 12,718 inhab.) a thriving market town and an important railway junction.



Drawn for Trade & Travel Publications, Ltd., and based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

The church is interesting, and close to the station are the ruins of the 16th century guild-chapel of the Holy Ghost.—Beyond *Steventon*, on the left, is the house where Jane Austen was born in 1775.

Winchester (66¾ m.), once the capital of England, is now the county town of Hampshire. It is no longer, in the industrial sense, an important town, but its historical interest and the beauty of its great cathedral, streets, and country around, bring many thousands of visitors each year. It lies on the slope of a hill rising from the river Itchen. The population is 23,791.

HOTELS :—*George ; Royal*, with a pleasant garden ; *Black Swan ; God-Begot-Hoste'*, private, an old Tudor house, etc. GUIDE-BOOK :—" Historic Winchester," the official guide to the city, published for the City Corporation.

HISTORY :—Winchester was the *Venta Belgarum* of the Romans, and as the *Winteceaster* of the Saxons became the capital of Wessex in 519. " Winchester," says Mr. Hilaire Belloc in " The Old Road," " was a capital city longer than London has been." Here Egbert was crowned King of all England in 827. It remained the capital during the reigns of King Alfred, Canute, and William the Conqueror. The Conqueror and several of his successors were crowned in both Winchester and London, which then ranked as joint capitals. Up to the 12th century Winchester rivalled London as a commercial centre. The dying out of the wool industry and a disastrous fire in 1141 destroyed its pre-eminence, but it remained ecclesiastically powerful until the Reformation.—During the war a large number of American and British soldiers were stationed at Winchester.

On leaving the Southern Railway Station we turn to the right from the City Road and proceed along Sussex Street until it deploys, on the left, to the *West Gate*, one of the two remaining gates of the City. It was built in the 13th century, though parts of it are later. The interior was long used as a prison, but is now turned into a museum (free).

The first turning to the right in the High Street, Castle Hill, leads to the *Great Hall*, a castle begun by William the Conqueror and the residence of later kings from time to time. Sir Walter Raleigh was tried in this Hall in 1603. A round table, said to be King Arthur's, has hung on the wall for many centuries. It was referred to as an old relic by a writer 600 years ago. Its present colour, green and white, was painted on for the visit of the Emperor King Charles V. to Henry VIII. in 1522, after the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It is 18 ft. in diameter, and there are spaces for King Arthur and his 24 knights.

Retracing our steps to the *West Gate* we descend the picturesque High Street, past the *George Hotel* (established in 1500), and the *God-Begot-Hostel*, to the *City Cross* or the *Butter Cross*, a 15th century erection. An ancient arcade with overhanging gables, the *Pentice*, leads off to the right, past the Public Museum to the west front of the cathedral.

The ****Cathedral** is the second longest church in the world (556½ ft. ; St. Peter's, in Rome, is 614 ft.). It was begun in 1079 by Bishop Walkelyn, who completed the choir and transepts by

1093. William of Edington began converting the nave from Norman to Perpendicular; the work was carried on by William of Wykeham until 1404, and completed by Bishop Waynflete by 1486. The foundations of the cathedral, which had not been carried deeply enough by its builders, were underpinned in 1905-1912.

The exterior is somewhat disappointing, owing to the unrelieved massiveness of the structure and the lack of a high tower.—It is popularly supposed that the choir is dedicated to *St. Swithin*, whose body was taken from the old church to the cathedral after a delay of 40 days due to the rain. Hence the saying that it will be fine or wet for 40 days after St. Swithin's Day (July 15th) according to whether it rains or shines on that date.

Interior:—The interior is exceptionally beautiful and impressive. The long sweep of the nave, the delicate groining, the massive pillars, graceful windows and fine proportions of the whole contribute to an unrivalled first impression.—In the south arcade of the nave are a series of chantries, the most splendid being *Wykeham's Chantry*, in the fifth bay from the west end.—Almost opposite, in the North aisle, is a font of dark Tournai marble, with Belgian carvings representing scenes from the life of *St. Nicholas* the patron saint of sailors, children, and thieves. On one side of the font may be seen three boys murdered in bed by an innkeeper during a famine; the Saint is shown restoring them to life after they had been salted down for food!—Near by is a brass tablet to the memory of *Jane Austen*, who is buried in front of it.

The Transepts are now much as the original builder, Walkelyn, left them, and are the oldest part of the cathedral. The central tower collapsed in 1107,—7 years after the hated King William Rufus had been hastily buried underneath. The pillars, which are extraordinarily massive, were strengthened to bear the new tower. In the south arm is the tomb of the "gentle angler," *Izaac Walton* (1593-1683), the author of "The Compleat Angler."

A modern oak screen separates the choir from the nave, but the carved oaken *Stalls (1320) are the oldest in England. The pulpit was given by Prior Silkstede in 1520. The richly painted glass in the *East Window is of the same date. The choir is extended towards the east by the presbytery. The vaulting of the roof is of wood, and many coats of arms, emblems and quaint biblical figures are carved on the bosses. It was here that Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain in 1554. In Gardiner's Chantry, to the north of the feretory behind the reredos is preserved the chair in which the unhappy Queen sat during the ceremony. On the stone side screens which enclose the presbytery stand the coffers or mortuary chests containing the bones of Egbert, Ethelwolf,

Canute, Rufus, and others. Those on the north side were smashed by the Parliamentary troops in 1643. The glass in the West window was broken at the same time and replaced haphazardly.

The eastern part of the church was built by Bishop Godfrey Lucy (1189-1204) in the Early English style, with slender pillars of black Purbeck marble. At the extreme east end are three beautiful chapels. In the centre is the *Lady Chapel*, partly Early English and partly Perpendicular, and with curious wall paintings. To the north is the *Chapel of the Guardian Angels*, and to the south that of *Bishop Langton*, who died of the plague in 1501.—The entrance to the CRYPT is in the North transept. In the Crypt is a well of great antiquity.

The SLYPE, a passage made in 1636 as a substitute for the right of way through the cathedral, runs from the corner of the Western facade to the beautiful CLOSE to the south of the church. The DEANERY, which includes the old 15th century *Prior's Hall* (now partitioned), is approached through three pointed arches of the 13th century.

We leave the Close through a gate at the south-east angle, and pass through the *King's Gate*, with *St. Swithin's Church* built over it, into College Street. At No. 8 (tablet), Jane Austen died. On the same side of the street is the gate (1394) leading to Winchester College, the oldest public-school in England.

***Winchester College** was founded by William of Wykeham in 1382, and the buildings were actually occupied in 1396. There are some 400 Commoners living in the masters' houses and 70 foundation scholars.

Visitors (apply at the porter's lodge) are shown the two quadrangles round which the picturesque school buildings are grouped. On the way to the *Kitchen* is the queer figure of a "Trusty Servant." The red brick school dates from 1683 and bears the inscription, "Aut disce aut discede; manet sors tertia—caedi." ("Learn or go, but a third choice remains—the cane.") The names of many eminent Wykehamists are cut into the stone of the *Cloisters*. The lavatory is known as *Moab*, and the shoe-blacking place as *Edom*. The simple and austere *War Cloister (by Sir Herbert Baker) commemorates the 500 Wykehamists who fell in the War.

In College Street also are the remains of *Wolvesey Castle*, built by the prince-bishop Henry of Blois in 1138. Wren built on the site a palace for Bishop Morley, now used again as the home of the Bishops of Winchester.—We make our way to the foot of the High Street, where there is a famous statue to King Alfred the Great. Near by is the GUILDHALL, from whose belfry the curfew rings each night as it did in the days of the Conqueror.

A mile from the town is the ancient ***Hospital of St. Cross** (adm. 6d.). This, the oldest institution of its kind in England, was founded in 1136 to maintain 13 poor men and to help a number of others. Cardinal Beaufort added a second foundation of "Noble Poverty" in 1445. The brethren of the older foundation wear black cloaks with a silver cross; the brethren of Beaufort's foundation wear red gowns embroidered with cardinals' hats. Any wayfarer who asks for sustenance at the porter's lodge is still entitled to a slice of bread and a horn of ale unless the day's provision is already

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distributed. The whole group of buildings, particularly the church, with its fine Norman mouldings, is of great interest and beauty.—Across the river is *St. Catherine's Hill* (328 ft.). There is a splendid view of the city from the summit, which is crowned with trees and a maze incised in the turf.

John Keble (1792-1866) is buried in the churchyard at *Hursley*, 5 m. south-west of Winchester, where he was vicar of the parish for 30 years. The church was rebuilt with the money obtained by the publication of "The Christian Year." Richard Cromwell, son of Oliver Cromwell, and several members of his family are buried in the church.

Beyond Winchester the train to Southampton follows the River Itchen. Near *Shawford* (69¾ m.) is *Twyford House*, where Benjamin Franklin wrote part of his autobiography.

79½ m. **Southampton** (160,997 inhab.) is situated at the head of Southampton Water, between the river *Itchen* on the east and the *Test* on the west. This great seaport has one of the best natural harbours in the world, blessed with a double tide, the first from the Solent, and the second, two hours later, from Spithead, making it unnecessary for ocean-going craft to wait the tide.

HOTELS :—*South Western; Dolphin; Star; Crown; Polygon House; Royal Pier; Central; Alliance; Cornish; Prospect House; South African.*

AMERICAN CONSULATE, 17, Queen's Terrace. *Thos. Cook & Son*, 32, Oxford Street; *American Express*, 25, Oxford Street.

STEAMERS :—From the Royal Pier to *Southsea* and *Portsmouth* several times a day; also to the *Isle of Wight*. From the Town Quay to *Hythe*, each hour; from outer Dock to *London*, three times a week; to *Liverpool* weekly; to *Havre* each day, to *Cherbourg* and *St. Malo* thrice a week; Transatlantic liners take passengers to Cherbourg.

The town was of some importance even in Saxon times, but it was not until after the Conquest (1066) that it attained any size. The Crusaders, under Richard Coeur de Lion, sailed from Southampton, and the many English armies bent upon the conquest of France took ship here. From that day till now it has remained the principal port of embarkation for troops sent abroad. It was from Southampton that the Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America. They were brought from Holland, where they had been living for some time, in the "Speedwell." At Southampton they found the "Mayflower," a ship hired for the passage, and a few emigrants from London. Both ships put in at Plymouth, where the "Speedwell" was found to be unseaworthy, and all the voyagers were packed aboard the "Mayflower." Isaac Watts (born at 21, French St.), Charles Dibdin (1745-1814) a song writer, and Sir John Everett Millais, the painter (1829-96), were all natives of Southampton.

Turning to the left outside the terminus station we are close to the entrance to the ***Docks**, opened in 1843. There are three open docks, with a total area of 200 acres. The *Ocean Dock* is used by the transatlantic liners of the White Star Line; the R.M.S.P. and Union Castle liners berth at the *Empress Dock*. The *Outer Dock* is used for the cross Channel services. The floating dock, which accommodates the largest liners afloat, is one of the great sights of Southampton.

From the terminus Platform Road runs westward, past Queen's Park, to the *Town Quay* and the Royal Pier. The *South* or *God's House Gate* and its tower formed part of the old city walls. Behind

it, in Winkle St., is *God's House* or *Hospice of St. Julian*. This was founded in the 12th century to maintain four brothers and four sisters. The chapel (much restored) was given over to Walloon refugees in 1567, and is still used for Anglican services in French. The Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey, all three executed for conspiracy against the life of Henry V. in 1415, are buried in the church.

The High Street, still picturesque and retaining many of its old houses, runs north from the Town Quay. To the left, in Porter's Lane, is *Canute's House*, a mediæval building which reminds us that there is a local tradition that Southampton was the scene of Canute's rebuke to his courtiers. In St. Michael's Square, (a part of the High St.) is *St. Michael's Church*, atrociously restored in 1826, but interesting for its Norman details and its font. The museum of local antiquities (week-days, 10-4 or 6), is at the half-timbered *Tudor House* near the church. At the north end of High St. is the *Bar Gate*, the old North Gate of the city, a large, double tiered structure. Some of it has been rebuilt and restored, but the arch and the flanking towers are Norman. The *Guildhall*, now used as a police-court, is situated over the archway.

From the Bar Gate we descend by *Bargate St.* to the *Wind Whistle Tower* at the north-west angle of the *Walls, which run southwards from that point. The original walls which surrounded the town were 1¼ m. in circumference and from 30 to 40 ft. in height. South of *Catchcold Tower* the Norman walls were strengthened in later days by external arcades, with arrangements for throwing missiles at the assailants. The entrance through the walls at this point is by the *West Gate* (13th century). Outside is the Old Quay, now the West Quay, from which the Mayflower and the Speedwell sailed on the 15th August, 1620. The Mayflower Memorial has been erected on the spot.

Perhaps the best short trip in the neighbourhood is to the beautifully situated ***Netley Abbey,** 3 m. south east (adm. 6d., open 10-6 or 7). The best way to it is by railway to Netley Station, 1 m. from the abbey. This Cistercian abbey was founded about 1239. The ruins of the church, cloisters, chapter house and monastic buildings are exceedingly picturesque.

From Southampton (West) to Salisbury (25 m.).—8 m. **Romsey** (*White Horse ; Abbey ;* 4,826 inhab.) is a smallish town on the river *Test*. The *Abbey Church (open daily, donation) dates in its present form from the 12th century, but remains of an earlier Saxon church have been found. The visitor should note particularly the triforium and clerestory. In the north choir aisle is a notable 14th century painted altar piece. The crucifix on the wall outside the Abbess's Door may be either Saxon or Norman.—At *East Wellow* (3 m. west) is buried Florence Nightingale (1820-1910).

The Salisbury line passes through Dene to *Salisbury*. Another line runs from Romsey north to *Andover Junction*, passing through *Stockbridge*, a peaceful, quaint old market town.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The Channel Islands, consisting of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, are old dependencies of the British Crown, though they belong geographically to France and the inhabitants speak old Norman French. The total area is only 75 square miles, but they carry a population of nearly 100,000. The islands enjoy self government, being divided into two bailiwicks, one consisting of Jersey alone, and the other of Guernsey and the other islands.

In many ways these islands give the ideal holiday. The climate is mild; the hotels, on the whole, are good; distances are comparatively trivial, the bathing excellent, and the scenery exceedingly varied, from the pastoral green of the country-side to the wild and precipitous cliffs of the coast. The sea-passage from England is quite short, and even poor sailors are not usually discommoded.

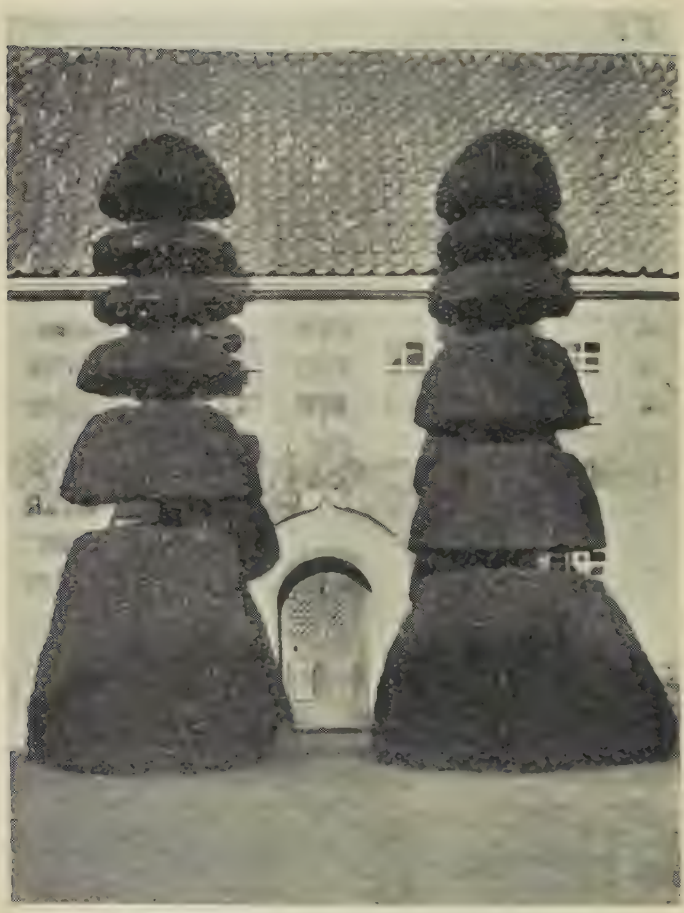
FROM SOUTHAMPTON: Mail-steamers daily (except Sun.) in summer, and every Mon., Wed. and Fri. throughout the rest of the year, to *Guernsey* and *Jersey*. These are run in conjunction with Southern Railway trains from Waterloo Station, London.

FROM WEYMOUTH: Steamers daily (except Sun.) in summer, and on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. for the rest of the year, to *Guernsey* and *Jersey*. Steamers sail in connection with Great Western Railway trains. This is the shortest sea-passage.

Visitors will have some difficulty in deciding upon the best island for the headquarters of their trip. The distances are greater in **Jersey,** but then, the island has a railway. In **Guernsey** pretty nearly all the island is within walking distance from any one place, and in any case, conveyances can be taken. There are plenty of good hotels and bathing places at both, but Guernsey has the advantage of being the best centre for the smaller islands around. **Alderney** is generally left alone by visitors, partly because its accommodation is limited, and partly because the sea-passage is so often rough. The rock scenery is, however, very fine, and there are few trippers.

It is generally agreed that the most picturesque and best loved of the group is tiny **Sark,** reached by steamer from Guernsey. The island is only 3½ m. long and about half a mile wide, but every inch of it is beautiful and interesting. People are sometimes deterred from visiting it by a foolish fiction that the passage is always rough, and that there is an old man of 80 on the island who has been trying to get away since he was a child, but the short voyage from Guernsey to the tiny *Creux Harbour* at Sark takes only an hour and the sea is usually calm.

Every headland in Sark is perforated with a cave. There is a fresh cave to explore every day, and many of the hill and cliff climbs are quite exciting. Even people making a short stay cannot afford to miss the **Gouliot Caves,** brilliant with sea-anemones which hang in festoons from the rocks; the **Coupee,** a kind of



A type of trained ornamental tree often found in England and the Channel Islands.

natural causeway about 100 yards long and 8 ft. wide, with a sharp fall of 260 ft. on each side; the **Creux Derrible**, a shaft in the cliff 180 ft. high; and **Venus's Bath.** A trip round the island takes about five hours.

The vegetation of the Channel Islands is in places semi-tropical, and the interior of all the islands, including Sark, is well wooded. Many of the flowers sold in the London streets come from these islands. It is a rare sight to see the great boxes of flowers being taken aboard the English boat at Guernsey.

"One carries away from the Channel Islands vivid pictures, of wonderful lichen-broidered cliffs, blue, blue seas so clear that every stone at the bottom is visible, and one can see the sea-weed swaying in the currents, while broad, firm sands await the bather, and rocky promontories from which a dive can be made into the clearest of water. Wild legends haunt the coasts, such as are told in Victor Hugo's *Toilers of the Sea*. . . . The soft Norman-French talk of the inhabitants is very fascinating, and their dress and ways just sufficiently distinguished from our own to give picquancy to the visit."—A. H. Blake.

The following is a list of hotels on the various islands:

Guernsey.

ST. PETER PORT:—*Old Government House*, on the hill; *Royal*, facing the sea; *Hotel de France*, French, and *Moore's Queens*, in the Plaiderie; *Richmond*, Cambridge Park; *Channel Islands*, facing the sea.

ST. MARTIN'S:—2 m. from St. Peter Port: *Queen's.*

PERELLE BAY: *Victoria.*

COBO BAY: *Grande Rocque; Rockmount.*

Alderney.

ST. ANNE:—*Scott's; Belle Vue*, private.

Sark.

Bel-air; Bungalow; Dixcart, Stock's; Le Vieux Clos, private. There is no village, but there are several shops.

Jersey.

ST. HELIER: *Grand*, on the Esplanade; *Pomme d'Or*, Wharf St.; *Royal Yacht*, near the pier; *British*, Broad St.; *Bree's Royal*, David Place; *Halkett*, Royal Square; *Ritz*, and *Star*, near the pier; *Hotel de l'Europe*, Mulcaster St.; *Minor's*, and *Southampton*, both on the Esplanade; *Adelphi*, Royal Parade; *Sandringham*, Colomberie; *Crystal Palace*, King St.; *Mourant's*, temperance; *Omnaroo*, at Havre des Pas, etc.

ST. LUKE'S: *Maison Victor Hugo*, where the poet lived from 1852-55.

GROUVILLE: *Wimbledon; Grouville Hall.*

GOREY: *Main's Elfine; British.*

ANNE PORT: *Fairbanks.*

ST. MARTIN'S: *Royal Hotel.*

ST. AUBIN: *Somerville; Terminus; Boulevard.*

CORBIERE: *Pavilion.*

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH AND WEYMOUTH.

Southern Railway, to *Bournemouth Central*, 28½ m.; to *Weymouth*, 63½ m.—Through express trains run from London (Waterloo) to Bournemouth via Southampton West, or to Weymouth.

2½ m. *Redbridge*, the junction for Romsey. The line crosses the Test, and at *Totton* (3¼ m.) enters the New Forest. At (6 m.) is *Lyndhurst Road*, where conveyances meet the trains to carry passengers to **Lyndhurst,** the best centre for touring the Forest. There is a wall-painting by Lord Leighton of the Ten Virgins at the church. The *King's House*, near the church, is the residence of the Deputy-Surveyor of the New Forest. The "Court of Swain-Mote" meets in the hall every 40 days, and over the chimney-piece hangs a stirrup iron mistakenly said to be that of William Rufus.

The Hotels at Lyndhurst—*Crown*; *Grand*; and *Stag*—are good, but apt to be crowded during the season.

The ***New Forest** lies between Southampton Water and the Avon and covers an area of over 90,000 acres, of which 65,000 acres belong to the Crown. It contains some of the most magnificent woodland scenery in Great Britain, broken here and there by sweeps of heath and farmland. The deer for which it was once famous have almost disappeared, but the shaggy New Forest ponies still roam at large.—The Forest is described in Marryat's novel, "Children of the New Forest."

The Forest is best seen by the rambler on foot who has time and to spare, but the hurried visitor can gain a swift impression of the area by car along particular routes. The best, perhaps, is a circular route of about 15 miles starting and ending at Lyndhurst. 2½ m. north is *Minstead* (The Trusty Servant Inn). At the kennels of the New Forest Hunt, 1 m. farther, we turn left and ascend *Stony Cross Plain*. To the right, in the valley, is the *Rufus Stone*, set up on the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced to the heart of King Rufus in 1100. He was either accidentally killed by Sir Walter Tyrrel or purposefully by a peasant. ¾ m. further is *Stony Cross*. We turn left for **Boldrewood*, where among many fine trees the "King" and "Queen" oaks are especially noticeable. Farther on the road is **Mark Ash* and a fine grove of beeches. We pass through *Knight Wood* with its famous oak, over 20 ft. in girth, to the main road and so back to Lyndhurst.

BEAULIEU ABBEY.

There are popular drives through the Forest to *Brockenhurst* and *Beaulieu Abbey*, which may also be reached from Beaulieu Road Station (8¾ m.).

•**Beaulieu Abbey** (pronounced "Bewley") is picturesquely set on the Beaulieu River. The Abbey is open daily from 10 to 6 (adm. 6d.). This once powerful Cistercian house was founded by King John in 1202, and granted the right of sanctuary. The Abbot's House is now the residence of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and the Early English refectory has been turned into a church. The ruins include the cloisters, some arches of the chapter house, the lay brothers' dormitory, a wine press and the foundations of a church.—Margaret of Anjou, fleeing after the Battle of Tewkesbury with her son Prince Edward, sought sanctuary here, and Perkin Warbeck took refuge in the Abbey in 1497.

Beaulieu Abbey Cloisters.

13½ m **Brockenhurst** (*Balmer Lawn* and *Forest Park*, both 1 m. from the station; *Rose & Crown*; *Monast Arms*) is also a well favoured starting point for excursions into the Forest. Pony races and sales are held on *Balmer Lawn* during August.

From Brockenhurst to Bournemouth via Wimborne (29¼ m.). The line skirts the Forest for some distance. **Wimborne** (20¼ m *King's Head*, *Griffin*; 3,742 inhab.) is an old world town with a fine •Minster or collegiate church, ranging in styles from

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Dance in the evenings at the Pavilion, visit Theatre, Hippodrome, or one of the many first class cinemas or dance halls, making each evening a fitting end to a perfect day.

An Illustrated Guide and register of Hotels may be obtained free from the Town Clerk, Room 99a, Town Hall, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH

The Centre of Health and Sunshine

Salisbury to Bournemouth, Southern Railway (38½ m.).—At *Breamore* (11¾ m.) is an unusually complete Saxon Church. There is an interesting church also at *Fordingbridge* (19½ m.). *Verwood* is the centre of an interesting district. Three miles away is *Cranborne*, a smallish town with the delightful manor-house of the Marquis of Salisbury. 4 m. north-west of Tudor Cranborne is *Pentridge Church*, with a tablet commemorating Robert Browning (died 1746), footman and butler, and first known forefather of the poet. It bears the inscription from "Pippa Passes,"—"All service ranks the same with God."—The line continues via *Wimborne* and *Poole* to Bournemouth.

86¼ m. *Wilton*, the carpet making town of 2,024 inhab. South of the town is **Wilton House,** the seat of the Earl of Pembroke. This is one of the great houses of England, intimately associated both with its history and literature. Philip Sidney wrote his "Arcadia" here, and Shakespeare is said to have played "As You Like It" in the great hall. The names of Spenser and Ben Jonson are also linked with the Pembrokes. The house itself, built during the reign of Elizabeth but modified considerably later on, contains a famous collection of portraits, including some Van Dycks. (Open Wed., 10-4; adm. 2/4.)

96½ m. *Tisbury*. 2 m. north-west is Fonthill, famous at one time for the enormous mansion, *Fonthill Abbey*, built by William Beckford (1759-1844), who wrote the minor classic, "Vathek," during a two days' sitting.

101¼ m. *Semley* is the station for *Shaftesbury*, a curious old town set on a cliff 700 ft. high. It claims to be "Palladour," the most ancient town in England. Locally it is known as *Shaston*, and is described under that name in "Jude the Obscure." There is a magnificent view from Castle Hill.

118¼ m. **Sherborne** (*Digby; Antelope, etc.;* 6,394 inhab. This quaintly built town on the river *Yeo* is a well known hunting centre. The ***Abbey Church** is a splendid example of the Perpendicular, but it retains some relics of the Norman church from which it was fashioned. It has one of the richest and most satisfying interiors in England, the choir, nave arcade, and fan vaulting being particularly notable. Behind the high altar are the tombs of two West Saxon kings, Ethelbald (died 860) and Ethelbert (died 866). A famous public school,—Sherborne School, refounded in 1550, is housed in the abbey buildings. The *Almshouses* at the corner of the close were built in 1437. The present *Sherborne Castle* (partly built by Sir Walter Raleigh), and the ruins of the old 13th century castle, lie in a beautiful park to the east of the town. A public footpath runs across the Park, and the old *Castle* is shown on Wed., Thurs., and Sat., by permit from the Digby Estate offices.—Sherborne is Hardy's "Sherton Abbas."

123 m. *Yeovil Junction*. A branch line runs to the town of *Yeovil*, 1¾ m. away. Yeovil (*Three Choughs; Mermaid;* 14,987 inhabitants) is a pleasant old town on the river *Yeo* and a centre of the glove and sail-cloth industries. It has one of the finest Perpendicular churches in the West of England.

131¾ m. *Crewkerne* has a fine church with a stately West front.

A motor-bus runs from Crewkerne *via* Beaminster to Bridport. At Beaminster (pronounced "bemminster") is a 15th century church decorated with sculptures. Near it is the quaint *Mort House*. At *Corscombe*, 3¼ m. north-east, lived Thomas Hollis (1720-1774), the benefactor of Harvard University.—*Bridport* (*Bull ; Greyhound ;* 5,910 inhab.) is a small sea-port, market town, and bathing resort. This is the "Port Bredy" of Hardy's novels.

144¾ m. *Axminster* (*George ; Old Bell ;* 2,049 inhabitants) was once famous for its carpets. Near *Musbury*, 2 m. south-west, is *Ashe House*, the birth-place of the Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722).

A branch line runs from Axminster to (6¾ m.) **Lyme Regis** (*Alexandra ; Three Cups ; Royal Lion ;* 2,883 inhab.), a quaint, rambling old town and bathing resort. There is a curious old "Cobb," or stone pier, on which the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, and otherwise famous as the scene of the accident in Jane Austen's "Persuasion." In the neighbourhood are the blue lias cliffs in which Mary Anning (1799-1847) discovered the Ichthyosaurus. Perhaps the most interesting sight in the neighbourhood is the *Dowlands Landslip* (adm. 6d.), where 40 acres of ground slipped into the sea nearly a hundred years ago.

148 m. *Seaton Junction*. A branch line runs to *Seaton*, a small but jolly little bathing resort with splendid walks in the neighbourhood. 155 m. *Honiton*, where the famous Honiton lace is still made in the neighbouring villages. 159½ m. *Sidmouth Junction*.

The Branch line from Sidmouth Junction to Sidmouth runs down the valley of the Otter to *Ottery St. Mary*, which has an exceedingly fine *Church, in part copied from Exeter Cathedral. The poet Coleridge (1772-1834) was born here. Thackeray, who spent his holidays here as a boy, describes it in "Pendennis" as "Clavering St. Mary." —From (5 m.) *Tipton St. John* one branch line runs to Exmouth, and the other to **Sidmouth**. (8¾ m. *Victoria ; Knowle ; Belmont ; Fortfield ; Bedford*, etc., 5,669 inhab.). Sidmouth is a picturesque and fashionable watering place, well protected from the cold northerly winds by its background of hills.

171¾ m. **Exeter** (59,608 inhabitants), is the county town of Devon, and the best centre for excursions into the West. This historic city is interesting in itself, and possesses a splendid Cathedral. A Ship Canal, 5 m. long, begun in 1563, allows vessels of 150 tons to ascend to the city.

Freeman said of Exeter that no other city could "trace a life so unbroken to so remote a past." Exeter was the *Caer Wise* of the Britons (latinised into the *Isca* of the Romans) and the *Exanceaster* of the Anglo-Saxons. The city has been besieged many times and seen many changes of fortune. Its title, "Semper Fidelis," the Ever Faithful City, was given it by Queen Elizabeth. The episcopal see was transferred from Credition in 1050.

HOTELS:—*New London ; Royal Clarence ; Imperial ; Rougemont ; Victoria ; Great Western ;* etc.

INFORMATION BUREAU:—21, Queen St. An OFFICIAL GUIDE, "Historic Exeter," is obtainable.

The city possesses three ancient buildings of surpassing interest, the Cathedral, the Guildhall, and St. Nicholas Priory.

The ***Cathedral** is one of the best examples of the Geometrical Decorated style, but is smaller than most other English cathedrals. A church was raised on the site by Athelstan about 930 A.D., but this was superseded by a Norman building in the 12th century.

The transeptal towers of this church still remain, and form almost a unique feature of the cathedral. Between 1270 and 1369 the church was practically rebuilt. The decorated west front, with its numerous sculptured figures was added later, in the 14th century.

The cathedral is open to visitors from 9 till dark, except during services. Donations are expected.

Visitors should enter by the West doorway and take a general survey from the extreme west end of the building. From this point they will be able to appreciate the grandeur of the vaulted roof and the perfect symmetry and elegance of the building. The pillars are of Purbeck marble. Passing down the South aisle and looking upwards we see the **Minstrels' Gallery* projecting from the centre of the Northern triforium. The sculptured angel figures hold musical instruments, all of which can be identified. The gallery was put up about 1354. The corbelled heads which uphold the shafts at either end are said to represent Edward III and Queen Philippa.—Near the Chapel of St. Edmund, in the North aisle, is a tablet to R. D. Blackmore (1825-1900) the author of "Lorna Doone." At the western end of the South aisle is the sledge flag used by Captain Scott during his last expedition.

The main feature of the transepts is the exquisite *Triforium Gallery. In the North transept is a clock which dates from 1376. It tells the hours of the day and the age of the moon. A dial to tell the minutes was added in 1760. The hours are struck by the *Great Peter Bell* in the Tower. This bell, which weighs over 14,000 pounds, is said to be the second largest in England. Curfew is rung on it at 8 o'clock each evening.

In the South transept is the monument to *Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon* (died 1377), and the entrance to the Chapter House. In its library are many rare MSS, the most precious being the "Codex Exoniensis," a miscellaneous collection of Anglo-Saxon poetry, and the Exeter Domesday book.

The CHOIR is separated from the Nave by a stone screen. The choir stalls and the reredos are modern, but the stone *Sedilia and the misericords are early 14th century. The wooden *Bishop's throne (1316), is an exquisite piece of work.

There are many old buildings in the Cathedral Close. The most interesting, perhaps, is *Mol's Coffee House*, 16th century, where visitors are shown an oak panelled room, and *St. Martin's Church* (1417-1420). To the east is a particularly good example of early Jacobean work, the old door to the Quadrangle.—Guildhall Broadgate leads to High St., in which several picturesque and ancient houses may still be seen.

The ***Guildhall,** most venerable of municipal buildings in England, straddles over the pavement in the High Street. An old deed refers to a Guildhall on this site in the 12th century. The present building dates from 1330, but the Hall was re-roofed in 1466, the interior wainscotted in oak in 1556, and the Court

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of Hustings newly erected in 1576. The present elaborate front was raised in 1593. There are two fine paintings by Lely, and the city regalia is shown.

Fore St. leads off to the *Exe Bridge* at the point where High St. and South St. meet. Nos. 78 and 79 Fore St. are 16th century houses. Charles II. hid for some time in No. 79 after his defeat at Worcester. A narrow lane, *The Mint*, leads off on the right to ***St. Nicholas Priory.** Visitors enter the priory through a moulded stone doorway into the Hall, which has a beautiful decorated plaster ceiling of the 16th century. The *Undercroft*, with its Norman columns and diagonal vaulting, the 13th century Kitchen, the Tudor Room, and the Guest Hall with its open 15th century roof are shown to visitors.

A guide-book to the Priory is published by the City Council. Visitors are admitted during the summer months from 10 to 5.30, and during the winter from 10 to 4. Adm. 6d.

At the bottom of Fore St. below a steep turn to the left, is the church of *St. Mary Steps*, which has a curious 16th century clock which sets in motion the figures of Henry VIII. and two javelin men, known locally as "Mathew the Miller and his sons." *Stepcote Hill* ascends behind the east end of the church. It is one of the most picturesque streets in the city and should not be missed.

FROM LONDON TO WEYMOUTH.

155 m. Great Western Railway from Paddington Station. Express trains connecting with boats for the Channel Islands run along this route. Another route (Southern Railway) runs via Southampton and Bournemouth.

From London to (36 m.) *Reading*, see "From London to Bristol." The line follows the course of the *Kennet.—Theale* (41¼ m.) is the station for Bradfield College, 3 m. away. The college is famous for its presentation of Greek plays in an open air theatre fashioned out of a chalk pit.

53 m. **Newbury** (*Jack O' Newbury ; Chequers ;* 12,290 inhabitants) a busy town once devoted to the cloth trade. The house of "Jack O' Newbury," a rich clothier who led his men at the Battle of Flodden in 1513, stands next to the hotel named after him. He is buried at the church of *St. Nicholas*, which he rebuilt. Two battles were fought at Newbury during the Civil War. The 16th century *Cloth Hall*, near the market place, has been turned into a museum. The first graduate of Harvard University, Benjamin Woodridge, was rector of Newbury.

61½ m. *Hungerford* (*Three Swans ; Bear*) is an angling resort. April 15th ("Tuttiday") is observed here with many quaint ceremonies. Walbury Hill, a bastion of Inkpen Beacon, to the south of the town, is the highest point in the chalk downs.

70 m. *Savernake* (*Forest Hotel*) is the junction for Marlborough. Close by is **Savernake Forest*, a large tract of woodland especially famous for its huge oaks and beeches.

Marlborough (*Ailesbury Arms; Castle and Ball;* 4,192 inhab.) is an old fashioned town with a fine wide High Street. *Marlborough College*, founded in 1843, is now one of the great English public schools. The only old part of the building was erected in the 17th century for Lord Seymour. Later it became the *Castle Inn*, perhaps the most famous of the old coaching inns in England. The poet Thomson wrote part of his "Spring" in this house as the guest of Lady Hertford.

6½ m. to the west, up the valley of the Kennet and on the 'bus route from Swindon to Devizes, is the village of *Avebury*. It lies within the great **Avebury Circle*, the most ambitious megalithic monument in the world. Nine only of the great ring of stones for the outer circle are standing, and but six (out of 600) of the inner circle. The Circle is older than Stonehenge. The largest stone weighs about 60 tons.—Silbury Hill, a mile away along the Bath Road, is an artificial mould 130 ft. high. Its purpose is not known.

91½ m. *Edington*. The 14th century *Priory Church* is a fine example of the transition from Dec. to Perpendicular.—On *Bratton Down*, to the left, we see the *White Horse of Westbury*, 180 ft. long, and believed to commemorate one of King Alfred's victories over the Danes. Beyond Westbury (good church) we enter Somerset.

101¼ m. **Frome** (pronounced "froom"; *George; Crown;* 10,506 inhabitants) has a good late 14th century church, well restored by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, who erected the "Calvary Steps" to the North porch.

3½ m. south-east of Frome is ***Longleat**, the seat of the Marquis of Bath and one of the noblest of English country houses. It was built by Sir John Thynne in 1567. Its magnificent collection of paintings by Lely, Kneller, Holbein, Van Dyck, etc., is open to visitors on Mon. and Sat. afternoons.

From Frome to Bristol (24¼ m.).—*Mells Road* is the station for the quaint old village of *Mells*, with its fine church and memorial by Burne-Jones. The old manor house is owned by the Horner family, one of whom, in the past, gave rise to the nursery rhyme of "Little Jack Horner."

106½ m. *Witham*. The Early English church is a relic of the large Carthusian monastery built in expiation of Becket's murder. —*Bruton* (112 m.), where Sir William Berkeley (died 1677), Governor of Virginia, was born. The church, and the Sexey Hospital (1638) are worth a visit. The curious pack-horse bridge is known as "*Bruton Bow*."

7 m. east is the mansion of *Stourhead* (Sir Henry Hoare; open free on Thursday afternoons). In the beautiful grounds are the six sources of the *Stour* and the 14th century High Cross of Bristol. The pleasure-grounds are open Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

115½ m. *Castle Cary*. The Exeter line diverges to the right.—*Sparkford* (120¼ m.), the station for *Cadbury Castle*, 1½ m. distant. It is claimed that Cadbury Castle was the Camelot of the legends.

127¼ m. *Yeovil*. See page 181.—20½ m. *Evershot*.

5 m. to the south-east of Evershot is *Cerne Abbas*, with an interesting gatehouse to a Benedictine Abbey, and the figure of a giant, 180 ft. high, cut in the chalk.

Dorchester (147¾ m.; *Antelope; King's Arms;* 9,554 inhab.) is the county town of Dorset, dating back to Roman times. *St. Peter's Church*, at the intersection of the four main streets, contains memorials of Denzil Holles (died 1680), and the Rev. John White (died 1648), who sent out a number of Dorset men to found the Dorchester of Massachusetts. A statue of the Dorset poet, William Barnes, stands outside the church. The *Dorset Museum*, in High West St. contains some interesting Roman and pre-historic remains, and a portrait of Judge Jeffreys, of the "Bloody Assize." The house which he used during his visit to the town, when 74 were sentenced to death and 175 to transportation, is nearly opposite the museum. His chair is preserved at the Town Hall.

Dorchester is the "Casterbridge" of Thomas Hardy's novels. He was born at the village of *High Bockhampton*—"Upper Melstock"—2 miles distant, and lived until his death at *Max Gate*, a mile along the Wareham road.—Near the Southern Railway station are *Maumbury Rings*, a Roman amphitheatre 220 ft. long and 163 ft. wide, in a good state of preservation. In the neighbourhood are two entrenched camps, *Poundbury*, ½ m. from the station, and *Maiden* or *Mai Dun Castle*, 2 m. south. The latter shows eight lines of defence and covers an area of nearly 120 acres.

155 m. **Weymouth** (*Gloucester; Royal; Burdon; Victoria;* 24,570 inhabitants) is a well known sea-side resort built on a promontory running out into the beautiful bay. The old town is south of the *Wey*. On the landing stage is a memorial to Governor John Endicott, who sailed from this port on the "Abigail" in 1628 to found the plantation of Salem.—Weymouth was George III.'s favourite resting place; 3 m. to the north-east, at *Sutton Poyntz*, his figure on horseback has been cut into the chalk.

FROM LONDON TO BATH AND BRISTOL.

Great Western Railway from Paddington to Bath (106¾ m.), to Bristol (118¼ m.).

18½ m. *Slough*, for Windsor and Eton, Stoke Poges, etc., see Environs of London.—22½ m. *Taplow*, on the Thames, connected with Maidenhead by a stone bridge (1772). The line crosses the river over Brunel's railway bridge (built in 1837 with the widest brick arches in the world) into Maidenhead.

36 m. **Reading** (*Caversham Bridge; Ship; Great Western*, etc.; 92,274 inhab.) is the county town of Berkshire with several flourishing industries. Only a few ruins are now left of the great Benedictine Abbey founded by Henry I. in 1121. Near the ruins is *Reading Gaol* (now closed) where Oscar Wilde wrote his "De Profundis." The "Ballad of Reading Gaol" was written later.

3½ m. south is *Three Mile Cross*, which provided the material for Miss Mitford's little classic, "Our Village." Her cottage, *Mitford Hall*, is shown. She was buried at *Swallowfield*, 2½ m. further on.

A branch line runs from Reading to Basingstoke (15⅛ m.).—7½ m. *Mortimer*, is the station for *Silchester*, 3 m. away. This was the *Colleva Atrebatum* of the Romans. Excavations were carried out from 1890 to 1907, but some have been covered up again. The town walls, 1¾ m. in length, are still intact on the south side. Many of the most interesting finds are in the Museum and Art Gallery in Blagrave St., Reading.

Between Reading and *Moulsford* the train runs through some famous beauty spots in the Thames Valley—*Tilehurst*, *Pangbourne*, *Goring*, described in the river route from London to Oxford. At *Didcot* the Oxford line veers north, and we enter the ***Vale of the White Horse,** described in "Tom Brown's School Days."

66½ m. *Uffington Station*. The village, which is 1 m. south, has a fine *Early English church. The *White Horse Hill* (856 ft.) is best visited from this village. On the breast of the hill is cut the figure of a horse, 355 ft. long, and said to commemorate King Alfred's victory over the Danes, but is probably older still. At the top of the hill, which commands a wide view, is an entrenchment known as *Uffington Castle*. The famous grass grown track of the *Icknield Way* runs from here over the chalk downs to *Wayland Smith's Cave* (see Scott's "Kenilworth"). One road from Uffington to the White Horse Hill goes past *Kingston Lisle*. Beyond this pretty village, in front of a cottage, is the perforated sarsen known as "*The Blowing Stone*" (gratuity to cottager).

77¼ m. **Swindon,** a railway town of 54,920 inhab.

From Swindon to the Severn Tunnel Junction (46¼ m.). This is part of the main line from Paddington to South Wales, diverging from the Paddington-Bristol line at the next station, *Wootton Bassett*.—22¾ m. *Badminton*, a little village in the Cotswolds which has given its name to the game, to a magazine, to a species of claret-cup, and to a London Club. Beyond is a tunnel over two miles long, and an old market town, *Chipping Sodbury*. The 16th century mansion of *Little Sodbury*, where Tyndale translated the Bible, is to the north-east.—At *Winterbourne* a line diverges to the left for Bristol; the main line to South Wales proceeds to the *Severn Tunnel*, 4 m. 638 yards long—the longest tunnel in the country.

87¾ m. *Dauntsey*.

From *Dauntsey* a branch line runs to (6¼ m.) *Malmesbury* (*George; King's Arms*). This is a picturesque small town on the river *Avon*, and remarkable for its magnificent *Abbey Church, the relic of a former monastery. The Norman *South Porch, elaborately sculptured, is a marvellous piece of work. The chronicler, William of Malmesbury, was librarian of the Abbey. Athelstan's "capital burgesses" still meet in the "House of Lords" and the "House of Commons," two rooms in the 13th century hospital of the Knights of St. John. The market cross is very old.

94 m. *Chippenham*, on the Avon, noted for its corn, cheese and cattle markets.

3 m. south, at *Lacock*, an extremely picturesque little village, is *Lacock Abbey*, founded in 1232. The convent life of olden days may be studied in full in the restored buildings. (Open on week-days, except Fridays, 2-6; adm. 1s.)

98½ m. *Corsham* (*Methuen Arms*). Corsham Court, the Elizabethan seat of Lord Methuen, has a great collection of pictures (apply estate agent; Tues. and Fri., 2 4; 1s.). Beyond *Box Tunnel*, 1 m. 1,452 yards long, and *Box*, with its underground quarries of "Bath stone," we enter Somerset.

106¾ m. **Bath**, the premier spa of Great Britain, is the largest town in Somerset, with 68,648 inhab. This handsome city, situated among the hills in the valley of the *Avon*, is surrounded by downs on whose steep slopes the city is massively built, terrace above terrace, all in the noble Palladian style of the 18th century. No other provincial city in Britain can compare with it in the wealth of its social memories and its interesting associations.

HOTELS :—*Grand Pump Room ; Empire ; Bath Spa ; Royal York House ; Pulteney ; Lansdown Grove ; Royal, etc*

AMUSEMENTS :—Concerts given daily in the *Pump Room* and Parks. Two good theatres. INFORMATION BUREAU at the *Grand Pump Room.*

HISTORY :—According to the legend, the beneficial effects of the Bath springs were discovered by Prince Bladud, the father of King Lear, who suffered from leprosy and noticed the good effects of the waters upon a herd of swine suffering from the same disease. About 44 A.D. the Romans established a resort here ; many of their baths and temples may still be seen. The Saxons took and destroyed the town in 577. In the Middle Ages it had some fame as a centre for the cloth-trade. It was not until the 18th century that it became famous again as a resort. The town was then "made" by Beau Nash, who organised the gaieties and social amenities of the place and attracted all fashionable England to it. Descriptions of that gallant era in the history of Bath may be found in Smollett, Fanny Burney, Sheridan, Thackeray, Jane Austen, and Christopher Anstey's malicious satire, "The New Bath Guide." Dickens described it as it appeared in the 19th century. Bath faded somewhat when the continental spas were opened after the Napoleonic wars.

The visitor is reminded again and again of its past fame by the mural tablets on the walls, announcing that in this house or that house some celebrity stayed for a time. — Bath has given its name to Bath bricks, Bath buns, Bath chaps, and Bath Olivers (biscuits).

The **Grand Pump Room** (open 8-6 ; adm. 3d.) is a big building in the classic style put up in 1796. It bears a Greek motto to the effect that "Water is best." In the spacious interior is a mineral water spring. At the far end is a statue of *Beau Nash* and the *Tampion Clock* referred to in "Pickwick." From one of the windows may be seen the *King's Bath*, the open-air fashionable bathing place of the 18th century.

The three Mineral Springs are the only hot water springs in Great Britain. Over half-a-million tons a day issue at a temperature of 120 deg. Fahr. The water has neither taste nor smell, and is used for both bathing and drinking. All the baths are vested in the corporation, who have set up establishments for the treatment of various complaints. The radio-active waters are particularly helpful in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and neuritis, and certain skin diseases of gouty and rheumatic origin.

Near the *Pump Room* is a modern building which incorporates the ***Roman Baths**, one of which is remarkably well preserved. This bath is now 20 feet below the street level and is open to the sky, but the pillars which once supported the roof of the great hall which enclosed it may still be seen. A staircase leads down into the bath, the bottom of which is still covered with lead. Other smaller baths and various relics may be seen in the vicinity.

The ***Abbey Church** is a late-Perpendicular building begun by Bishop King in 1499, but not finished until 1616. The fine window in the West front is flanked by the famous pair of ladders showing

THE "OLD GEORGE INN," NORTON-ST.-PHILIP.

angels ascending and descending. This refers to the dream which led Bishop King to build the church. Owing to the number and size of its windows it is known as " The Lantern of the West."

ENVIRONS :—There is a good view of the city from *Beechen Cliff*, a well-wooded hill rising 390 ft. above the river. The city is circled with downs, whose high points command magnificent views. The best, perhaps, is from *Beckford's Tower*, 2 m. north-west, on *Lansdown*. There is nothing in the West of England to compare with the views seen during a walk from the Tower, past Lansdown Cemetery, to the 3rd milestone and then across the Racecourse to *Prospect Stile*. Both Bath and Bristol can be seen from here on a clear day.

From Bath to Wells, preferably by road (motorbuses ; 20 m.). The journey by train involves the discomfort of many changes.

From Bath to Bournemouth : This line runs through attractive country and past many little known towns and places of interest. **Norton St. Philip,** 3 m. south of (7 m.) *Wellow*, is a queer little town. Its 15th century *George Inn* is the oldest licensed house in England. —At *Chilcompton* (14½ m.) is *Downside Abbey* and a famous Catholic boys' school. *The Abbey Church is a beautiful building.—21¾ m. *Shepton Mallet*. The market-cross dates from the 15th century, and there is an unusual panelled room in the church.—52¾ m. *Blandford*, is the " Shottsford " of Hardy's novels 7 m. south-west is *Milton Abbas*, an 18th century " Model Village," and the fine **Milton Abbey Church*, built in the 14th century. (Open on Thurs. only.)—*Bournemouth West.*

On the line from Bath to Salisbury is the picturesque little town of **Bradford-on-Avon** (9½ m. *Swan*). It has one great treasure in the tiny Saxon **Church of St. Lawrence*, described by Freeman as " the most ancient unaltered church in England." The nave is only 26 ft. long, and the height is actually greater than the length. *The Hall* (1600) and the town bridge, with its small chapel used later as a lock-up, are well worth visiting. —At *Barton Farm*, to the south, is a noble 14th century tithe-barn. (Adm. 3d.)

118¼ m. **Bristol.**

Bristol to-day is a busy city of 390,200 inhab., situated on the *Avon*, 7 miles from the Channel. During the 17th and 18th century it was the second seaport in England and drove a flourishing trade with the West Indies and America. It is not so important, comparatively, to-day, but its trade with the Mediterranean, Ireland and America is still considerable. Among its more important manufactures are tobacco, chocolate and cocoa, soap, glass, leather, and machinery.

HOTELS :—*Royal ; Grand ; George and Railway ; Swan ; Grosvenor ; Hydro ; Colston* and *Central* (both unlicensed), etc.

STEAMERS :—Pleasure-boats run in Summer to Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Penarth, Lynmouth, Ilfracombe, Cardiff, Barry, etc.

MOTOR-TOURS : See page 192.

GUIDE-BOOKS :—" The Official Guide to the City of Bristol," 2s., and the smaller " Bristol : Capital of the West," 6d. An illustrated booklet, " Bristol," and " A Week in Bristol," free from the Bristol Development Board, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

Victoria St. leads from *Temple Meads Station* to the *Temple Church*, a 14th century building whose tower is 5 ft. out of the perpendicular. Pile St., to the left, leads to ***St. Mary Redcliffe,** described by Queen Elizabeth as " the fairest, the goodliest, and the most famous parish church in England." The most important features of the exterior are the spire, 285 ft. high, and the hexagonal 13th century *North Porch with its elaborately carved door.

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In the cool of the evening, too, there is the opportunity of a trip to the banks of the River Severn or to the leafy glades of Brockley Combe, with a peep at the Bristol Channel from Clevedon on the return journey.

Motor tours to each of the above places—as well as to the popular South Coast resorts, Torquay, Bournemouth, Weymouth, Seaton, Southsea, etc.—are run every day during the summer by the luxurious " Bristol " Coaches operated by the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Co., Ltd., Tramways Centre, Bristol. Illustrated Touring Guide free on application.

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General Manager—M. E. GEORGY

Interior (open 10-5.30 ; donation expected). The nave and transepts are exceptionally narrow. Most of the glass is modern ; the old glass has been collected into a window in the lower belfry at the north-west corner of the church. Under the tower is the " rib " of the Dun Cow slain by Guy, Duke of Warwick ; it is really a whale-bone, said to have been presented to the church by the Cabots. At the west end of the nave is the monument of Admiral Sir William Penn, the father of William Penn, with his armour hanging above. The muniment room is above the North porch. Thomas Chatterton (1752-70), the boy poet, passed off his work on the public as ancient MSS. discovered in this room. He committed suicide at the age of 18.

Redcliff St. leads north to *Bristol Bridge* (1768), which spans the Floating Harbour made over 120 years ago. Old Bristol, with its narrow streets and picturesque houses, lies north of the bridge. A turning to the right in High St. brings us to Mary-le-Port St., with quaint overhanging houses of the 15th century on one side. In its continuation, St. Peter St., is the *Church of St. Peter's*, with *St. Peter's Hospital* at the back. This fine example of half-timbered work is now the head-office of the Poor Law Guardians. It was occupied in the 14th century by the alchemist, Thomas Norton, but the house was considerably changed in 1612.

The High Cross of Bristol used to stand at the intersection of High St., Wine St., Broad St. and Corn St. At the corner of Wine St. is the timbered *Dutch House*, said to have been brought from Holland. At the far end Broad St. is spanned by one of the gateways of the ancient city wall. The gate bears the mutilated statues of the brothers Brennus and Belinus, the founders of the city, and is surmounted by the spire of *St. John's Church*. Beyond is Christmas St., leading to a quaint old thoroughfare known as *Christmas Steps*. At the top are some very old stone seats and the Chapel of the Three Kings of Cologne, founded in 1484.

The *Exchange*, built by Wood of Bath in 1743, is reached from the Old Cross via Corn St. In front of it are the four bronze tables known as " The Nails," used in old days by the merchants for their transactions. It is possible that the phrase " to pay on the nail " is derived from them. The cathedral is further west.

The ***Cathedral** was originally the church of a monastery founded in 1142, but little of this Norman building remains. About 1306 the eastern half of the cathedral was rebuilt by Abbot Knowle. A hundred years later the central Norman Tower was re-modelled in the Perpendicular style, and in the 16th century the Norman nave was pulled down. The church was to remain without a nave until 1868-88, when G. E. Street re-built it after the style used by Knowle in the choir.

The INTERIOR is open free on week-days. The most notable features of the transepts are the rich lierne vaulting, a coffin-lid in the South transept with carvings representing the " Harrowing of Hell," and (east of the North transept) the Early English **Elder Lady Chapel*, with grotesque carvings.

The *Choir has beautiful foliage capitals, lierne vaulting, and some interesting misericords and restored canopied stalls. There is a curiously vaulted vestibule at the end of the South-choir aisle in which there is a hearth for the baking of sacramental bread.

The chief glory of the cathedral is undoubtedly the **CHAPTER HOUSE, a relic of the old building and the most exquisite Norman room in England. The whole of the interior is richly decorated with most intricate moulding.

The visitor is able to see a little marvel of Gothic architecture in **St. Mark's* (or the *Lord Mayor's Parlour*), to the north of College Green. This was founded about 1220 for the relief of the begging friars, bought by the Corporation in the 16th century, and set up as a chapel for the Mayor and Corporation in 1722. (Open on Mon., Wed., and Fri.) This is the only civic chapel in England.

From the cathedral it is an easy ascent of *Brandon Hill*, of particular interest to Americans. The hill is crowned by *Cabot's Tower* (105 ft. high ; good view) set up on the 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of North America.

John Cabot (1450-98), an Italian navigator who settled in England, set sail from Bristol on May 2nd, 1497, on board the *Mathew*, with a crew of 18 men. After 52 days he reached the coast of North Breton Island and took possession of it in the name of the King. He reached Bristol again in August, and set out on his second voyage a year later, visiting Greenland, Nova Scotia, and New England and Maryland. His son Sebastian was with him on both voyages.

Near Brandon Hill, at the top of Park Street, is the *University*, the handsome new buildings of which may be visited on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Two of the most popular places in Bristol are *Clifton Down* and *Durdham Down*, together forming a high plateau to the west of the city. *Clifton Down* is bounded on one side by the deep and precipitous *Gorge of the *Avon*, spanned by the Brunel's graceful ***Clifton Suspension Bridge.** This bridge, built a hundred years ago, has a single span of 702 ft. and is over 250 ft. above the water. The beautiful *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* are on the other side of the river.

A new road, " Portway," starts from the Suspension Bridge and leads to *Avonmouth*, where the extensive docks of the city are situated.

The *Zoological Gardens* (open, winter 9 to 7, summer 9 to one hour after sunset ; 1/-, children 6d.), facing the Downs, contains a fine collection of animals ; Aquarium and Monkey Temple.

FROM BRISTOL TO WELLS AND GLASTONBURY.

From *Temple Meads Station*, Bristol, to Wells (29½ m.): from Wells (*Priory Road Station*) to Glastonbury (5½ m.). Also motorcoaches from the Tramway Centre.

At 11¾ m. *Yatton*, the line to Wells diverges to the left from the main Bristol-to-Exeter line.—13½ m. *Congresbury* (pronounced "coomsbury"), has a vicarage which was built in 1445.—16½ m. *Sandford*. A mile to the west, at *Banwell*, there is an exceptionally fine early-Perpendicular church built about 1380.

21¾ m. **Cheddar** (*Cheddar Cliff Hotel; Bath Arms*, etc.), is famous for its cheese and for its **Gorge*, one mile long, with precipitous limestone cliffs 440 ft. high in places. A narrow steep road runs through it to the Mendip Hills. In the cliffs are some magnificent stalactite *Caves, the most famous of which are Gough's, ¼ m. long, and Cox's (both shown on week-days, 9.30 to dark; adm. 1/-).

3 m. north of Cheddar is *Blackdown* (1,068 ft.), the highest point in the Mendips, a fine range of limestone hills. At *Charterhouse-on-Mendip*, 3 m. north, there is a Roman amphitheatre and the remains of some Roman lead-mines.

28½ m. *Wookey*. About a mile away is *Wookey Hole*, 500 yards long. The river Axe has its source in this cavern. (Adm. 1/-.)

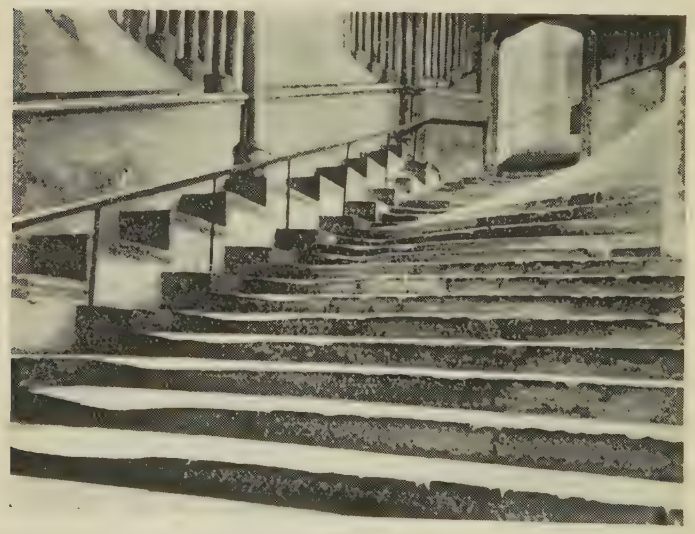
29½ m. **Wells** (*Swan; Star*, etc.; 4,372 inhab.) is a gracious cathedral city and small market town combined, attractively situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills. Its magnificent cathedral is best approached through the *Dean's Eye Gate* in Sadler St. where the glorious facade suddenly comes into full view.

The ***Cathedral,** though comparatively small, is one of the most beautiful in the world. The present building, which replaced a Norman cathedral, is of the 12th and 13th centuries. Its chief glory and marvel is the **West Front, with its vertical and horizontal rows of sculptured figures, an unrivalled collection of medieval chisel work superbly carried out by a local school of craftsmen.

It is worth the visitor's while to pause at the **North Porch* (1213) and examine in detail the rare skill of the carving on the capitals to the east side. From here, after a glimpse of the 14th century clock on the North transept, we pass under the *Chain Gate*, built 1443-65, between the *Vicar's Close* and the *Chapter House*. The East End ranks as the best in England.

The Interior. The main lines of the *Nave are horizontal instead of vertical. Our attention is immediately attracted to the curious double or inverted arch supporting the tower. The *Capitals

are elaborately decorated with beasts and birds and flowers. The transepts are somewhat older than the nave, and the *Capitals are again worth attention for their curious and naive carvings. It is said that some of them portray the toothache cures which took place at the tomb of Bishop William Bytton II. The *Chapel of St. Calixtus*, in the East aisle of the South transept, contains the alabaster tomb of Thomas Boleyn, with sculptured panels. In



Wells Cathedral: The Chapter House Stairs.

the North transept is the 14th century clock which sets in motion a tournament of knights (the original works are in the South Kensington Science Museum).

The screen and the organ separate the *Choir (adm. 6d.) from the nave. The 60 odd misericords date from 1325, but the stalls are modern. Over the low screen at the back of the altar there is a marvellous vista of the Retro-Choir and *Lady Chapel. At the east end is the *Golden Window, filled with 14th century glass (Tree of Jesse). Both the Retro-Choir and the Lady Chapel are exquisite.

From the cathedral a delightful *Staircase from the East aisle of the North transept leads to the **Chapter House*, one of the most beautiful in England. Beneath the Chapter House is the undercroft (1290), containing some interesting old chests.

From the South transept a staircase leads up to the Central Tower (182 ft.), with a good *View of the city.—The Cloisters are entered from the South transept.

South of the cathedral is the ***Bishop's Palace** (open Wed. and Sat., 3-5) encircled with walls and a moat. A bell to the left of the drawbridge is rung by the swans at feeding time. Near the palace are the interesting ruins of the *Great Hall* (1274-92). The 15th century well-house, and the episcopal barn of the same date, the *Deanery*, to the north of the cathedral, and the Canons' houses are all worth a visit.—The ***Vicars' Close,** to the north of the cathedral, consists of two rows of 21 houses, each of two rooms and its own little front garden. Most of this delightful close is now occupied by theological students, but rooms are available for visitors during the long summer vacation.

Tucker St., the Great Western Station, is ¼ m. from Priory Rd. station, where the trains from Wells to Glastonbury start.

5½ m. **Glastonbury** (*George ; Crown ;* etc. ; 4,326 inhab.) is an old town at the foot of Glastonbury Tor and famous for its abbey. According to legend, it stands on the spot where Joseph of Arimathea founded the first Christian church in Britain, and is the Island of Avalon of the Arthurian tales on which the King and Guinevere were buried.

*Glastonbury Abbey was founded in 601, over 1,300 years ago ; legend traces it back some 500 years further, and it seems certain that St. David built a church here about 530. Other and grander churches were built in succession by King Ine in 708, by St. Dunstan (late 10th century), and by the Normans soon after the Conquest. This church was burnt down in 1184 and rebuilt by Henry II. and others. The abbey was suppressed and dismantled at the Reformation, when Henry VIII. caused the last abbot, Richard Whiting, to be hanged on Glastonbury Tor in 1539.

All that remains of the vast group of buildings are the ruins of the **Chapel of the Virgin, St. Joseph's Chapel*, and parts of the walls of the nave and choir. Excavations have revealed the old foundations of many other buildings.

In the Abbot's Kitchen (1435-1438 ; adm. 6d.) to the south-west of the Abbey, is a small museum of antiquities. Among the interesting places in the city are the *Abbot's Barn* in Chilkwell St. (14th century), the old *George Inn*, set up for the pilgrims in 1456, the 16th century *Tribunal*, both in the High St., and the 15th century church of St. John the Baptist.

On *Wearyall Hill*, south of the station, a stone marked " I. A. Anno D. XXXI." marks the original site of the Glastonbury Thorn, supposed to have sprung miraculously from the staff of St. Joseph

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of Arimathea and to have blossomed at Christmas. A puritan who objected to idolatry cut down the thorn.—The Glastonbury Festival is held in August, when the Guild of Festival Players perform music-dramas.

At the foot of the *Tor*, commanding a fine view of Wells, Glastonbury, and the distant Channel, is the *Blood Spring*, where St. Joseph and his eleven companions buried the phials which held the sacred blood of the Crucifixion when threatened by the approach of hostile Saxons.

FROM BRISTOL TO EXETER.

Great Western to Taunton (45 m.); to Exeter (75¾ m.); also by motorcoach.

11¾ m. *Yatton.*

From Yatton to Blagdon (8½ m.) Hannah More is buried in the churchyard at *Wrington* (4½ m.), where the philosopher John Locke was born. There is a fine perpendicular tower, perhaps the best in Somerset, in the village.—6¾ m. *Burrington*, where, in one of the many caves in a combe, Augustus Toplady composed the famous hymn "Rock of Ages" (1775) during a thunderstorm.—From *Blagdon* there is a good walk or drive over the Mendips to Cheddar.

Clevedon, reached from Yatton by railway motor-coaches, is on the Bristol Channel. In the ancient church is buried Henry Hallam, in whose memory Tennyson wrote "In Memoriam." *Coleridge Cottage* is somewhat doubtfully identified as the "pretty cot" to which the poet brought his bride in 1795. Not far from the station is **Clevedon Court* (shown on Mon., Wed., and Sat. afternoons; house, 1s.; gardens, 6d.), a 14th century mansion with Tudor additions. "Elton" ware is made in the grounds.

Beyond *Yatton* the Mendip Hills rise prominently on the left.—At (15½ m.) *Puxton*, a loop line runs into *Weston-super-Mare*, a cheerful seaside resort on the Channel, with a particularly long promenade.—33 m. *Bridgwater* (*Royal Clarence; Albany Temperance*, etc.; 15,968 inhab.) is 7 m. from the estuary of the *Parrett*. During the spring tides a "bore" from 4 to 6 ft. high rushes up the river twice daily. Out of the slime on the banks "Bath bricks" are made.

In June, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed King at Bridgwater, but a few weeks later he was heavily defeated at *Sedgemoor*, 3 m. away, in the last battle fought on English soil. Motorbuses run daily from Bridgwater to *Nether Stowey*, passing *Brymore House*, the birthplace of John Pym (1584-1643). At Nether Stowey the poet Coleridge stayed for three years (tablet and relics, adm. 6d.), part of the time with Wordsworth. Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" was written here.—Nether Stowey is a good centre for walks and excursions into the beautiful Quantock Hills.

44 m. **Taunton** (*Castle; County; Great Western*, etc.; 23,219 inhab.) is the county town of Somerset, set in the heart of a wide agricultural district famous for its apples and cider. The church of *St. Mary Magdalen's (1500), one of the finest in the West, has double aisles and a magnificent tower, 153 ft. high. The remains of the 12th century *Castle* are now used by the *Somerset County Museum*. (Adm. 6d.) Judge Jeffreys held the "Bloody Assize" after the battle of Sedgemoor in the *Great Hall*. Over 300 prisoners

CLEEVE ABBEY GATEWAY.

Cleeve Abbey lies a little south of Washford station, on the line from Taunton to Minehead. The old abbey, now in ruins, was founded for Cistercian Monks in 1188. The remains include the gateway shown above, a well preserved early English dormitory, the 15th century refectory, and the foundations of the Church. The numerous doorways and finely tiled pavements are exceptionally interesting.

were beheaded and hanged. Colonel Kirke, of "Kirke's Lambs," strung up a number of them on the signboard of the "White Hart" (now the Devon and Somerset Stores).

From Taunton to Minehead (24¾ m. G.W.R.). There are through carriages from Paddington, London.—This line is noted for its beautiful scenery. It runs, to begin with, through a lovely valley between the Quantock and Brendon Hills, to reach (5 m.) *Bishop's Lydiard*, which has a good perpendicular church and an ancient churchyard cross. At *Watchet* it reaches the Bristol Channel.—19 m. *Washford*, is the station for ***Cleeve Abbey** (adm. 1s.), founded by Cistercians in 1188. The remains include the 13th century gateway, part of the cloisters, a dormitory in good condition, and the refectory.—23 m. **Dunster** (*Luttrell Arms*, a very old house) is a strange and quaint old town with many buildings of interest, particularly the *Yarn Market* and *Dunster Castle*—24¾ m. Minehead. (See p. 219.)

From Taunton to Barnstaple (45 m. G.W.R.). There are through carriages from Paddington to Ilfracombe.—9½ m. *Wiveliscombe*, is the station for *Tolland*, 4 m. away, where Henry Wolcott, who emigrated to Boston in 1630, was born. His home, *Gauldon Manor*, is now a farmhouse.—21 m. **Dulverton,** set in most superb scenery, is a hunting and fishing centre. A road crossing Exmoor to Lynton goes past *Torr Steps*, a rude Celtic slab-bridge over the *Barle*.. A branch line runs from Dulverton to Exeter via Tiverton. (See below.)—Another road runs across Exmoor to *Lynton* from (39¼ m.) *South Molton*.—45¾ m. *Barnstaple*. (See p. 216.)

Back to the main line.—The train enters Devon beyond the Ball Tunnel. Tiverton is reached by a branch line from *Tiverton Junction*. At *Tiverton* (*Palmerston Hotel*), is a ruined castle, a fine 15th century church, and *Blundell's School*. This was founded in 1604. Among its past scholars were R. D. Blackmore (author of "Lorna Doone") and Archbishop Temple.

75¾ m. Exeter. (See p. 182.)

FROM EXETER TO PLYMOUTH.

A. Via NEWTON ABBOT AND TOTNES.

G.W.R. from *St. David's Station*, Exeter, to *Torquay* (25¾ m.); to *Plymouth* (53 m.). Through trains are run from Paddington to *Plymouth* (226½ m.) in 4¼ hours, calling at Exeter. The line runs near the sea (left) and skirts *Dartmouth* on the right.

12 m. **Dawlish** (*Royal*), a small seaside resort.—15 m. **Teignmouth** (pronounced "timmuth"; *Royal; London*, etc.; 10,976 inhab.), is a popular watering place at the mouth of the *Teign* (pronounced "teen") which is spanned by a wooden bridge over 500 yards long. There is a good walk north by the Sea Wall to the *Parson* and *Clerk*, two curiously formed red rocks.

20 m. **Newton Abbot** (*Globe;* 13,837 inhab.) is a busy modern town. William III. was proclaimed king in 1688 at the *Tower of St. Leonard*, and is said to have stayed a night at *Ford House*, an Elizabethan building near the station.

A branch line runs from Newton Abbot to Torquay, 6 m. away.

Torquay.

HOTELS :—*Imperial ; Palace ; Grand ; Torbay ; Hydro ; Victoria and Albert Queen's ; Osborne,* etc.

MOTORBUSES run to all places of interest in the neighbourhood.

Torquay is beautifully situated on seven hills rising gently from *Tor Bay*. The colourful coast, the beauty of the town itself, rising terrace above terrace and embosomed in semi-tropical vegetation, the equable climate and the excellent bathing and boating have made it a favourite resort, particularly in winter.

About a mile away is *Kent's Cavern* (adm. 1s.), a limestone cave from which a large number of flint implements and bones have been recovered. Half-a-mile further north is the delightful **Anstey's Cove* (bathing and boating). The road, or a path along the cliffs, leads to **Babbacombe** and the richly coloured *Babbacombe Bay*. One of the best *Views in the neighbourhood may be obtained from *Babbacombe Downs*.

A pleasant walk inland from Torquay brings us to the picturesque little village of *Cockington* (1½ m.), with its Perpendicular Church, queer smithy and thatched houses.

8 m. beyond Torquay the line reaches **Paignton** (*Redcliffe ; Esplanade ; Gerston ; Grosvenor,* etc. ; 14,443 inhab.), a seaside resort at the centre of Tor Bay possessing a good stretch of sand. Its most interesting antiquarian features are the 15th century church with its Norman doorway, and the *Bible Tower*. This is all that remains of the Palace of the Bishops of Exeter, and is so named because Coverdale, the translator of the Bible, lived in it.

11 m. CHURSTON.

A branch line runs to the famous trawler centre, **Brixham,** where William of Orange landed in 1688. The Torquay line ends at (15 m.) *Kingswear,* where it is possible to take a ferry boat across the *Dart* to *Dartmouth*. (1d. ; motorcars, 2s.)

Dartmouth (*Royal Castle ; Raleigh ; King's Arms,* etc. ; 7,201 inhab.) is a delightful little seaport resort with a large harbour, formerly of some importance. In the town is the quaintly decorated and carved *Butter Walk,* built in 1640. Close to it is the church of *St. Saviour's (1372), well worth a visit to see its rood screen, its gilded and carved stone pulpit, and the brass to Hawley.

The "Speedwell," carrying the Pilgrim Fathers, put in at Dartmouth for repairs. The port is intimately associated with the early American voyages. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, stepbrother of Sir Walter Raleigh, was born at *Greenway House,* on the *Dart,* 3 m. above Dartmouth. It was he, in command of the "Delight," the "Golden Hind," the "Swallow" and the "Squirrel," who planted the first English colony in North America at St. John, Newfoundland, in 1583.

A pleasant excursion may be made from the town up the river Dart to **Totnes,** by steamer. Opposite Greenway House (see above) is a rock in mid-stream which is uncovered at low water, and on which (so the story goes) Sir Walter Raleigh used to smoke his pipe. Further up stream the woods come down to the water's edge.

Back to the main line to Plymouth.

Beyond *Newton Abbot* the train enters and follows the valley of the Dart.

29 m. **Totnes** (*Seymour ; Royal Seven Stars*, etc. ; 3,982 inhab.), one of the most ancient and picturesque towns in Devonshire, is stretched up the side of a hill. Many of the old houses have a covered piazza and a hanging gable. On the right side of *Fore St.* going up towards the old *Archway* or *East Gate*, is a large granite pebble to mark the spot where (traditionally) Brutus landed after his banishment. The *Church (Perpendicular, with a fine tower and stone rood screen) is beyond the *East Gate*. There is a magnificent view from the *Castle*, which stands on an eminence.—On the Plains is a granite obelisk to commemorate Wills, a native of Totnes, who died in his attempt to cross Australia from north to south.

There was a Mint at Totnes as early as 979. In the *Council Chamber* is preserved a collection of 14 coins (978-1016).—The picturesque ruin of **Berry Pomeroy Castle* (13th-15th centuries) is 2¾ m. from Totnes.

The line runs along the southern side of Dartmoor, to reach (36 m.) *Brent*.

A branch line runs from here to the old world town of **Kingsbridge**, on the shores of *Salcombe Estuary*. Steamers and motorbuses run to the pleasant seaside resort of *Salcombe* (6½ m. *Marine*). The scenery along the coast is very broken and grand ; the sea views from the rugged coast-guard path round to *Bolt Tail* and *Bigbury Bay* are particularly good.

This side of **Ivybridge** (41¼ m. ; *London ; King's Arms*), the accepted headquarters for exploring South Dartmoor, there is a viaduct giving a splendid view up the valley of the *Erne* to the right. —48 m. *Plympton* was formerly a " Stannary " town, a town, that is, in which sat the courts deciding upon local tin mining disputes. It was the home of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Haydon, the painters. The *Grammar School* which they attended dates from 1658.—52¾ m. We enter the Millbay terminus at Plymouth.

B. Via LYDFORD AND TAVISTOCK.

Southern Railway from *Queen St.* and *St. David's* Stations, Exeter, to *Plymouth*, (62¼ m.). This line runs along the Northern edge of Dartmoor.

11¼ m. *Yeoford*. A line diverges to the right to *Barnstaple*. This side of (26 m.) *Okehampton*, the line runs along the edge of Dartmoor. **Okehampton** (*Central ;* 3,456 inhab.), is a good centre for exploring North Dartmoor. Its ruined castle can be seen from the line. The village of *Bridestowe* (pronounced " briddystow ") is 1½ m. from the station of the same name. Ascents of *Great Links Tor* (1,908 ft., and a good view) are usually made from this village.

35½ m. **Lydford** (*Manor*). The ruins of the castle, once used as the " Stannary " prison, may still be seen. There was a common saying at the time, " First hang and draw, then hear the cause, is Lydford Law." A mile south is the beautiful **Lydford Gorge*

(adm. 6d.; Wed.). From the gorge a path runs to the Manor Hotel, where admission is obtained to Lydford Waterfall, 110 ft. high.

There is a famous walk from the Dartmoor Inn, Lydford, via *Doe Tor* and *Hare Tor* to **Tavy Cleave*, a wild, rock strewn valley on Dartmoor.

From Lydford it is possible to reach Plymouth either by the Great Western Railway or the Southern. On the Southern the first place of importance is (42 m.) **Tavistock** (*Bedford; Queen's Head*, etc.), an intimate small town of 4,317 inhab., and a sound centre for the West Dartmoor area. The remains of the 10th century *Abbey* have been so incorporated in the buildings in and near Bedford Square as to be hardly discoverable.

The house in which Sir Francis Drake (1542-96) was born, situated about a mile south of the town, has now been demolished.

From (48½ m.) *Bere Alston*, a picturesque line runs at a high altitude, through the heart of a famous mining country, to the little village of *Callington*.

Plymouth.

Together with its two satellite towns, *Stonehouse* and *Devonport*, Plymouth has a total population of 210,036. Its position, on a large and sheltered roadstead, *Plymouth Sound*, makes it one of the most important sea-ports in England. To-day it is both a fortress and a naval base of the first importance, and carries on besides an extensive foreign and coastal trade.

HOTELS: *Grand; Royal; Westminster; Duke of Cornwall; Albion; Continental Central; Hoe Mansion*, etc.—In Devonport: *Royal*.

STEAMERS: Passengers are landed by tender from some of the Transatlantic liners. Steamers (Coast Lines, Ltd.) ply to *Torquay, Southampton, London, Falmouth* and *Liverpool, Dublin* and the *Channel Islands*.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, 11, Lockyer Street.

Plymouth is intimately bound up with our fortunes at sea. It was from here that Drake, Hawkins, Raleigh and Cook set sail, and it was at the Sound that the English fleet waited the coming of the Spanish Armada. Americans will remember that the "Mayflower" and the unlucky "Speedwell" put in here for examination, and that it was from Plymouth that the little "Mayflower" finally set out on her own to cross the ocean.

The **Hoe**, an elevated promenade, runs along the sea-front. On it is the statue to Drake, who was playing his famous game of bowls here when the Armada was reported. The best view of the *Sound* is from the top of *Smeaton's Tower*, the upper part of the Eddystone Lighthouse re-erected here in the 'eighties.

From the *Aquarium* we walk Eastwards and pass through a lane to *Commercial Road* and that picturesque part of old Plymouth known as the *Barbican*. Into the cobbles of the old Quay a square slab has been let bearing the inscription: "Mayflower, 1620." The Mayor of Plymouth, standing on this stone in June, 1919, welcomed the commander and crew of the American sea-plane N.C. 4, the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic.

ANCIENT ALMSHOUSES AT ST. GERMANS.

There are several quaint old houses in the streets adjoining the Barbican. Through Southside, Notte, and St. Andrew's St. we reach Guildhall Square and the 15th century *St. Andrew's Church*, and the priest's house, *Abbey Hall*. In this square, too, is the *Guildhall*, a fine modern hall with windows commemorating the passage of the "Mayflower."

There is little of interest to the visitor at Stonehouse and Devonport, to the west of Plymouth.

It is possible to make a number of interesting excursions from Plymouth.—A ferry from Admiral's Hard to *Cremyll* brings us to ***Mount Edgcumbe** the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The fine house is not shown, but the magnificent park is open the first Sat. of each month, and on Wed. in other weeks.

Small boats visit the *Breakwater*, and steamers run up the *Tamar*. Soon after entering the river we pass under the great bridge built by Brunel in 1859 to carry the railway. The quaint little town of *Saltash* is to the left of the bridge. The river, flowing by many small villages and parks, is extremely picturesque, particularly beyond *Calstock*, where the ***Morwell Rocks** rise sheer to a height of 300 ft.

Other excursions are run to **St. Germans,** to the **Eddystone Lighthouse,** and to **Whitsand Bay.** A lightship was placed where the Eddystone now is as early as 1697, but was washed away. The second, of wood, was burnt down in 1755. The third, Smeaton's, was removed in 1882. The present one, 135 ft. high, was built in 1878.

One of the best excursions in the neighbourhood is to **Bickleigh Vale.** We take the G.W.R. train to *Marsh Mills* (4 m.), and walk through the wooded valley up to *Bickleigh* (4½ m.). No attention should be paid to the board. The road is open *every* day. A further walk may be taken to the villages of *Shaugh Prior*, *Meavy*, and *Sheepstor*, which verges upon Dartmoor.

DARTMOOR.

Dartmoor men and scenery will be familiar to the readers of Eden Phillpotts and S. Baring Gould. This romantic, wild stretch of granite and peat is about 25 miles long from north to south and at least 10 miles wide from east to west. The mean elevation is 1,400 ft., but many hills, crowned with " Tors " or outcrops of granite, rise to a great height. Eleven rivers have their source in Dartmoor. These streams, with their pools, cascades, and " stickles," are often picturesque. Cattle and sheep are pastured on the moors in summer, but the wild Dartmoor ponies roam over it all the year round. There is profuse materials here for the antiquary in the shape of slabbed bridges, old stone circles, cistvaens and menhirs and crosses. Dartmoor air is bracing, but rain falls frequently and mists sometimes make the traveller's way uncertain. Pedestrians should provide themselves with a map and compass, and exercise reasonable caution.

A main road runs across Dartmoor from *Tavistock* to *Ashburton*, and another, intersecting it at *Two Bridges*, runs from *Plymouth* to *Moreton Hamstead.*

Three railway lines run into Dartmoor, one to Princetown, one to Ashburton, and the other to Moreton Hamstead.

From Plymouth to Yelverton to Princetown, 21½ m.

From Yelverton to Princetown is the highest section of any railway in Great Britain. *Dousland*, the only stop in between, is the station for *Walkhampton*. From here it is possible to walk up the lovely valley of Walkham to *Merrivale Bridge.*

Princetown (*Duchy ; Imperial*, etc.) is 1,375 ft. above sea-level. Lying near the heart of Dartmoor, it is a convenient starting point for pedestrians. The town grew round a prison set up in 1808 for French and American prisoners of war. Over 2,000 American seamen who refused to serve in the British navy were imprisoned here in 1812-14.

A fairly short walk may be taken to *Two Bridges* and thence up the **Cowsic Valley*, a very picturesque part of the moorland.

From Totnes to Ashburton, 9½ m. The bridge at (3¼ m.) *Staverton*, is over 600 years old. —1 m. north of *Bucktastleigh* are the few remains of **Buckfast Abbey.** A church is being built here by the monks themselves.—Robert Herrick, the poet, is buried at *Dean Prior*, 2 m. south.

Ashburton (*Golden Lion ; Lion ;* 2,362 inhab.), has a 14th century grammar-school and a fine church.

A satisfactory circular drive may be taken from Ashburton through the beautiful **Holne Chase* (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.). Three miles north of *Buckland in the Moor* is *Widecombe* (pronounced "widdycombe"), whose fair, on the second Tuesday in November, is immortalised by the well known song.

From Newton Abbot to Moretonhampstead, 12½ m.

This is the best approach to north-eastern Dartmoor—6 m. **Bovey Tracey**, from which motorbuses run to *Haytor Rocks*.

A Post Bridge on Dartmoor.

—8¾ m. **Lustleigh** (*Cleave Hotel*), is a charming village with the moorland valley of **Cleave* a mile away. On the way we pass the "Nutcrackers," a rocking stone. Passing by the tiny thatched cottage of *Little Silver* we come to the high, picturesque village of *Manaton*, encircled by Tors from which there are excellent views.

12½ m. **Moretonhampstead** (*White Hart ; White Horse*) is a small market town.

A better centre for North and East Dartmoor is the small town of **Chagford** (*Moor Park ; Three Crowns*), reached by motor-coaches from Moretonhampstead. In the vicinity are *Fingle Bridge*, the *Spinster's Rock*, and *Gidleigh Castle*. Two miles south of the castle ruins are the *Gidleigh Antiquities*, which include a clapper bridge, hut circles and the *Grey Wethers* (two interesting stone circles).

By Road :

A road (20 m.) crosses Dartmoor from Yelverton to Moretonhampstead, passing through Princetown, Two Bridges, and then crossing the high moors to *Postbridge* and *Merripit* (from which a road runs right to Widecombe, 5 m.). From *King's Oven* a track runs right to **Grim's Pound*, where there are several bronze age hut circles. A road to *Chagford* runs left at *Beetor Cross*.

Another road (21 m.) from Tavistock to Ashburton crosses Dartmoor from west to east, threading past some bold Tors to Merrivale Bridge and the Two Bridges. The road then runs along the wooded valley of the *Dart* as far as the beautiful village of **Dartmeet*, where two rivers join. From there via Newbridge and Holne Bridge to Ashburton.

FROM PLYMOUTH TO TRURO AND PENZANCE.

G.W.R. to *Truro*, 53¾ m. ; to *Penzance*, 80 m.. Trains start from Millbay Station or from North Road, and pass over many high viaducts from which excellent views are obtained.—Trains are run from Paddington, London, to *Truro, Penzance* and *Falmouth.*

The County, or " Duchy " of **Cornwall,** through which the line runs, has the longest coast-line of any English county. This long sea-board is exceptionally beautiful and attracts each year a large number of visitors and artists. Inland there are wide, heathery moors and wooded valleys, parts of which are desolate and sparsely inhabitated. The climate of the " English Riviera " is so mild that myrtles, palms and orange trees are grown in the open. There are still many traces in the spoken language and particularly in the place names of the Celtic origin of the people. Cornish miners are known the world over, and tin has been produced in the County from Phœnician days down to our own time. Cornish " clotted cream " is very popular in England. " Q " (Sir Arthur Quiller Couch) has written a number of delightful stories about Cornwall and Cornish folk.

Beyond Keyham the railway crosses the Tamar, with a good view both up and down the river. Further on we run along the *Lynher*, a tidal river, until we come to **Liskeard** (*Webb's ; Stag*), a small, likeable town and a good centre for excursions into Bodmin Moor and to Truro, Looe, and Tavistock.

A branch line runs to **Looe** (8¼ m.), a small but picturesque seaside resort and fishing town. Motorbuses run from Looe to **Polperro** (*Royal Tourist ; Ship*), an exceedingly quaint little fishing village strung along a ravine.

Bodmin Moor, to the north of Liskeard, is the Dartmoor of Cornwall, with moorlands interspersed with granite tors and bogs. About 2½ m. from Liskeard is *St. Cleer*. There is an interesting *Cromlech* 1 m. east. *The Hurlers*, an imperfect group of stone circles is 2 m. north of the Cromlech, with the *Cheesewring*, a pile of weathered granite stones nearly 30 ft. high, about half a mile further on.—*St. Neot*, (5 m.) from Liskeard, has a 14th century church with some very ancient *Stained Glass.

Beyond Liskeard the line traverses a number of viaducts and runs along the *Fowey* to *Bodmin Road*.

From Bodmin Road a branch line runs to *Wadebridge*, via **Bodmin** (*Royal ; Boscarn*), the county town of Cornwall. Here is the wireless transmitting station for Canada and South Africa.

About 10 m. along the road from Bodmin to Launceston is *Bolventor*, with *Dosmary Pool* a mile and a half away. This is the lake into which King Arthur is supposed to have thrown his sword, Excalibur.

On the right the train passes *Lanhydrock*, the seat of Viscount Clifden, and the ruined *Restormel Castle*.—30 m. *Lostwithiel* is a charming small town with fine trout fishing in the neighbourhood. The church is notable for its *Lantern Spire and its East window. Both *Fowey Bridge* and the *Duchy House* were built in the 14th century.

A branch line runs from Lostwithiel to **Fowey** (pronounced "foy"; *Fowey ; St. Catherine's ; Ship*), a typically queer little Cornish sea-port at the mouth of the *Fowey*. It was the home of the "Gallants of Fowey," a hardy group of sea-dogs, during the 14th century, when the town was an important sea-port. The main objects of interest in the town are the 14th century church, the ruined castle, *Place House*, with its fine Tudor windows, and the ruins of *St. Catherine's Fort*,—Fowey is the "Troy Town" of "Q's" novels. He lives at "The Haven."—An interesting excursion may be made by boat to *Pridmouth* to see the grotto made out of fossils and minerals.

Beyond *Par* (35 m.), the line skirts the coast to (39½ m.) St. Austell, the centre of the china-clay industry. The church and the market-place are interesting.

OMNIBUSES run daily to the quaint fishing town of **Mevagissey.** 4 m. away is *Dodman Point*, "Q's" "Dead Man's Rock." It has now been bought by the National Trust for preservation.

There are important radium mines at *Grampound Road* (46 m.). Seven miles beyond is *Truro*.

Truro (*Red Lion ; Royal ;* 10,833 inhab.) is an old town at the head of the *Truro River*, a branch of the *Fal*. It was decided to build the Cathedral when the see of Cornwall was separated from the see of Devon in 1876. The building, a fine structure in the Early English style, was not completed until 1910.

From Truro to Falmouth, 11¾ m. by train, but the best and most picturesque route is by boat down the river *Fal*.

Falmouth is a sea-port town of 13,318 inhab., and a pleasant sea-side resort. In the 'fifties of last century it was an important mail-packet station, and still remains a port of call for yachts and ships. Bartholomew Gosnold, the first Englishman to found a colony in New England, sailed from here in 1602. Five years later he was carrying the first Jamestown settlers to Virginia. Washington Irving's mother was a native of Falmouth.

HOTELS: *Falmouth ; Bay ; Green Bank ; Hydro ; Riviera,* etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Helston and Penzance, Redruth, Perranporth and to Newquay.

The boating at Falmouth is particularly good, for the many inlets and creeks of the *Fal* vary widely in character and scenery. In the harbour are moored the "Cutty Sark," a fast clipper which sailed from Sydney to London in 75 days, the "Implacable," which engaged Nelson's ship at Trafalgar, and the "Foudroyant."—At the far end of the peninsula is *Pendennis Castle* (open 10-dusk; adm. 6d.) built by Henry VIII. It surrendered to the Parliamentarians in 1646 after a siege of five months.

A steam ferry plies across the estuary to *St. Mawes*, where there is another of Henry VIII.'s castles. The steamer goes on to *Percuil*, from which a 'bus runs to *Porthscatho*, a strikingly picturesque little fishing village. The excursion by steamer from Falmouth to the Lizard and to Penzance is especially recommended.

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59 m. *Chacewater.*

Railway motor-cars run from Chacewater to Newquay. Not far from **Perranporth,** a sea-side resort on *Perran Bay*, is the semi-ruined church of *St. Piran*, which was disclosed by the shifting sands after being buried for 700 years. *Perran Round*, an old circle 130 ft. across, is worth a visit—18½ m. Newquay. (See p. 213.)

63 m. **Redruth** (*Tabb's; London;* 9,920 inhab.) is in the heart of the mining area. Two miles away is *Gwennap Pit*, the grassy hollow where Wesley preached to the miners.

There is little to interest the visitor at (66½ m.) **Camborne,** the largest town in Cornwall. From (69 m.) *Gwinear Road* a branch line runs to Helston, where the famous "Furry Dance" takes place on Flora Day (May 8th). The couples dance up and down the town and through the houses and gardens to a very ancient tune.

MOTORBUSES run from Helston to *Penzance* and to Lizard Town.

The Lizard.

The generic name of ***Lizard** is now applied to the whole of the peninsula south of the *Helford River*, but more particularly to its southern end. The interior, a fairly lofty plateau, is of little interest, but its coast scenery is superb.

The coast route from Helston to Lizard town is a walk of 14 miles, along a fairly well marked coast-guard path over the cliffs. The two most interesting places along the route are ***Mullion Cove** (with a fine view from inside the cave) and ***Kynance Cove,** where the sand is silvery and the cliffs richly coloured and twisted. The rock on the west side is known as *Asparagus Island*. When the tide is flowing the water is propelled in great gusts of spray through the *Devil's Bellows*, a slit between two of the rocks. A cave on the Island is known as the *Devil's Throat*. The *Kitchen* and *Parlour* are in the cove itself.

Lizard Town (*Lizard; Housel Bay; Parcan Castle,* etc.) is quite a small village, but busy in summer, when large crowds of sightseers visit it. There is good bathing at *Housel Bay*.

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73 m. *St. Erth.* A branch line runs to *St. Ives* (4½ m.).

St. Ives (*Tregenna Castle ; Porthminster ; St. Ives Bay ; Western*, etc.) is an attractively quaint fishing town and sea-side resort situated on a beautiful bay. Some well known artists live here all the year round. The *Parish Church* (15th century) in the old

St. Michael's Mount.

part of the town, is dedicated to a St. Ia, supposed to have been martyrised in the town during the 5th century. The mild climate is attracting a larger number of visitors each winter.

The line crosses the peninsula, some 4 miles wide, from St. Erth to **Marazion** or *Market Jew* (*Godolphin ; Marazion*), the starting point for excursions to *St. Michael's Mount.*

*St. Michael's Mount is a high, precipitous island of rock rising to a height of over 250 ft. It is half-a-mile from the shore but is joined to it by a causeway uncovered during low tide. The mount is a smaller version of the famous Mont St Michel off the Normandy coast. It is crowned by a castle, the seat of the St. Aubyn family. The castle and the grounds are shown on Mon., Wed. and Fri., at 11, 12, 2 and 3.

80 m. **Penzance** (that is, the "holy headland") is a sea-port with 12,096 inhabitants, cosily situated on the shore of *Mount's Bay.* Its mild but somewhat wet climate, and the surrounding

scenery, have given it the title of Capital of the "Cornish Riviera."

HOTELS:—*Queen's; Western; Union; Regent; Central; Mount's Bay*, etc.

STEAMERS run to the *Scilly Isles*, and launches, in summer, to *Mousehole* and *Lamorna Cove*, and to *Marazion* (St. Michael's Mount).

The ruins of *Lescudjack Castle* are on a hill (fine view) near the station. The *Morrab Pleasure Gardens*, with exotic plants, are worth a visit. Perhaps the best excursion in the neighbourhood is to the *Logan Rock*, 10 m. away, by motorbus, or preferably on foot over the cliffs. The 'buses run through **Newlyn,** a fishing village whose name has been adopted by a school of modern painters. Their mural painting may be seen at *St. Peter's Church*.

Beyond Newlyn a road runs left to *Mousehole*, a large cave. Across the Lamorna Valley another road diverges to *Lamorna Cave*. Parts of an imperfect stone circle near *Boleigh* are known as *The Pipers* and the *Merry Maidens*. A short walk from *Treen* leads to the queer headland of ***Treryn Dinas.** Here is the *Logan Rock*, a bulk of granite weighing over 60 tons but so delicately poised that it can be rocked. It was so violently rocked by Lieut. Goldsmith and his boat's crew in 1824 that it was completely upset, and the young man had to replace it at a cost of £2,000.

FROM PENZANCE TO LAND'S END (10 m.) by motorbus. On the way we pass, ¼ m. to the left, the 19 stones of the *Circle of Boscawen*. There is a fine old cross at the village of *Crows-an-Wra*. The signboard at *Sennen* village, "First and Last Hotel in England," is no longer quite true. The last house in England is really a cottage where refreshments are sold. From the promontory known as Land's End the Scilly Isles can be seen in fine weather.

FROM LAND'S END TO ST. IVES (19 m.). This road, interesting enough in itself, is not so picturesque as the walk along the cliffs. At the sixth mile is *St. Just* ('buses run to it from Penzance) with an old church and an amphitheatre used for giving Cornish mystery plays. A side road runs to **Cape Cornwall*, a bold, high promontary with fine views. 2 m. north is the Botallack mine, with shafts running under the sea. From *Morvah* (10 m.) a road runs to Penzance. 2 m. along this road is the *Lanyon Quoit* dolmen, from which a bye-road runs north to the *Ding-Dong-Mine*, which has been worked for nearly two thousand years. Near it are the remains of a great stone circle.—*Treen* (13 m.) is also served by motorbus from Penzance. A track to the north-west leads (1½ m.) to **Gurnard's Head*, with magnificent rocks and sea-views.—14½ m. *Zennor*, has a *Quoit or cromlech, 18 ft. long and 9 ft. wide.—19 m. *St. Ives*, see p. 211.

The Scilly Isles.

The **Scilly Isles** (pronounced "silly") are 40 miles from Penzance. A mail-steamer runs three times a week, but oftener in summer, from Penzance to Hugh Town, in about 4 hours. There are 200 islands in the group, but six only are inhabited. The total population is 1,749. The main occupation of the islanders is the growing of early daffodills, narcissi, and lilies for the London market. Two-thirds of the population live on **St. Mary's** which is nine miles in circumference. The capital, St. Hugh, is on this island. Nearly all the islands have fine coast scenery.

North Cornwall.

Travellers who have reached Land's End via Plymouth, and who wish to see the fine scenery of North Cornwall, will do well to make for Newquay as a starting point.

Plymouth to Newquay, 55 m.

The route as far as *Par* has already been described. Here we diverge to the right along the beautiful *Luxulyan Valley* to *Luxulyan*.—43 m. *Roche*, is the station for *Roche Rocks*, on the left.—55¼ m. *Newquay*.

Newquay is a sea-side resort, with good sea bathing in the sandy coves along its picturesque coast-line.

HOTELS: *Atlantic; Headland; Victoria; Great Western; Red Lion*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to *Wadebridge, Bodmin, Truro*, and other places of interest.

Walkers who set out to explore the many caves along the shore should beware the oncoming tide. There is an excellent walk northwards to the delightful village of *St. Mawgan-in-Pydar*, and so through the Vale of Lanherne to *Mawgan Porth*, returning along the coast to Watergate Bay and Newquay. If the weather is rough, it is worth deviating at Mawgan Porth to see the rocky splendours of *Bedruthan Steps* (1½ m.).

EXETER TO WADEBRIDGE AND NEWQUAY.

Southern Railway to *Wadebridge* (83 m.); to *Padstow* (88¼ m.); a motorbus runs from Wadebridge to Newquay (15½ m.).

The route as far as Okehampton has been described. Here the North Devon line diverges from the main Plymouth line.

52 m. **Launceston** (pronounced "lahnson"; *White Hart; King's Arms; Castle*, etc.; 3,981 inhab.) is an old world town set on the slope rising from the river *Kensey*. The hill is crowned with a ruined Norman castle (adm. 6d.). George Fox, the Quaker, was imprisoned here in 1656. The 16th century church of *St. Mary Magdalene* is renowned for the queer carvings on its exterior. An old Norman gateway has been re-set at the *White Hart Hotel*.

69 m. **Camelford** (*King's Arms; Darlington Arms*) is the best starting point for climbing *Brown Willy* (i.e., "Bryn Uchela," the highest hill). It is 1,375 ft. high, and can be climbed in about 2½ hours, but is hardly worth it.

82½ m. **Wadebridge** (*Molesworth Arms*) is situated at the head of an estuary crossed by a beautiful bridge of 17 arches built in 1485.

The railway runs along the south side of the Camel estuary (some good glimpses) to **Padstow** (*Metropole; Caledonia*), a village summer resort with good bathing and boating. A short walk of 4 m. westward, via *Trevone* and *Harlyn* Bays, brings us to a great view from the lighthouse at *Trevose Head*.

ALONG THE COAST OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

FROM NEWQUAY TO TINTAGEL TO BIDEFORD.

This road route, about 78 m. long, is traversed by motorbuses and coaches. Although it is possible to do this journey in one day, it is advisable to cut it into sections in order to enjoy *Tintagel*, *Boscastle*, and *Clovelly*, the outstanding places along the route. The stages are as follows:—Newquay to Wadebridge; Wadebridge to Camelford which may also be done by train; Camelford to Tintagel and to Boscastle; Boscastle to Bude; Bude to Clovelly Cross; Clovelly Cross to Bideford.

The dullest part of this route is its beginning, from Newquay to Wadebridge (15½ m.). There is an interesting church at *St. Columb Major*, and later, to the right, we get a glimpse of the *Nine Maidens*, a row of standing stones. The next stage can be done either by railway or by coach, and is also somewhat dull, but the journey from Camelford to Tintagel and Boscastle is very enjoyable. **Tintagel** (*King Arthur's Castle; Wharncliffe*) is worth coming a long way to see. This village, so intimately connected with the Arthurian legend, is half a mile from the sea. The

" Old Post Office " a 14th century cottage, the Norman church, and the gateway are all worth a visit. A little valley leads to the sea, with the ruins of **Tintagel Castle** on the promontory to the left. There is a deep gap between this mainland promontory and the " island," which we ascend by a path, bearing a key to the enclosure from the cottage. There is a glorious *View from the top,—*Tintagel Head.*

According to the Arthurian legend Uthr Pendragon, King of Britain, fell in love with Ygrayne, the wife of the Duke of Cornwall, and besieged him in Tintagel Castle, slaying the husband and marrying the wife. The boy born to them became the King Arthur who instituted the Order of Knights of the Round Table.—See Malory's " Morte d'Arthur."

On the road from Tintagel to Boscastle, the pretty little **Rocky Valley* opens out on the left. **Boscastle** (*Wellington*) is a quaint village with a small *Harbour of great beauty, flanked by tall cliffs.

The best walk in the neighbourhood is to the waterfall at **Pentargon Bay.*—Thomas Hardy was commissioned as a young man to restore the church of *St. Juliot's*, 3 m. from Boscastle, and there met his first wife. The valley of *Valency*, in which the church lies, is the Endelstow of " A Pair of Blue Eyes."

The next stage is from Boscastle to **Bude** (*Grenville ; Falcon ; Grosvenor*, etc.), an attractive sea-side resort with fine coastal scenery. This is the " Kilhaven " of George Macdonald's " Seaboard Parish." The visitor who stays here has a choice of many magnificent walks along the coast both to the north and south. At **Morwenstow** (8 m. north) Richard S. Hawker, who wrote a number of stirring Cornish ballads, was vicar for 40 years.

From Bude to Clovelly. The road runs inland to the quaint old village of *Stratton* and its 14th century church. 4 m. further is *Kilkhampton*, where there is a fine 16th century *Church with a Norman doorway. A few miles beyond we leave Cornwall for Devon. The road to Clovelly diverges at *Clovelly Cross*, but all cars have to stop at New Road Gate, whence the luggage is taken down to Clovelly on donkey back or on sledges.

Clovelly (*New Inn ; Red Lion*) is undoubtedly the most picturesque village in Devonshire, and is therefore flooded out with tourists during the season. It is situated in a cleft in the cliffs ; the main street falls steeply, by a series of steps, 400 ft. to the cove at its foot. The houses are packed into the narrow ravine, one higher than the other, and the whole set in dense woodland. The view from the sea is very taking. The **Hobby Drive* runs south from the New Road Gate through massive woods to the Bideford Road, 3 m. away. (Adm. 4d. ; no motors, but horse carriages 1/6–2/–). Down the rifts we catch glimpses of the sea and of the Welsh coast in the distance.

There is a famous walk in the neighbourhood, skirting the grounds of *Clovelly Court* (adm. 6d.) on to *Gallantry Bower*, which rises sheer from the sea to a great height and commands a magnificent *View. Half a mile further is the delightful cove of **Mouth Mill*, studded with rocks and with high woods at the back.

From Clovelly to Bideford (11 m.). There are occasional views of the sea from the road, which improves somewhat towards **Bideford** (pronounced "biddyford"; *Royal Hotel; New Inn*; 9,125 inhab.). This is an old town three miles up the river *Torridge*. The place is described in Kingsley's "Westward Ho" which was written at the Royal Hotel. The best view is from *Chudleigh's Fort*, in the public gardens.

Motorbuses run to the modern watering place of **Westward Ho!** (*Golden Bay Hotel*), famous for its golf course, and the former site of the United Services College described by Kipling in "Stalky and Co."

From Bideford to Barnstaple to Ilfracombe (31 m.). This can either be done by railway (changing at *Barnstaple Junction*) or by road, which runs parallel to the line as far as *Barnstaple*.

From (2½ m.) *Instow*, a small port, a motor boat runs each Fri. to **Lundy Island** (*Manor Farm*). The island is about 3 m. long and 1½ m. broad, and about 40 people live on it. The coast scenery is very attractive. Miss Clemence Dane's play, "Granite," deals with Lundy.

Barnstaple (*Imperial; Royal & Fortescue; King's Arms; Victoria*, etc.; 14,409 inhab.) sometimes known as Barum, is an old port, 8 m. inland, whose trade has suffered severely from the silting up of the harbour. It is now most famous for its "Barum ware," which can be seen in the making at Brannam's. Places of interest are the church of *St. Peter's*, with a crooked wooden spire; the old grammar school where Gay, author of the "Beggar's Opera" went to school; the 17th century almshouses; Queen Anne's Walk; the bridge, built in the 13th century but widened since, and the "Pannier Market" on Fri.

A light railway, passing though most picturesque scenery, runs from Barnstaple to Lynton. The first part is wooded, but later the line ascends to Blackmoore, on the edge of Exmoor. The sea comes into view at *Woody Bay*, the desolate wilds of Exmoor stretching away on the right. The left seats in the open carriages are best for sight-seeing.

We can proceed to *Ilfracombe* from Barnstaple either by train or by motor-bus.

Ilfracombe, on the Bristol Channel, is now a fashionable sea-side resort. The mild climate, its beautiful setting, the number and variety of excursions in the neighbourhood, are rapidly making it the most popular resort in Devon.

HOTELS: *Ilfracombe; Runnacleave; Granville; Cliffe Hydro; Royal Clarence; Queen's; Collingwood, etc.*

STEAMERS run to Bristol, Cardiff, Clovelly, Lundy, Lynmouth, Minehead, and other places.

MOTORBUSES run to all places of interest in the neighbourhood.

The cliff scenery in the district is magnificent. A pathway, **Tors Walk*, has been cut in the face of the heights to the west of the town (views). It comes out on the road to **Lee,** a fine little village abutting on a bay. A steep path leads from the beach to a signpost showing the way to *Bull Point* and **Mortehoe,** a pleasant holiday place with an old church. There is a grand view from *Morte Point,* a rocky headland a mile away.

THE COAST NEAR LEE BAY.

From Ilfracombe to Lynton and Minehead. The journey by road is a little over 35 m. There is a choice of roads from Ilfracombe to Lynton. The main road runs inland from Combe Martin, but the coast road, by far the more interesting, runs all the way along the sea-side. We run past *Hele,* with its delightful little bay, to Sandy Bay and **Combe Martin** (*Castle Hotel*), a long, straggling village with a good tower to its church. The main road cuts away inland, but the coast road turns left past the *Little Hangman* (740 ft.) and the *Great Hangman* (1,044 ft.). There is a fairly sharp ascent

to the top of the rise (980 ft.). We now descend towards *Trentishoe* in full view of the sea, but before reaching the village we take the new road to the right, twisting among the high hills (grand views) to *Hunter's Inn*. The old road runs across *Martinhoe Common* to Lynton, but the new dips down the valley and curves above the sea round the hill to Woody Bay. The views along this stretch are splendid, and the small sea-side resort of *Woody Bay*, with its wooded overhanging cliffs is a fit climax. The rest of the road to Lynton, passing *Lee Bay* and *Lee Abbey* and the ***Valley of Rocks,** is rich in picturesque scenery.

Lynton and **Lynmouth** are two of the loveliest villages in the country, Lynmouth down by the shore, and Lynton up on the hill. A steep road and a cliff railway run from one to the other. Lynton has the views and the air ; Lynmouth the bathing. " Lynmouth," said Southey, " is the finest spot, except Cintra and the Arrabida, that I ever saw," and Shelley, who stayed here with Harriet Westbrook, was equally struck.

The pretty *Glen Lynalong* the valley of the *West Lyn* is entered from near the bridge, at Lynmouth. Good views of the twin villages may be obtained from *Summerhouse Hill* (approached by a twisty path from Lynmouth) and from *Hollardy Hill*.

To Watersmeet and the Doone Valley. Near the *Lyndale Hotel* a road leads east. Beyond the last house we take the bridle-path to the left to the bridge over the *East Lyn*. The path along the right bank runs through a narrow, rocky gorge to the *Tea Gardens*, where we cross the bridge (or keep to the same path) for ***Watersmeet,** the confluence of the East Lyn and the Hoar Oak Water. A path leads from the left bank of the Lyn to the high road for Lynmouth. The path to *Rockford* is along the valley to the left ; it rises well above the stream and passes through *Nutcombe Wood*, over a bare hillside, and into the woods again through a gate. A path leads off on the right to **Long Pool*, a black, sinister part of the river running through a rock bound gorge. The main path leads to *Rockford Inn*.

From Rockford to the Doone Valley. The road runs south-east and north-east to *Leeford*. Opposite Leeford Bridge is a lane to *Cross Gate*. From here a track runs across 8 m. of moorland to the **Doone Valley.** Carriages continue along the road to Malmshead, where they must be left. A cart track along Badgeworthy Water deteriorates into a path. A side stream falls into Badgeworthy Water on the right. This is the fall which suggested the water-slide up which Jan Ridd struggled so heroically in " Lorna Doone." The ***Doone Valley** opens out further on, and is much more placid than the descriptions in the novel lead one to suspect.

To Simonsbath (9½ m.). From *Hillsford Bridge* the road runs due south. After ½ m. we turn left, past Bridge Ball, and up a hill to *Brendon Rectory*, just beyond which we turn right along the road running direct over Exmoor to *Brendon Two Gates* (now one only) where we enter Exmoor Forest. The head of the Doone Valley is about a mile to the left. The road descends to Simonsbath (*Exmoor Forest Hotel*). This route runs through the heart of Exmoor.

From Lynton to Minehead, 16 m. by motorbus. From the bridge at Lynmouth the road runs steeply up the long *Countisbury Hill*. Beyond the village the road runs along the edge of ***Exmoor Forest,** a tract of moorland covered with heather and long grasses, about 40 square miles in extent. The wild red deer is still found here and hunted during the season. The area was disafforested

EASTERN ENGLAND.

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CAMBRIDGE.

A Foreword by H. C. HUGHES, Joint Hon. Sec., Cambridge Preservation Society.

Hardly anywhere else than in Cambridge will the visitor find so happily that very English beauty which consists in the assembling side by side of noble architecture and spacious gardens, plainer but very picturesque houses and shops, interwoven as it were with pasture and meadow, little sparkling bits of country caught like pools of sea water left by a receding tide. Opposite the grandeur of King's College are the tumbling roofs of King's Parade and the narrow defile of Trinity Street, with its plain Georgian houses. Behind the colleges the river meadows have been made into one long landscape garden, with weeping willows hanging over the stream, setting off with their pale gold the richer orange of Ketton Stone and the plum colour of old brick. Behind them the road is lined with noble elms. Beyond St. John's College is the one almost untouched stretch of ancient street. Many of the pleasant Georgian fronts conceal lath and plaster houses of much greater antiquity : little narrow courts run down between the houses, where were once Inn yards and the activity of ostlers. So the road continues across the bridge, though this is modern, up opposite Magdalene College. It was crowded with inns the sailors from the barges came to, for much traffic came up the Cam from Lynn. Beyond the old houses rises the mound of the Norman Castle. At the other end of the Backs, where the three old Mills stood—two in Saxon times and one built by William the Conqueror's sheriff, Picot—is a wide common, threaded by streams and tenanted by cattle and willows. So all the elements are here close together.

But here, as everywhere else in England, much of the beauty is rapidly passing, through carelessness and ignorance and the blind ventures of the speculator. The group of old houses at the corner of Bridge Street and Northampton Street was saved a little while ago by a generous member of the Cambridge Preservation Society, and still the river meadow walk to Grantchester and that lovely village are scarcely spoiled, thanks to the wisdom of their owners. But the fine road out to Madingley Hill on the west, whence the most beautiful view of Cambridge is to be had, was only just saved in time by the Cambridge Preservation Society, which managed to secure the western slope of the hill and the fields and orchards at its foot. This, however, was only done by a heavy overdraft ; and the Society has to raise some £20,000 to complete its purchase. Much more is needed if even a portion of the pleasant fields and chalk hills is to be preserved from the ubiquitous bungalow.

The Society also acts as a Civic Society, constantly trying not only to prevent the destruction of the beautiful old buildings, but also to encourage good design in the new.

All those who have a love of the historic and beautiful in Cambridge should become members of THE CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY, whose headquarters are at 7, Hills Road, Cambridge, where is also the local Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

The minimum annual subscription is 10*s.* 6*d. or* £5 *for life membership. Any smaller subscription secures associate membership, and donations will be most gratefully received.*

FROM LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE, ELY AND NORWICH.

L. & N.E.R. from Liverpool Street. To *Cambridge* (55¾ m.); to *Ely* (70½ m.); to *Norwich* (124 m.). Train from King's Cross to Cambridge, via *Hitchen*, daily.

The first place of any importance beyond the environs of London is (30½ m.) *Bishop's Stortford* (pronounced "storford"; *George; Chequers;* 8,857 inhab.), where Cecil Rhodes was born and attended school.

A branch line runs from Bishop's Stortford to *Braintree*. It passes through (9½ m.) *Dunmow*, famous for the old custom known as the "Dunmow Flitch," a flitch of bacon given to any married couple who have "not repented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day." The custom dates from the time of Henry III.

The line now runs through Essex. From *Elsenham* a short branch runs to Thaxted (*Swan*), a quaint old town with a fine 14th century church, worth seeing for its wooden roofs and curious gargoyles.—41¾ m. *Audley End.*

From Audley End a branch line runs to (1¾ m.) **Saffron Walden** (*Rose & Crown; Abbey;* 5,876 inhab.), a quiet, old world town with the remains of a castle, a number of ancient houses, a splendid church, and a local museum of antiquities. 6½ m. away is *Hempstead*, where the highwayman Dick Turpin was born. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, lies in the church.

We enter the county of Cambridge at *Great Chesterford*. The low hills to the right are known as the Gogmagog Hills. Ten miles further we come to *Cambridge*.

CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, with nearly 60,000 inhab., on the river *Cam* or *Granta*, is the seat of one of the two great English universities. The surrounding country is flat and somewhat uninteresting, but Cambridge itself, with its fine colleges and beautiful lawns along the riverside, is one of the "show places" of England.

RAILWAY STATION, 1½ m. from the middle of the town, which is reached either by motorbus or cab.

HOTELS:—*University Arms; Bull; Lion; Old Castle; Blue Boar; Livingstone; Belle Vue, Garden House*, etc.

BOATING:—Boats, punts, and canoes can be hired. Boats can be hired for a short row along the Backs at Garret Hostel Bridge or at the Mill Pool. Motor-boats are used on the Lower River.

GUIDE-BOOK:—"A Concise Guide to the Town and University of Cambridge," by John Willis Clark. Bowes & Bowes, 1/3.

Cambridge was never of much importance until the foundation of the University. There is a legend that a Spanish prince, Cantaber, established the first seat of learning here 300 B.C. but the first historical intimation of its importance as a seat of learning

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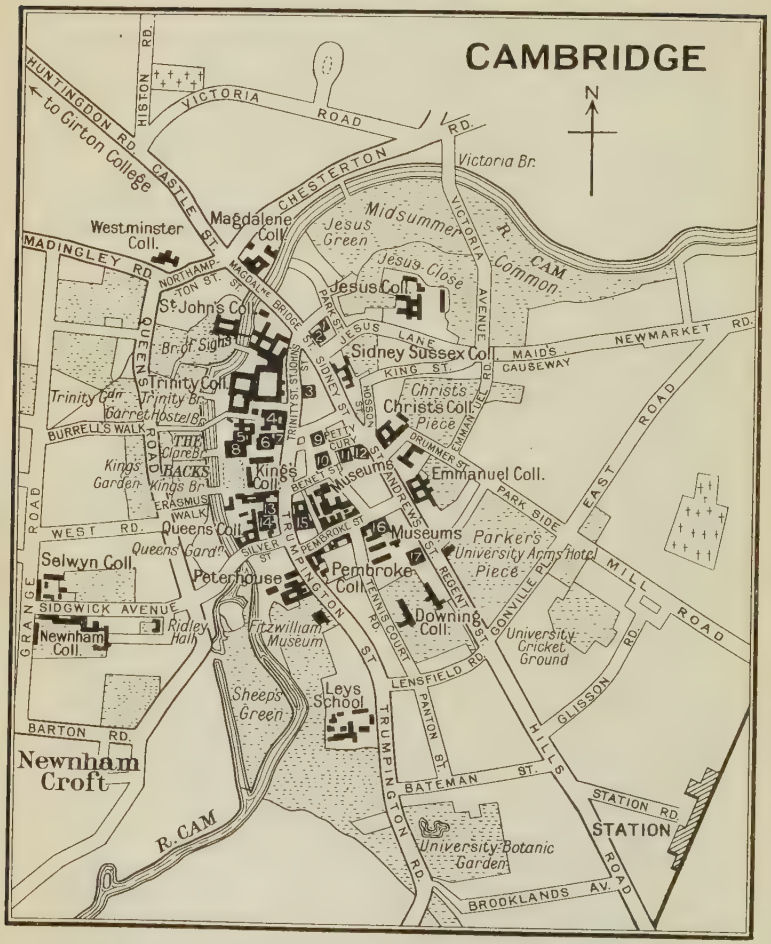


KEY TO PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE

1. Cambridge Union Society.
2. Holy Sepulchre Church.
3. Blue Boar Hotel.
4. Caius College.
5. Trinity Hall.
6. University Library.
7. Senate House.
8. Clare College.
9. Market Hill.
10. Guildhall.
11. Lion Hotel.
12. Post Office.
13. Bull Hotel.
14. St. Catherine's College
15. Corpus Christi College.
16. Sedgwick Museum.
17. School of Forestry.

is a writ of Henry III., dated 1231. Peterhouse, the oldest college, was not actually founded until 1281. There are now 17 colleges, Selwyn, an approved foundation, and Fitzwilliam House for non-collegiate students, besides Girton and Newnham, two women's colleges not yet incorporated, and several theological colleges. There are 57 professors, 75 readers and lecturers, 400 fellows, and nearly 5,000 undergraduates.

The best time for a visit is in June, when May Week, or Commencement, is held at the end of the Summer term. It is then that the College Boat Races are held, decided as at Oxford, by "bumping." During term time it is best, if possible, to be escorted by a member of the University, but the visitor who has not this advantage will find that the colleges and gardens are open, and that the chapels, libraries, halls, etc., may be seen on application to the porter. The hurried visitor to Cambridge will do well to concentrate on King's, Queen's, St. John's, Trinity, and Jesus, a row or walk along the Backs, and a peep at the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Round Church.

It is best for the visitor who wishes to see Cambridge systematically to proceed to King's Parade in the centre of the town. Here is the *Senate House* (1722-30), where University functions are held, the *University Library* (open to visitors accompanied by a graduate), and the church of *Great St. Mary's*, the university church.

Walk along *Trumpington St.*, here called *King's Parade*, to the gate of *King's College*.

King's College was founded in 1441 by Henry VI., and soon afterwards connected with Eton College. The ****Chapel,** built in 1446-1515, is the most notable building in the whole University and has an exquisite interior. The *Stained Glass Windows, the *Organ Screen, and the *Ceiling should be particularly noticed. (Open 10-4 week-days; Sundays 10.30-3.30.)

To the north is **Clare College**, "more like a palace than a college." It was founded in 1326, and is therefore the second oldest in Cambridge. The present buildings date from 1638-1714. Note the ironwork of the entrance gate and of the gate on the west side of the bridge, both made about 1714. From *Clare Bridge at the back, leading across the *Cam* to the *Fellows' Garden, there is a fine view.

Opposite the east entrance to Clare is the west façade of the **University Library,** incorporating the fine old gateway of King's College.

Leave Clare College by the gate through which you entered, and visit the adjoining college to the north—*Trinity Hall.*

Trinity Hall, or "The Hall," was founded in 1350. The approach to the *Library, a little old brick building, is by a staircase This long, narrow room was built in the reign of Elizabeth. The books in the transverse book shelves were chained to the cases, and the original iron bars and locks remain, though the chains are different. There are huge chestnut-trees in the Fellows' Garden, and a terrace overlooking the river.

The side of the street opposite Trinity Hall, from Senate House Passage to Trinity Lane, is occupied by **Gonville and Caius College,** usually known as Caius (pronounced "keys"). It was founded in 1348. We enter by the Gate of Humility (the original is preserved in the Master's Garden) into Tree Court, from which the Gate of Virtue leads into Caius Court, part of the old building. The Gate of Honour, built like a Roman tomb, leads into Senate House Passage.

Clare Bridge, Cambridge.

Opposite Gonville and Caius College is the Church of *St. Michael*, built in the early 14th century and but little altered since. Just south of the church is a corner house bookshop which claims to be the oldest in England. It was used as a bookshop 350 years ago.

Trinity St. leads to ***Trinity College,** which houses some 600 undergraduates and is the largest college in Cambridge. It is interesting to note that second and third year students at Trinity are known as Junior and Senior "Sophs," or "Sophomores," a term much better known in America to-day than in England. Trinity and Caius undergraduates wear blue gowns.

The *Great Gate (1518) leads into the *Great Court, where a beautiful fountain plays. On the west side of the court is the *Hall*, a 17th century copy of the Middle Temple Hall in London. Near it is the vast kitchen. On the north side of the court is the 16th century chapel, with 19th century decorations. *King Edward's Gate* is to the west of the Chapel. Newton, Thackeray, and Macaulay had rooms facing into this Court. A passage between the hall and the kitchen leads to *Nevile's Court*, where Byron had his rooms. The fine Wren *Library is on the west side of this court. Here is the bust of Byron refused by Westminster Abbey, and glass cases in which are shown priceless manuscripts and books.

Leaving by the Great Gate, turn to the left and walk towards ***St John's College,** founded by the Countess of Richmond in 1511 and built upon the site of a hospital established in 1135. An ornamented *Gateway, the most beautiful in Cambridge, leads into the First Court, in which is the *Chapel*, the *Hall* (fine panelling) and the *Kitchen*, over which were the "mean and dismal" rooms occupied by Wordsworth. They have now been added to the kitchen. The *Second Court (1598-1602) is of beautifully mellowed Elizabethan brickwork. The **Combination Room*, a beautiful gallery with panelled walls and richly decorated plaster ceiling, is on the north side of this court. A rich staircase (1628) leads up to the *Library* (1623-28), fitted up with Jacobean bookcases. The Third Court was built from 1669 to 1673. The Bridge of Sighs, built in 1826, carries the Cam (fine view) to the New Court and the *College Gardens.

The ***Round Church** (open 10-4), or the *Church of the Holy Sepulchre*, is in Bridge St., opposite the end of St. John St. This extremely interesting old church is the most ancient of the four existing round churches in England. The circular Norman nave dates from between 1120 and 1140, but the Perpendicular chancel was built in the last century. Behind it are the buildings of the Cambridge Union Society where the debates take place during term time. (Tues. 8.15. Tickets from a member.)

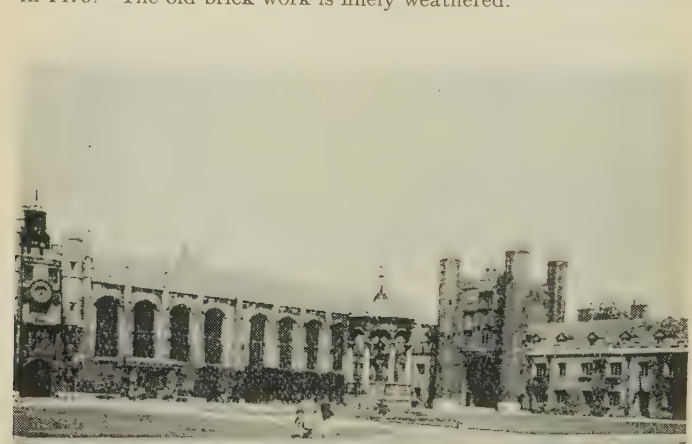
Bridge St. runs to the Great Bridge (1823) spanning the river. Looking left there are some picturesque houses and gardens. Beyond it is **Magdalene College** (pronounced "maudlin"), the only college on the left bank of the river. It was founded in 1542. The most interesting part of the building is the **Pepysian Library* (pronounced "peepsian"), a noble 17th century building which houses the books, in their original bookcases, bequeathed by Samuel Pepys in 1724. The famous short-hand diary, not deciphered until over a hundred years after the diarist's death, is in the collection.

Opposite the *Shire Hall*, in Castle St. is the Old Three Tuns Inn, a quaint 16th century hostel. It is noteworthy for its associations with the highwayman Dick Turpin, who used to sleep here during his visits to Cambridge.

We now return to King's Parade and walk along its continuation, Trumpington St., to **Corpus Christi College,** on the left. This

was founded in 1352, but of the original building the *Old Court alone remains. The library is rich in ancient books and manuscripts. Some of them —King Alfred's Saxon Chronicle, the gospels used by St. Augustine, the original MS. of the thirty-nine articles, etc.—are shown in glass cases.

Opposite Corpus Christi is **St. Catherine's College,** founded in 1473. The old brick work is finely weathered.



TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

On the other side of Queen's Lane, between St. Catherine's and the river, is ***Queen's College,** founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou. The red brick first court, a relic of the original building, contains the Hall, the Chapel, with a sun-dial painted on the wall, and the Library. A passage leads to the beautiful *Cloister Court. The President's Lodge, with a fine wooden gallery built in 1537, is to the north of the court. To the south is Erasmus or Pump Court, with the Erasmus Tower on the site of the rooms where Erasmus taught Greek here in 1510-13. A wooden bridge runs across the Cam to the College Gardens.

Pembroke College was founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347. The Chapel (1663) was the first complete building built by Wren. The poets Spenser, Crashaw, and Gray; the younger Pitt, and Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, were all members of Pembroke.

Peterhouse, or St. Peter's College, the oldest college in Cambridge, was founded by the Bishop of Ely in 1281. Very little of the original building is left. The most famous member of Peterhouse was the poet Gray. His rooms faced the church of St. Mary the Less. In case of fire the nervous poet placed iron bars in his room. Some practical jokers gave out a false alarm of fire and Gray used his rope ladder to escape, but was so annoyed by the prank that he left Peterhouse and became a member of Pembroke.

The ***Fitzwilliam Museum** (open free, 10-4 or 5; Sun. 2-4 or 5) is a modern building in the classic style containing the great collection bequeathed to the University by Viscount Fitzwilliam in 1816. The collection has been greatly enriched since by gifts and additions. All the great painters are well represented and the Egyptian gallery contains some unique treasures.

The rest of the colleges are best seen by returning once more to our starting point, the Senate House. Walk along St. Mary St. to Market Hill, crossing to the Guildhall and along Petty Cury to *Christ's College.*

Christ's College was established in 1505 by the Countess of Richmond. The buildings have been modernised, but the beautiful buildings on the east side of the second court date from 1642 and have been attributed to Inigo Jones. The main interest here are the glorious *Gardens, in which is the mulberry tree said to have been planted by Milton, who was a member of the college.

Turn right along Sidney St. to **Sidney Sussex College,** founded in 1596 by a bequest of the Countess of Sussex on the site of a convent. The original buildings were "restored" out of all recognition a hundred years ago. Oliver Cromwell, who neither matriculated nor graduated, was entered at Sidney. In the Hall is the famous portrait (possibly by Lely) in which Cromwell commissioned the artist to portray faithfully "all these roughnesses, pimples, and warts."

Jesus Lane runs from Sidney St. to ***Jesus College,** founded in 1497 on the site of a suppressed nunnery. The college, which stands in its own grounds, largely consists of the original buildings. A fine tower gateway leads into the first court, from which a door gives access to the second court. Here, on the west side, are the Hall and the charming old entrance to the Chapter House. The *Chapel, on the south side, was originally the priory church, but two-thirds of its nave have been demolished.

On leaving Jesus College turn *left* along Jesus Lane for an open space known as Butt's Green, go on as far as the Four Lamps and then turn *right* along the east side of the new Wesley Church to Christ's Pieces, and thence along Emmanuel St. to *Emmanuel College*.

Emmanuel College was founded in 1584. Wren designed both the chapel and the cloister. A window and a tablet in the chapel commemorate John Harvard, who founded the American University. He was a member of the college. His room is shown by the lower window at the south end of the Library.

On either side of Downing St. and Pembroke St. is a large group of museums, laboratories, and lecture rooms known as the *New Museums*.

The country around Cambridge is not particularly interesting, but there is a pleasant walk of 2½ m. to *Grantchester*, the subject of a famous poem by Rupert Brooke. It is a favourite resort of boating parties in the Summer. Nearly a mile away is *Trumpington*, where there is an early English church and the second oldest brass in England. Other walks may be taken to *Madingley*, the *Gogmagog Hills*, and to *Cherry Hinton*.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO NEWMARKET AND BURY ST. EDMUNDS (28 m.). The first place of importance is *Newmarket*. As we approach it we cross the earthwork known as the *Devil's Dyke* and have a good view of the racecourse. **Newmarket** (*Rutland Arms ; White Hart ; Golden Lion*, etc. ; 9,753 inhab.) is famous as the headquarters of English racing for the past 200 years. The most popular events during the eight annual meetings are the Two Thousand Guineas (April-May), the Cesarewitch (Oct.), and the Cambridgeshire Stakes (Oct.). The Jockey Club owns the various racecourses.

28 m. **Bury St. Edmund's** (*Angel ; Suffolk*, etc. : 15,941 inhab.) is the capital of West Suffolk. It takes its name from the martyred St. Edmund, whose body was buried in the church of a monastery which became one of the wealthiest abbeys in England. Carlyle's " Past and Present " was inspired by a famous chronicle of life at the Abbey during the years 1173-1202. The abbey remains are now enclosed within the Botanic Gardens, and include the Dove House, the Abbot's Residence, and the Abbot's Bridge. On a tablet are engraved the names of the 25 barons who vowed at the altar here to demand the Magna Carta from King John.—There is a fine view from the top of the Norman *Belfry Tower (1119). St. James's Church became in 1914 the Cathedral of the new diocese. More interesting is *St. Mary's*, with its wonderful *Roof.—The Angel Hotel is mentioned in the " Pickwick Papers," and Nos. 42 and 43, Southgate St. have been identified as the young ladies' school in the same book. The 12th century *Moyses Hall*, in Cornhill, is now a museum.—Visits may be paid from Bury to *Ickworth* (Marquis of Bristol ; park open to the public) ; to *Rushbrooke Hall* (a moated Tudor house 3 m. away) and to *Bradfield Hall*, 5 m. away.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO COLCHESTER (51 m.).—There are some ancient houses and a great Norman keep (injured by fire) at *Castle Hedingham*. About 2 m. north of *Halstead* is the most recent of the remaining four round churches in England. The circular nave is only 26 ft. across. -34¾ m. **Sudbury** (*White Horse ;* 7,046 inhab.) has been identified as the " Eatanswill " of Dickens. Besides many charming old houses, there are three noble churches. The great painter, Gainsborough, was born in this town.—The line runs through *Mark's Tey* to *Colchester*, see p. 238.

FROM CAMBRIDGE TO ST. IVES (15 m.). **St. Ives** (*Golden Lion*) is a small town which takes its name, or so it is said, from a Persian saint. The main object of interest is the fine old bridge which spans the *Ouse*, with a house, formerly a chantry chapel, on the central pier. Oliver Cromwell lived here for a few years (statue).

Fifteen miles beyond Cambridge is **Ely** (*Lamb*; *Bull*; *Minster*; 7,657 inhab.), a small cathedral town built on a low hill rising above the river *Ouse*. To the north stretches the flat *Isle of Ely*, a tract of land now drained, in which was waged the last struggle of the Saxons, led by Hereward the Wake, against William the Conqueror.

The ****Cathedral** is half a mile from the station. The best way to it is up the hill to the left after leaving the station. This way takes us past the Great Gatehouse (on the right) of the old Monastery, now part of a school.

Ely Cathedral, West Front and Bishop's Palace.

The cathedral, a landmark for miles around, is an enormous building, one of the largest in England and certainly the most varied. The present structure, which replaced others, was begun in 1083, but building and rebuilding was continued until about 1340. The Cathedral is open free.

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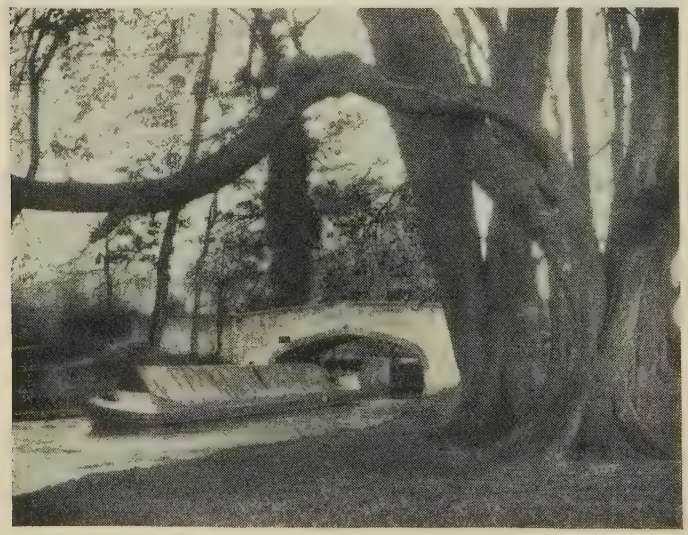

TYPICAL ENGLISH CANAL SCENE.

Interior :—We enter by the **West Porch*, or *Galilee*, and through a sumptuously moulded doorway into the *Nave. From this point there is a most impressive vista along the great nave, 208 ft. long. At the far end is the unique **Octagon, "the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture." Special attention should be paid to the wooden lantern above, for it is the only Gothic dome in existence.

A modern screen separates the Octagon from the *Choir. A peculiarity here is that the Bishop is given the chair usually allotted the Dean. The upper stalls and their fine misericords date from the 14th century.

The *Lady Chapel, to the north east of the North Transept, is now used as the parish church. One only of the hundreds of statuettes was unmutilated at the Reformation.

On application at the **King's School** the visitor is usually shown the remains of former monastic dwellings, the Norman dining hall, "Fair Hall" and the beautiful *Prior Crauden's Chapel. The *Bishop's Palace*, near the west front of the cathedral, is mainly of the 18th century.

86½ m. *Brandon*, is in the Breckland, a sandy, rabbit infested region where flint-knapping has been carried on since the stone age. The old British quarries are at *Grime's Graves*, 3 m. away, where prehistoric drawings have been found.

93 m. **Thetford** (*Bell*, a quaint Tudor inn) is an old world town and once the seat of the kings and bishops of East Anglia. The house in which Thomas Paine, the author of "The Age of Reason," was born, may still be found at the top of White Hart St.

A branch line runs north to *Wotton* and *Swaffham*. Near Wotton is *Wayland Wood*, traditionally associated with "The Babes in the Wood." The wicked uncle lived (no doubt) at Griston House, near by.

114 m. *Wymondham* (pronounced "windham"; *King's Head*) has a notable *Church, one of the best in Norfolk. The wooden market cross, rebuilt in 1616 after a fire, is also worth seeing.

124 m. **Norwich,** a city of 125,000 inhab., prides itself upon its great cathedral and 37 old churches besides, a considerably larger number proportionately to the population than any other city in the kingdom. To the stranger it is a puzzling town, very irregularly built, with a narrow principal street leading to the old Norman market place.

HOTELS :—*Maid's Head; Royal; Bell; Castle*, etc.

MOTORBUSES: An excellent service of Motorbuses covers practically the whole County, including the many popular resorts on the coast. Five separate services connect with London, and there is also a service to the Midlands.

Norwich is a busy industrial town engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, textile fabrics, mustard, ironware, chocolate, and aircraft. Norwich canaries are well known in America. One of

PULLS FERRY, NORWICH, WITH THE REMAINS OF THE MONASTIC WATER GATE.

its papers, the *Norwich Mercury*, was founded in 1714, and is therefore the oldest English newspaper still being published. In the early 19th century the Norwich school of painters was prominent (Crome, Cotman, Vincent, Stark, etc.).

Norwich ***Cathedral** retains more of its original Norman structure than any other cathedral in England. The building was begun in 1096. The long nave was finished in 1145. After a fire in 1272 the church was restored. The fine spire, 315 ft. high and the second tallest in England, was not added until about 1482. The church was roughly treated by the Puritans, but was set to rights again at the Restoration.

We enter the close either by the *Erpingham Gate* (15th century) or by *St. Ethelbert's Gate* (13th century). The best view of the exterior is from the East end, where the Norman *Tower, the flying buttresses, and the spire are seen to advantage.

Interior :—The *Nave, 250 ft. long, is almost completely Norman, but the magnificent lierne vaulting of the roof is 15th century work. It is said that the central opening in the roof was used for letting down a thurible. In the south aisle is the beautiful Prior's Door, leading to the cloisters. In the Nave also is the dean's chair of ivory (1515) called the Chair of Constantine.

*Choir :—Notable features are the *Stalls and Misereres. The position of the ancient stone throne of the bishops, behind the high altar, is unique in England.

The *Cloisters were built between 1297 and 1430. The monks' lavatories are at the end of the west walk.—In the immediate neighbourhood of the cathedral are the *Bishop's Palace* (with a fine gateway), and the *Grammar School*, where Nelson was a scholar and where Crome at one time taught drawing.

On Tombland is a bust of Edith Cavell, the nurse shot by the Germans in 1915. Her body was brought from Brussels and buried near the apse of the Cathedral in a plot of ground known as Life's Green.

There are various other places of interest in Norwich besides the cathedral. At the **Castle,** which now accommodates the excellent **Castle Museum*, the battlements and dungeons are shown (1/-), and there is a gracious view of the city from the top of the keep. At the *Guildhall*, Nelson's Spanish Admiral's sword is preserved in the Tudor council-chamber. Those who know the " Religio Medici " will visit Sir Thomas Browne's grave in the very fine 15th century church of **St. Peter Mancroft.* In Charing Cross is the *Strangers' Hall*, a sound specimen of a burgess's house 500 years ago. Visitors should see the kitchen particularly, and will find the exhibits of the *Folk Museum* now housed there extremely fascinating. In St. John's Alley, near by, is the *Maddermarket Theatre*, a replica

of an Elizabethan play-house. It is one of the most famous repertory theatres in England. *Suckling House*, in St. Andrew's St. is a charming 14th century house which now belongs to the City. —Norwich is particularly associated with George Borrow, who lived there as a boy from 1816 to 1824. The house is still standing in Willow Lane and has been turned into a *Borrow Museum*. The visitor should view the city from the window of the garret, which was Borrow's bedroom.

A tram to the north-east of the city takes us to *Mousehold Heath* and a magnificent view of the city often painted by Crome, and described by Borrow in "Lavengro." The bridge across the river (*Bishop Bridge*) was built in 1295.

FROM NORWICH TO YARMOUTH (20½ m.). From *Thorpe Station*. The train runs along the *Yare*, through many well known angling resorts. There are two lines from (5½ m.) *Brundall*, one via *Acle*, a good starting point for the Norfolk Broads, and the other via *Reedham*.

FROM NORWICH TO KING'S LYNN: One line, via *Dereham*, runs past (14 m.) *Kimberley Park*. About 3 m. west is **Hingham,** a pleasant little country town with a church containing a bust of Abraham Lincoln set up by the Lincoln Ancestors Memorial Association. Robert Lincoln of Hingham, a yeoman who died in 1543, is the earliest known ancestor of President Lincoln.—22 m. **Dereham.** William Cowper, the poet, is buried in the fine old church here.—34 m. *Swaffham*. About 4 m. north are the picturesque ruins of a Cluniac *Priory at Castle Acre. The cloisters and the gatehouse are particularly fine.—The other line runs via *Melton Constable*. For King's Lynn, see p. 243.

FROM NORWICH TO CROMER (24 m.). At 13 m. is the village of *Worstead*. It was here that the first Flemish weavers settled in the 12th century. The fine spun yarn then introduced became known as "worsted," after the name of the village.—**Cromer** (*Grand; Royal Links; West Cliff; Metropole; Hotel de Paris*, etc.; 5,435 inhab.) is a well known fashionable seaside resort, with bracing air, a low rainfall, fine sands and good cliffs.—Beyond Cromer is **Sheringham** (*Grand; Sheringham*, etc.) a small but delightfully situated bathing resort.

FROM LONDON TO COLCHESTER, IPSWICH, YARMOUTH. THE NORFOLK BROADS.

L. & N.E.R. from Liverpool St., to *Colchester* (52 m.); to *Ipswich* (69 m.); to *Lowestoft* (118 m.); to *Yarmouth* (122 m.).—Steamers (The Belle Steamers) ply daily—except Fri.—in Summer from the Tower of London Pier to Southend-on-Sea, Clacton, Walton, Felixtowe, Southwold, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth.

General Character: The first part of this journey runs through Essex the second through Norfolk and Suffolk. Along the East

St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester.

coast Essex is flat and broken into by numerous creeks, but westwards the county rises into rolling and rich agricultural land. The scenery is quiet but charming; the villages, with their many thatched cottages, are often picturesque, and the churches are famous for their timber porches and belfries.

Norfolk and Suffolk are usually grouped together under the title of *East Anglia*. Norfolk has a long coast line, some fine cliffs, and many seaside resorts. The *Norfolk Broads* attract a large number of holiday makers and some very good shooting is obtained in the low marshlands and in the dry sandy *Breckland*. The churches of both Norfolk and Suffolk are famous for their "flush-work," a combination of flint and stone, for their round towers and their fine wooden roofs. Suffolk is almost entirely an agricultural county, but the fishing ports of Yarmouth and Lowestoft are important.

Beyond the environs of London we come to (20 m.) *Shenfield*.

From Shenfield to Southend (21 m.).—4¼ m. *Billericay*, where a German Zeppelin came down in 1916. The old *Chantry House*, where Christopher Marlow lived and a rendezvous of the Pilgrim Fathers, has been removed to America.—20½ m. *Prittlewell*, has a fine 15th century church and the remains of a Cluniac priory, set in a wide park which now belongs to the Southend Corporation.—21 m. **Southend-on-Sea** (*Palace; Royal; London; Victoria; Alexandra; Queen's*, etc.; 106,000 inhab.) is a popular sea-side resort much patronised by Londoners during the week-end. The sands are good and the amusements well organised.—There is a more direct route to Southend from Fenchurch St. or St. Pancras, London.

From Shenfield to Southminster (25 m.). The route for the first 8 m. is the same as for Southend. 3 m. north of *Woodham Ferrers* (14 m.), at *Bicknacre*, is the only colony of lepers in the British Isles.—23 m. *Burnham-on-Crouch* (*Anchor; White Hart*) is a centre for wildfowl shooting and yachting.—25 m. *Southminster* is a charming little village on the coast.

From Shenfield to Maldon (22½ m.). This line follows the same route as for Southminster as far as Woodham Ferrers. *Baron's Lane Halt* is the station for **Purleigh** a mile away. Purleigh had for its rector, 1633-43, the Rev. Lawrence Washington, fifth son of Lawrence Washington who emigrated to America in 1656, and therefore the great-great-grandfather of George Washington. He is buried at *Maldon*.—22½ m. **Maldon** (*Blue Boar*, a 14th century hostel; *King's Head*) is an ancient but decayed port built upon a hill at the head of the *Blackwater* and some miles from the sea. The quaint triangular tower of *All Saints* (13th century) has been restored as a Washington Memorial by America.

30 m. **Chelmsford** (*Saracen's Head; White Hart;* 20,761 inhab.) is the county town of Essex. St. Mary's, a cathedral since 1908, dates from the 15th century but collapsed in 1800 and was then rebuilt.

52 m. **Colchester** (*Red Lion; The Cups*, etc.; 43,377 inhab.) is full of interest to the sightseer. It has long been famous for its oysters. The opening of the oyster season, on Oct. 20th, is celebrated by an "Oyster Feast."

Cymbeline changed his capital from St. Albans to Colchester about 40 A.D. Two years later it was captured by the Emperor Claudius, who established there the first Roman colony in England. In 62 A.D. it was destroyed by Boadicea. There is a

legend that "Old King Cole" of the nursery rhyme ruled at Colchester. The town was Royalist during the Civil War, and was captured after a long siege by Carfax.

The station is a mile from the town. On the way we see the exceptionally complete ***Roman Walls**, still 10 ft. high in parts, and 2 m. long.

From the High St., Museum St. takes us to the ***Castle** (adm. 6d.). It dates from about 1080. The keep is the largest in the country, with walls from 15 to 30 ft. thick. Part of it is used as a museum, which contains a notable collection of Roman antiquities.

St. Osyth's Priory and Sunk Garden.

The ruins of **St. Botolph's Priory**, just beyond the town walls, are reached from the High St. by Queen St. or Wyre St. It was built entirely of Roman brick in 1095. A little further along Stanwell St. is the *Abbey Gateway*, the only relic of a Benedictine Abbey founded in 1096. The best way back to the town is by the Scheregate Steps. To the right, in Trinity St., is *Holy Trinity*

The Saxon tower is of Roman brick. Inside is a monument to William Gilbert (1540-1603), described as the "father of electric science."

From Colchester to Clacton (19 m.). 4 m. distant is *St. Osyth*, famous for the oyster beds. It dates from the days of King Canute, and The Priory contains remains of a building of Henry II time, on the site of a nunnery founded in early 600. At (5½ m.) *Wivenhoe* there is a fine pargetted house (1676). A short line runs to *Brightlingsea* (pronounced "brittlesee"; *Swan Hotel*) a yachting centre. From (14 m.) *Thorpe-le-Soken*, there is a branch line to the highly fashionable seaside resort of **Frinton-on-Sea** (*Beach; Esplanade; Grand*), and to **Walton-on-the-Naze** (*Marine; Clifton*), another favourite resort.—19 m. **Clacton** (*Grand; Grosvenor Court; Towers; Royal*, etc.; 17,000 inhab.) is a popular seaside resort with good sands, a long pier and a sea-wall.

59½ m. *Manningtree*, from which a branch line for the Continental boat-trains diverges to *Harwich*.

Harwich (*Pier; Great Eastern; Three Cups*, etc; 13,000 inhab.) is an old town with a fine harbour. In the church of St. Nicholas is a register containing an entry of the marriage of Christopher Jones, master of the "Mayflower."

At *Bentley* (63 m.) are many quaint houses and two old gateways. A short branch line runs to *Hadleigh*, north of which are the two villages of *Kersey* and *Lindsey*, which gave their names to the fabrics.

69 m. **Ipswich** (*Great White Horse; Crown & Anchor; Golden Lion*, etc.; 79,383 inhab.), the county town of Suffolk, manufactures farm machinery. Lovers of "Pickwick" will remember that it was at the White Horse Hotel that Mr. Pickwick met the lady with the yellow curl-papers. In the Butter Market is **Sparrowe's House* (1567), with a most interesting pargetted façade. The bookseller who occupies the premises often admits visitors. From the Butter Market we follow Upper Brook St., Tacket St., and Orwell Place to Fore St. to see the many ancient houses there. Salthouse and Key St. bring us to College St. in which is *Wolsey's Gateway*. This is the only relic of a college which Cardinal Wolsey established here. The Cardinal was the son of an Ipswich butcher.

The main line trains to Norwich diverge at Ipswich, passing through *Stowmarket*. Milton's tutor, Thomas Young, is buried in the church. In the garden of the vicarage is a mulberry tree planted by Milton when visiting his tutor.

79 m. **Woodbridge** (*Crown*) beautifully situated upon the river *Deben*, has a picturesque Shire Hall (1575) and a Perpendicular church. Little Grange, upon the hill, was the home for some time of Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayaam." 3 m. north is Bredfield House, where he was born.—84½ m. *Wickham Market*, from which a branch line (6½ m.) runs to *Framlingham*.

Framlingham (*Crown*) has the ruins of an ancient moated castle with 13 towers (adm. 6d.), dating from the time of Edward I. Queen Mary took refuge here when an attempt was made to put Lady Jane Grey upon the throne.

From (91 m.) *Saxmundham* a short branch line runs to *Aldeburgh*, 8 m. away.

Aldeburgh (*Wentworth ; Brudenell ; White Lion ;* 2,892 inhab.) is a quiet but charming sea-side resort. George Crabbe was born in this little town, which he describes in his poem, " The Borough." On the beach is *Moot Hall*, a half timbered 16th century building, once the town hall of the old town washed away by the sea.

10 m. *Halesworth.*

From Halfsworth to Southwold (9 m.).—2½ m. *Wenhaston* church has a 15th century panel painting of " The Last Judgment."—8 m. *Walberswick* is a picturesque little village, much painted by artists.—**Southwold** (*Grand ; Swan ; Crown, etc. ;* 3,376 inhab.) is a fine old town and a popular seaside resort. Excursions are run to *Dunwich*, 4 m. south, a quaint little village, all that remains of a fairly important port eaten away by the encroaching sea.

109 m. **Beccles** (*King's Head ; White Lion*, etc. ; 7,077 inhab.) is a picturesque little town on the *Waveney*, with particularly good boating and angling. A visit may be paid to *Barsham*, 2 m. away, to see the old rectory and the round church tower.

A branch line runs from Beccles to Norwich, running through (6 m.) *Ditchingham* where the late Sir Rider Haggard lived.

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118 m. **Lowestoft** (*Royal ; Grand ; Imperial ; Victoria*, etc. ; 44,326 inhab.), the most easterly town in England, is a flourishing fishing port and resort. From the High St. in the old part of the town, a number of quaint narrow lanes known locally as " scores " run down to the shore. The fish markets are a stirring sight during the busy seasons, and the *Ness*, on which there is a quaint group of fishermen's cottages, is well worth a visit.

The inner harbour, known as Lake Lothing, communicates with **Oulton Broad,** an expanse of water with good boating and fishing. George Borrow lived on the shore but his house has been pulled down.

Beyond Beccles the line crosses the *Waveney*.—About 1½ m. from (115 m.) *St. Olave's* is **Fritton Decoy*, a charming little lake in the woods, open in Summer to visitors for boating.—*Belton* is the station for the massive ruins of *Burgh Castle, a Roman fort overlooking the confluence of three rivers.

122 m. **Yarmouth** (60,700 inhab.) is at once the chief town, the biggest fishing port, and the most popular resort on the East Anglian coast. It lies on a thin strip of land between the river and the sea. Readers of " David Copperfield " will remember Yarmouth in connection with the Pegotty family.

HOTELS : *Royal ; Queen's ; Victoria ; Norfolk ; Cromwell ; Goode's*—all on the Marine Parade. On the Hall Quay : *Angel*, etc.

STEAMERS : Daily to London, calling at various ports *en route*. In summer they ply up the *Yare* to Norwich, and up the *Bure* to the Broads.

The old town is along the river side. Here may be found a large number of "rows," some of them extremely narrow and tortuous. The widest is only 6 ft. in width, and the most narrow, Kitty Witches Row (No. 95), is just 2½ ft. wide. On the Hall Quay is the *Star Hotel*, a Tudor House in which lived John Bradshaw, the President of the Court which tried Charles I. Cromwell and his officers met in a room in No. 4, South Quay, to decide the fate of the King. The *Old Tollhouse*, close by, is a 14th century building with an outside staircase and dungeons (adm. 3d.). It is now used as a library and museum. The remains of the *Greyfriars' Cloisters* (adm. 3d.), near the Toll-House, are quite interesting.

On the other side of the Yare, and a little more exclusive and pleasant than Yarmouth, is **Gorleston**, with fine broad sands at the foot of the slight cliff on which it stands.

The *Norfolk Broads.

The Broads are wide, shallow lagoons, varying in size from 2 to 550 acres, much frequented by holiday makers interested in yachting. These lagoons are set in an area of reeds and fens and sluggish, slow running rivers with quaint and picturesque villages on their banks. The scenery is not unlike that in parts of Holland. The lonely stretch of waters, the hoisted sails, the windmills, the luxuriance of wild flowers and the number of birds and butterflies give the Broads a charm all their own.

Wherries and boats. The charges for hiring these range from £4 to £25 a week, according to the accommodation needed. The larger charges include the wages of one or two attendants. A rowing boat fitted with sails, but without an attendant, may be had for about £2 a week. Wherries (river yachts) and boats can be hired at Oulton Broad, Norwich, Potter Heigham, Wroxham, etc., or through Blake's, Ltd., 22, Newgate Street, E.C. 1, London.

Approaches :—The Broads are best reached from Yarmouth, Norwich, Lowestoft, Wroxham, Stalham, and Potter Heigham. Yarmouth communicates with the rivers Yare, Bure, and Waveney. The Bure is connected with nearly all the Broads. The lower reaches are not very interesting, and it might be better to set off from Wroxham Bridge. This is quite near *Wroxham Broad*, the most beautiful of them all.

FROM YARMOUTH TO KING'S LYNN.

From Yarmouth (Beach Station) to *King's Lynn* (75½ m.) ; in from 2½ to 3 hours.

At first the route is along the coast, and then through a part of Broadland. A mile or so to the West of (3 m.) *Caister-on-Sea* are the ruins of the 15th century *Caister Castle*, built by Sir John Fastolf and occupied for some time by John Paston, the author of the "Paston Letters."—Ormesby, Rollesby, and Filby Broads

are conveniently reached from (5½ m.) *Great Ormesby Station.*—13 m. *Potter Heigham*, a starting point for the Broads.—5 m. west of (18 m.) *Stalham* is the coast village of *Happisburgh*, an apt illustration of the treachery of English place names, for it is called "hazeboro" by its unrepentant inhabitants.—30 m. *Aylsham* (*Black Boys*). About 2 m. away is **Blickling Hall*, the magnificent Jacobean seat of the Marquis of Lothian. The gardens of this great house, built in 1626, are usually open on Summer afternoons. It is thought that Anne Boleyn, the unhappy consort of Henry VIII., was born here.

41½ m. *Melton Constable*, the hunting centre of Norfolk.

A branch line, 15 m. long, runs to *Cromer*, passing through the prettily situated bathing and golfing resort of *Sheringham.*

75 m. **King's Lynn** (*Glove ; Duke's Head ; Cozen's*, temperance ; 19,968 inhab.) an ancient sea-port, now lies 2 m. from the mouth of the *Ouse*. In the Saturday Market Place is *St. Margaret's*, an interesting church with several good brasses, and the Tudor *Guildhall*. The front, built of alternate black flint and white stone, is peculiar. King John's Cup and Sword are shown in the municipal plate. Readers of "Eugene Aram" will be interested in 17th century building in Bridge St., known as the *Greenland Fishery*, where relics of the murderer, then an usher at the Grammar School are kept.

Those who have time should also see the jolly little *Custom House* (1683 ; reached from the Guildhall along Queen St. and King St.) ; the *Red Mount Chapel* (in the Walks), built about 1483 of red brick, and the *South Gate*, in London Road, the only gate remaining of those built about 1480.—King's Lynn is the place where all the best merry-go-rounds are manufactured.

From King's Lynn to Hunstanton and Wells (31 m.).—3 m. *North Wootton*. 2 m. away is **Castle Rising,** the most picturesque and interesting village in Norfolk. It has a mighty Norman *Castle (adm. 6d.), a charming 12th century Norman Church, with an elaborate West front, and *Bede House*, founded in 1614 to house 12 poor women and a governess, who to this day wear their quaint Jacobean dresses.—6 m. *Wolferton*. 2 m. away is **Sandringham Hall,** bought by the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) in 1862, and now one of the Royal residences of the King. Near it is *York Cottage*, a smaller residence. The whole estate consists of 7,000 acres. When the Royal Family is not in residence the beautiful park and gardens are open to visitors during the Summer on Weds., 11-4.—15 m. **Hunstanton** (pronounced "hunston," *Sandringham ; Golden Lion ; Le Strange Arms & Golf Links ;* 4,282 inhab.) is a modern, up-to-date summer resort, with

fine cliff walks and good bathing. A mile north of Old Hunstanton is *Hunstanton Hall*, which has been held by the Le Strange family without a break for 850 years. The gardens are open on Thurs. in July, August, and September from 2-6; the park on Thurs. 10 till dark. The tombs of the Le Stranges may be seen at the church. 1½ m. beyond is *Holme-next-the-Sea*, where the ancient Peddars' Way, which begins at Colchester, reaches the coast.—25 m. *Burnham Market*. Nelson was born (but the house has been pulled down) at Burnham Thorpe, a mile away. The font in which he was baptised is still at the church. The lectern is made from timber out of the Victory.—29 m. *Holkham*. A mile away is *Holkham Hall*, an enormous Palladian mansion of white brick built for "Coke of Norfolk," the first Earl and a famous agriculturist. The extensive collection of paintings of the Italian, Dutch, and English schools can be seen upon application in writing to the land agent. The park is open to walkers.—31 m. *Wells-next-the-Sea* (*Crown*) a small sea-port near extensive salt-marshes, with splendid wildfowl shooting from September to February.

From King's Lynn to Peterborough. There is a superb church at (6 m.) *Terrington*. It was near (8 m.) *Walpole* that King John lost his baggage and his crown hurrying across the Wash in 1216.—18 m. **Wisbech** (*Rose & Crown*) has a good church and museum. Beyond the route runs through the Fens to (33 m.) *Eye Green* and (39 m.) *Peterborough*.

Eye Green is the best station for visiting ***Crowland Abbey,** 4½ m. to the north. This great Benedictine house was founded by King Ethelbald about 710. All that remains now is the truly magnificent *West Front of the church, its belfry tower with a peal of six bells, the north aisle, now used as a parish church, and bits of the central nave. In the centre of the town is *Trinity Bridge, built for three-way traffic over the *Welland* in the 14th century, but it now stands high and dry and useless, except as a "sight."

FROM LONDON TO YORK.

188 m. L. & N.E.R. from King's Cross. The "East Coast Route" to Scotland is along this line.

22 m. **Welwyn.** About 2 m. away, at *Ayot St. Lawrence*, is Mr. Bernard Shaw's country house.

23 m. **Hitchin** (*Sun; Cock;* 13,525 inhab.) is a quiet old town with several picturesque houses, particularly the *Biggin*, a 17th century almshouse near the church. The town is well known for its lavender-water factories.

A branch line runs from Hitchin to Cambridge, passing through (2½ m.) **Letchworth,** the first garden city established in England, and a good example of how the decencies can be maintained in an industrial town properly planned and regulated.—There is a curious cave, discovered in 1742, near the Post Office at (13 m.) *Royston*. It contains quaint carved figures of the 13th and 14th century, and may have been a hermitage.—26 m. *Cambridge*, see p. 223.

52 m. *St. Neots* (*New Inn*) derives its name from a Cornish hermit buried here. The beautiful 15th Century church at *Eaton Socon*, 1 mile away, was burnt down on Feb. 8th of this year. The line beyond follows the *Ouse*. This side of Huntingdon there is a good view, to the left, of Hinchingbroke House, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich.

59 m. **Huntingdon** (*Old Bridge ; George*) is the county town of Huntingdonshire and the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. His birth and baptism were entered in the registers of the church of St. John, since pulled down, but are now to be found at *All Saints*, in the market-place. He was educated at the grammar school opposite, where the diarist, Pepys, was also a pupil. The High St. leads north to *Cromwell House*, which replaced the one in which the Protector was born. In the other direction the High St. leads to an ancient bridge, built about 1300, and so on to *Godmanchester*, with its many old timbered and half-timbered houses.

Beyond Huntingdon we skirt the Fens to (69 m.) *Holme*.

A branch line runs to Ramsey (*Lion*) 5 m. away, where there is a Norman church and a fine gateway, all that remains of the Benedictine Abbey.—3½ m. north-west is *Stilton*, where the cheese of that name was once marketed.

76 m. **Peterborough** (41,952 inhab.) is an up-to-date city with a long history. It grew up around a monastery founded in the 7th century. The town is now thoroughly industrialised, but attracts a number of visitors each year to see its great cathedral.

HOTELS : *Great Northern*, at North Station ; *Angel ; Grand ; Saracen's Head ; Crown & Railway ; Bull*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Croyland Abbey, Oundle, Stilton, Castor, Ramsey, etc.

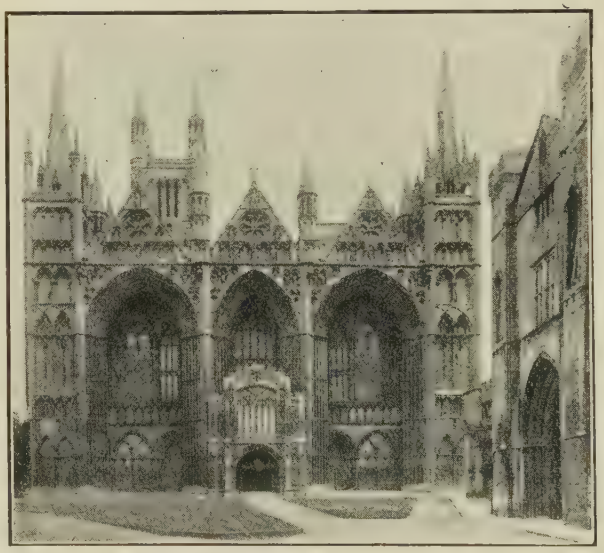
From the North Station the way to the cathedral is through the Cowgate, past the 15th century church of *St. John's*, to the Market Place. The quaint old *Town Hall* is worth looking at. A Norman gateway from the market-place brings us to the Minster Close, with the glorious west front of the cathedral facing us. The *Knight's Gateway*, on the right, leads to the *Bishop's Palace*.

The ****Cathedral** is one of the most important Norman structures in the country. The first church on the site was sacked by the Danes in 870. The next building was burnt to the ground in 1116. Next year the present cathedral was begun. It was finished 80 years later. There were additions, notably the splendid **West Front, early in the 13th century. Cromwell's soldiers played havoc with the interior.

The cathedral is open week-days and Sundays to visitors except during services. These are held on week-days at 10 and 5.30 ; Sat. at 3, and on Sundays at 8.15, 11, 3.30, and 6.30. Adm. : to transepts and choir, 6d. ; to triforium and tower, 6d. ; to Saxon foundations, 6d.

The richly decorated porch (1370) brings us to the NAVE, more graceful and less stolid than is usual in Norman work. The clerestory and triforium lend dignity to the whole, and the wooden

PETERBOROUGH



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panelled *Ceilings are noteworthy. A copy of the portrait of Old Scarlett, the sexton who "interd two queens within this place," hangs to the north of the door. On the 6th pier on the South side is a tablet to Nurse Cavell, who attended school at the cloisters, in the house now occupied by the Dean. On the East side of the North transept are several carved Saxon coffin lids discovered in 1888. The old Saxon T shaped church stood on the site of the South transept. Its foundations may be examined. The *Choir is Norman, but the roof is later. Note particularly the fine work on the 15th century brass lectern. Queen Catherine of Aragon lies in the North choir-aisle. A slab in the South choir-aisle marks the place where Mary Queen of Scots was buried in 1587, but was removed 25 years later by her son, James I., to Westminster Abbey. The old monuments over the graves were shattered by Cromwell's soldiers. The present memorials were subscribed for exclusively by Catherines and Marys.—The ruins of the Abbey, including the Frater, the Farmery and the Cloisters may be seen on the south side of the cathedral.

From Peterborough to Stamford (13 m.). This is on the route to *Leicester*. **Stamford** (*George ; Stamford ; Crown ;* 9,881 inhab.) is an exceptionally picturesque old town on the Welland. At one time it competed successfully with Oxford, but lapsed in importance after being sacked by the Lancastrians in 1461. All its four churches are worth seeing, *St. Mary's* with its grand tower and spire and star spangled chapel roof ; the brasses at *All Saints* ; the rich glass and woodwork of *St. John's*, and *St. George's*. There are several almshouses in the town. They are known locally as "Callises" from their founders, the merchants who dealt in Calais staples. The most interesting is *Browne's Hospital*, founded in 1480, with a delightful Jacobean Hall and cloisters.

The tomb of Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, is in the church of St. Martin, south of the river. The famous Daniel Lambert, who weighed 52 stone 11 lb., lies in the cemetery. The road past the church leads to ***Burghley House**, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, built in 1553-87. Visitors are admitted to see the great collection of paintings and internal decorations on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and bank-holidays (10-12.30 ; 2-4.15 ; adm. 1s.).

Beyond Peterborough we enter Lincolnshire.—102 m. *Great Ponton*. A Norman manor-house, *Boothby Pagnell*, probably the oldest house in the country, is about 2½ m. to the east.

105 m. **Grantham** (*George ; Angel & Royal ;* 18,902 inhab.) is a pleasant old market-town and hunting centre with a remarkably fine church, *St. Wulfram's. The fine steeple is 280 ft. high. In one of the two old libraries are a number of chained books. Not far away is the *Grammar School* at which Newton was a pupil. An ancient cross stands in the market-place. King John stayed at the mediaeval **Angel Hotel* in the High St., and it was there that Richard III. signed the death warrant of Buckingham in 1483.

Belvoir Castle (pronounced "beever") the seat of the Duke of Rutland, lies 7 m. west of Grantham. It houses a remarkable collection of *Paintings, armour, furniture, etc., which is shown on Mon., Thurs., Sat., 12-4 (adm. 1/-). The park and grounds are

open free on week-days. The Castle can be reached by train to *Bottesford*, 3½ m. or *Redmile*, 2½ m. away. Conveyances sometimes meet the trains.

From Grantham to Nottingham (22 m.). Visitors who travel by train to Belvoir Castle go by this line to (7½ m.) Bottesford. Some of the Sheffield expresses follow this line. Other branch lines run to Lincoln, Boston and Leicester.

120 m. **Newark,** or Newark-upon-Trent (*Ram ; Clinton Arms ; Saracen's Head ;* 16,957 inhab.) is an old town on the river *Devon*. The main interest for the tourist lies in the ruins of the castle where King John died in 1216, and the fine Perpendicular church of **St. Mary Magdalene*. There are magnificent 16th century stalls with misericords, a screen, a Flemish brass of Alan Flemyng (1363), and a Norman crypt. The *Market Cross* dates from the 15th century.

A visit can be paid from Newark, taking a train from the L.M. & S. station, to **Southwell** (*Olde Saracen's Head ; Admiral Rodney*) a peaceful small town with a fine *Minster which became a cathedral in 1884. Parts of this church, which is outside the town, are Norman, dating from about 1110. The precious stone *Rood Screen in the choir is Early English (14th century). The chief glory of the Minster, however, is the **Chapter House (1280-1300), with its marvellous doorway, and exquisite carvings.

Admission to the nave of the Minster is free ; to choir and chapter house, 6d. ; up the tower, 6d. Week-day services at 8, 10 and 4.15.—It was at the *Saracen's Head* that King Charles I. surrendered to the Scottish Commissioners in 1646.

A few miles beyond Newark, on clear, fine days, the soaring spire of Lincoln Cathedral is visible on the right.—138 m. *Retford*, the trains for Sheffield diverge to the left.—146 m. *Scrooby*, a tiny village. The Pilgrim Father, Elder William Brewster, was post-master here. His pew is shown in the ivy-clad church (apply at the Post-Office), and the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass., has set up a tablet at the Manor House, now a farm, in which he lived for 20 years.

148 m. *Bawtry* (*Crown*) a little, old world town. A mile away is *Austerfield*. In the church is a tablet recording that the South aisle was built in 1897 by the Society of Mayflower descendants in memory of Governor William Bradford, "the first American citizen of the English race who bore rule by the free choice of his brethren." The font in which he was baptised is still at the church.

156 m. **Doncaster** (*Angel & Royal ; Danum ; Red Lion ; Reindeer*, etc. ; 54,000 inhab.) is a busy agricultural town with a famous racecourse where the St. Leger and the Doncaster Cup races are held in September.

This route is continued in the North of England section to York, Durham, Newcastle and Berwick.

FROM ELY TO LINCOLN AND DONCASTER.

L. & N.E.R. to *Lincoln* (75 m.); to *Doncaster* (112 m.). Through trains run along this route from Harwich to Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool, and from Lowestoft to York.

The first part of the journey is through the Fen District, 70 m. from north to south and 35 miles across. The whole area was once waterlogged, but towards the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the last it was completely drained, leaving a rich and fertile soil. It is a popular resort for skaters in the winter time.

15½ m. *March* (*Griffin*; 8,939 inhab.) is sometimes called the "Capital of the Fen District." The church of *St. Wendreda* has a great double hammer-beam roof with a large number of sculptured angels (15th century).

The route runs along the *Bedford Level*, an area reclaimed by the Duke of Bedford in the 17th century, to *Spalding*.

35 m. **Spalding** (*White Hart; Red Lion;* 10,702 inhab.) is a quaint old town which might have been brought as it stands from Holland. The parish church of *SS. Mary and Nicholas*, founded in 1284, has a pciturcsque interior. Close to it is the charming *Ayscough Fee Hall (1429) now turned into a museum.

From Spalding to King's Lynn (27 m.). Along or near this route is a remarkable series of fine churches.—(3 m.) Weston, (5 m.) Moulton, (6 m.) Whaplode, (8 m.) Holbeach, (10 m.) Fleet, (11 m.) Gedney, (12 m.) Long Sutton, the best church of them all, (19 m.) Walpole St. Peter, (21 m.) Terrington St. Clement. All these churches are well worth a visit.

54 m. **Sleaford** (*White Hart; Bristol Arms*) is often visited by people who come to see the ancient church, particularly the magnificent dark oak **Rood Screen* (early 15th century).

75 m. **Lincoln** (66,000 inhab.) the county town of Lincolnshire, is situated on a slight hill on the outskirts of the Fen District. The whole city is dominated by its magnificent cathedral.

HOTELS: *White Hart; Great Northern; Saracen's Head; Albion; Queen's*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run from the station to the cathedral.

History: Lincoln was the *Lindum Colonia* of the Romans. At the time of the Norman Conquest there were but three towns of greater importance in Great Britain, and it remained until the 14th century a comparatively important sea-port. To-day it is of increasing importance as an industrial centre specialising in engineering and agricultural machinery. It was at Lincoln that the war-time "tanks" were manufactured.

When we strike the High St. from the station we see at the corner the old church of *St. Mary-le-Wigford*, which has a Saxon tower.

Near it in No. 333, High St. is an old timbered Priory which should be seen from the courtyard. The High St. leads to the *High Bridge*, built in 1160. It still carries a row of timbered houses. Some steps to the left of the bridge lead down to the " Glory Hole," from which there is a good view of the backs of the houses. Beyond the bridge is the picturesque ***Stonebow,** a fine old gatehouse (15th century), the upper part of which is used as a Guildhall. At the point where the High St. ends we follow (right) the Strait. One of the oldest houses in Britain, the 12th century **Jew's House*, stands at the head of the Strait. We continue the climb up Steep Hill. The step across it is known as the *Mayor's Chair*. Beyond, on the right, is the *House of Aaron the Jew*, a famous 12th century money-lender. Further on is Castle Hill. To the left is an entrance to the castle, and to the right is the *Exchequer Gate* (14th century) which brings us to Minster Yard and the great West front of the Cathedral.

Lincoln ****Cathedral** or *Minster* is, by virtue of its position, its size, its architecture, and the delicacy of its detail, the finest church in Britain. It is open till dusk on week-days (adm. to choir, cloisters and chapter house, 6d. ; to central tower, 6d.) The services on week-days are at 8, 9.45 and 4 ; on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 11.45, 3.45 and 6.30.

All that remains of the first early-Norman cathedral are the lower portions of the West front and parts of the nave. Some of the present building was added during restoration after a fire in 1141. In 1185 the structure was greatly damaged by an earthquake. The restoration and extension was carried out by Bishop Hugh of Avalon (" St. Hugh of Lincoln "), and it is to him that we owe most of the present building.

Exterior : The most notable features externally are the imposing *West Front, the *South Porch, and the fine Central Tower, 271 ft. high. In it hangs " Great Tom of Lincoln," a bell which weighs 5½ tons. To the east of the South porch is a gargoyle known as the " Devil looking over Lincoln."

Interior : We enter by one of the west doorways. The first impression of the NAVE, harmoniously proportioned though it be, is somewhat disappointing, for the vista is obscured by the organ and the vaulting is surprisingly low. The slender, beautiful columns of the nave are replaced by the four massive piers supporting the Central Tower. In the West Transepts are the two beautiful *Rose Windows known as the *Bishop's Eye* and the *Dean's Eye*. The glass in both is old.

A stone screen (circa 1300) of subtle diaper work separates the nave from the CHOIR. The Early English *Doorways leading into the choir-aisles are particularly fine. In the South aisle is a shrine to " Little St. Hugh of Lincoln," a boy supposed to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The *Choir Stalls and their elaborate misericords deserve our admiration. The **ANGEL CHOIR, or

Presbytery (the five East bays of the choir) gets its name from the sculptured angels, one of whom is known as the "Lincoln Imp." This Presbytery, the gem of the cathedral, is peerless in its beauty, "exhibiting in every part a refinement and elegance . . . to which it would be difficult to find a parallel." The *East Window is a fine English example of geometrical tracery, but the glass is modern.

The 13th century CLOISTERS are entered through a passage from the North East Transept. Some of the best views of the cathedral are obtained from the North Walk. Above it is a library which contains, among other treasures, a copy of the Magna Carta. The entrance to the *CHAPTER HOUSE is in the East Walk. The vaulting springs from a central shaft. Many of the first English parliaments met in this building.

If we leave the cathedral by the south door we come to the picturesque Close, with the quaint little *Vicar's Court* opposite. Near by are the ruins of the old Bishop's Palace with Bishop Alnwick's Tower, St. Hugh's Hall (13th century) and the Banqueting Hall.

The **Castle** (entrance opposite the Exchequer Gate) is open on week-days from 9.30 to 6, adm. 2d. It was built by William the Conqueror and was twice captured. There is an exquisite oriel window to the right inside the gateway. It was brought from John O' Gaunt's House in the town. In the grounds are the *Observatory Tower* (splendid views); the 12th century *Shell Keep*, *Cob Hall*, with interesting dungeons, and the *County Gaol*, no longer used, and interesting to visitors.

Running north from the castle is the Bailgate, once the heart of the Roman colony. The circles in the roadway show where the stumps of Roman pillars were found. At No. 29 (adm. 1/-) are the curious remains of a Roman Basilica. St. Paulinus, who brought Christianity to the City in 627, had a church on the site of the present *St. Paul's*, on the left. At the far end of Bailgate is **Newport Arch*, the finer of the two remaining Roman gateways still standing in England (the other is the Balkerne Gate, in Colchester). It was probably set up about 40 A.D.

A branch line runs from Lincoln to Grimsby (44 m.), and others to Grantham, Chesterfield, Boston, Louth and Skegness.

86 m. *Stow Park*. Two miles away is the church of Stow, a Saxon and Norman building with several crude carvings. It is thought that this is the mother church of Lincoln Cathedral.

91 m. **Gainsborough** (*Monson's Arms; White Hart;* 19,694 inhab.), a river port on the Trent, the "St. Ogg's,"—"a venerable town with aged, fluted red roofs"—of The Mill on the Floss. The "eagre," or tidal wave, runs up the *Trent* beyond the town.

John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, is commemorated in the John Robinson Memorial Church which

St. Botolph's, Boston.
(Boston Stump.)

" stands as a record of the co-operation of Americans with English Congregationalists in erecting a building to commemorate him, the thought of whom stirs equal reverence in English and American hearts."

From (98½ m.) *Haxey* a branch line runs north to *Goole*, through the Isle of Axholme. Samuel Wesley was rector at (5 m.) *Epworth* for 40 years. The rectory in which his sons John and Charles Wesley were born was burnt down in 1709.

PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON AND GRIMSBY.

L. & N.E.R. from Peterborough North to *Boston* (31 m.); to *Grimsby* (78 m.). The route is along the through line from London to Grimsby.

The line runs north-east through some of the most fertile agricultural land in the country.

31 m. **Boston** (*White Horse; Red Lion; White Hart*, etc.; 16,000 inhab.), sometimes alluded to as " Botolph's Town," is a small port near the mouth of the *Witham*. Boston, Mass., was named after it, possibly in honour of John Cotton, vicar at the Lincolnshire Boston from 1612 to 1633, when he set out for New England. " Probably there is no town in England," according to W. H. Bartlet, " that has sent forth so many of its best and worthiest citizens to the great work of colonising America as this Boston." Perhaps the best known were Thomas Dudley, Richard Bellingham (Recorder of Boston), John Leverett (all Governors of Massachusetts), and William Coddington, the " Father of Rhode Island."

The *Parish Church of St. Botolph is exceptionally large. The tower, generally known as the " Boston Stump," is 288 ft. high, and is surmounted by a graceful octagonal lantern and a carillon of 36 bells.

" Far over leagues of land
And leagues of sea looks forth its noble tower,
And far around the chiming bells are heard."

It is said that this tower can be seen 40 m. away. A chapel in the church was restored in 1857 by American Bostonians in memory of John Cotton, the " Patriarch of New England." The court (greatly altered) in which Brewster and other Pilgrim Fathers were tried for attempting to flee the country, and the cells in which they were confined may be seen at the 15th century *St. Mary's Guildhall*, in South St. (gratuity). Part of the old oak railing behind which the prisoners stood during their trial was sent to Boston, Mass., in 1918.

From Boston to Grantham (32 m.). At 12 m. *Heckington* (*Nag's Head*) there is a Decorated *Church (1345) with a fine East window and a splendid Easter Sepulchre.—32 m. *Grantham*, see p. 247.

From Boston to Lincoln (31 m.). The line runs along the course of the river Witham. —12 m. **Tattershall** (*Fortescue Arms*). The *Castle (now bequeathed to the National Trust), is the finest example in England of the Tower House, or fortified dwelling. It was built in the 15th century with walls 15 ft. thick. Here lived the Lady Arabella, daughter of the third Earl of Lincoln. She married the Rev. Isaac Johnson and loyally followed him to America when he threw in his lot with the Separatists. But the hardships of the voyage proved too great for her and she died soon after landing. (See Muirhead's "Shrines on English Soil.") The castle is open daily from 10 till dusk. (Adm. 1s.).

15½ m. **Woodhall,** from which a branch line runs via Woodhall Spa to *Horncastle.* **Woodhall Spa** (*Spa; Golf; Royal*, etc.) standing among firs and pines, is a quiet but select inland resort. The season is from April to October. The bromo-iodine springs are used both for drinking and bathing. —Horncastle, a small country town, is famous for its annual horse fair in August. The hay knives and scythe blades over the church door are said to have been used in 1643 at the Battle of Winceby. 31 m. *Lincoln*, see p. 249.

We leave the Fens at *Firsby* and enter the Marshland between the Wolds (left) and the sea.

From Firsby a branch line runs to the popular seaside and bathing resort of **Skegness** (*Lumley; Seacroft; Vine*, etc. —Another branch line runs west to Spilsby (*White Hart; George*), where the Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin, was born. It is the best centre for visits into the Wolds and Tennyson's country. *Somersby*, where the poet was born, is 6 m. away. The rectory garden is shown on Wed. and Fri. (free).

51 m. *Willoughby*, where Captain John Smith, "sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England," was born.

A loop line to the coast runs from Willoughby, rejoining the main line at *Louth.* It passes through (14 m.) *Saltfleetby*, where Thomas Pownall, Governor of Massachusetts from 1751 to 1760, was born.

54 m. Alford (*Windmill*), was the birthplace of Anne Hutchinson (1600-1643), the leader of the "Antinomians" in New England.— 65 m. **Louth** (*King's Head; Mason's Arms*). The church has a notable 16th century spire, 300 ft. high. Tennyson attended the *Grammar School* and Captain Smith is thought to have been a former pupil. A bust of Smith was presented to the school by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a descendant of the doughty old warrior.

78½ m. **Grimsby** (*Royal; Yarborough;* 83,000 inhab.), the largest fishing port in the world, has extensive docks. There are over 700 trawlers, bringing in an annual catch of about 180,000 tons of fish. The port carries on an important trade with the continent in coal, timber, corn and butter.

At *Tetney*, 6 m. south, is the wireless transmitting station to Australia. Near Grimsby is the popular seaside resort of **Cleethorpes** (*Dolphin; Cliff*, etc.), with fine stretches of sand and a long pier. The church at *Clee*, a mile away, is worth a visit.

Rail-motors run from Grimsby (Corporation Bridge) to Immingham Dock. At *Killingholme* a monument was set up in 1925 to celebrate the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers to Holland in 1609.

Trains run from Grimsby to *Hull* (19 m.), to *Doncaster* (49 m.), and to *Retford* (45 m.)

FROM LONDON TO OXFORD.

Oxford can be reached from London by road, railway, or by river. Fast trains do the journey in about an hour and a half, but the river route, which is 110 miles long, takes two days. The best road is via Shepherd's Bush, High Wycombe, Aston Rowant, and Wheatley, a distance of 54 miles.

A. By Railway.

G.W.R. from Paddington (London) to Oxford, 63½ m. This is the fast Thames Valley route, but there are longer routes via *Bletchley* and *Princes Risboro'*.

The route from London to Didcot has already been described, see pp. 187-188. At Didcot the line veers north, crossing the Thames and re-crossing it at *Culham*. During the approach to Oxford there are good views of the spires and turrets of the City.

B. By River.

Above London the river is almost entirely given over to pleasure boating. Commercial craft are rarely seen. The scenery ranks with the very best in England,- woodlands descending from the low but varied hills to the gentle river, wide meadows and pasture land, fine mansions and quiet houses with their gardens and lawns sloping to the river-side.

STEAMERS :—During the Summer an excellent service of passenger-steamers between Oxford and Kingston is maintained by Messrs Salter Bros. They ply twice daily, except Sundays, and the trip takes two days. The morning steamer (9 a.m.) from Kingston stays the night at Henley, reaching Oxford at 7 p.m. the next day. The afternoon steamer (2.30 p.m.) spends one night at Windsor, the next at Wallingford, and reaches Oxford at 1 p.m. Passengers may join the steamer at any lock ; proportionate fares are given for short distances. Luggage up to 112 lbs. is carried free.

MOTOR-LAUNCHES for parties can be hired at from £2 to £5 a day. A steam launch from Kingston to Oxford or vice versa costs about £21.

BOATING : Punts, rowing-boats, and canoes, can be hired almost anywhere along the river. A charge of 6d. is made for small boats at each lock, of which there are 33 below Oxford.

Kingston-on-Thames (*Griffin ; Sun*) is reached from Waterloo by a 10 minute service of electric trains. Three miles above Kingston is Hampton Court, to the right Above *Tagg's Island* we pass *Hampton*, where the great actor Garrick lived for 25 years. Beyond Sunbury Lock we pass *Walton-on-Thames* and *Cowey Stakes*, where Caesar is thought to have crossed the river.—9½ m. Shepperton Lock, with the river Wey coming in on the left. Beyond Chertsey Lock, on the right, is *Laleham*, where Mathew Arnold was born and lies buried.—15½ m. *Staines Bridge* and the town. It is customary to refer to the river below as the Lower Thames and above as the Upper Thames. A mile further the *Colne* enters from

the right. Beyond *Egham*, on the left, is the meadow of **Runnymede,** where the barons met and where, according to some historians, King John signed the Magna Charta in 1215. This act is, however, popularly associated with (18 m.) Magna Charta Island. In December, 1929, Lady Fairhaven and her sons, Lord Fairhaven and Captain Henry Broughton, bought about 182 acres of river-side land between Egham and the Bells of Ouseley, including Runnymede, and presented them to the nation. The site where Magna Charta was signed is now safe to perpetuity. Beyond (left) the *Bells of Ouseley*, a famous old inn, is Old Windsor Lock, and 2 m. further is the pleasant little river resort of **Datchet,** where Falstaff was ducked in the river by the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

23 m. **Windsor Bridge** spans the river between *Windsor* and *Eton*. On this stretch there are pleasant views of both the castle and the college. (See index.) The river runs rather swiftly four miles beyond, at the popular boating resort of *Monkey Island*.—28 m. **Bray,** a charming village with a picturesque 17th century Jesus Hospital. The village is associated with the Vicar of Bray, who changed his creed three times in order to maintain his position in the church.

A mile further is **Maidenhead** (*Skindle's ; Riviera ; Thames ; Bear*, etc. ; 16,741 inhab.), patronised during week-ends by large numbers of visitors from London. One of the most beautiful of the Thames reaches lies above Maidenhead. Beyond the town is Boulter's Lock, which is busy on fine Sundays and particularly animated on Ascot Sunday, immediately after the races. To the right, above the lock, are **Cliveden Woods*, and *Clivedon House*, which now belongs to Viscount Astor. *Dropmore*, to the east, is famous for the exotics in its gardens, which are shown Mon. and Sat. 11-5. Beyond (32 m.) Cookham Lock, to the right, is *Hedsor Park*. Half a mile further is **Cookham** (*Crown ; Bel & Dragon*), the most picturesque village on the river.

We pass *Bourne End* on the right and come to **Marlow** (*Compleat Angler ; Greyhound ; Crown ; George & Dragon*, etc., 5,892 inhab.), a well known resort of anglers. It was in Albion House, West St., that Shelley wrote "The Revolt of Islam" and his wife wrote "Frankenstein."—Beyond Hurley (*Old Bell*), a charming old village, is *Medmenham Abbey*, the headquarters during the 18th century of the notorious "Hell Fire Club," the members of which carried their motto, "Fay ce que voudras," ("Do what you like") to licentious extremes. —42½ m. *Regatta Island*. The regatta course starts about 350 yards below the island.

44½ m. **Henley** (*Red Lion ; Catherine Wheel ; Royal ; Little White Hart*, etc.) is a pleasant small town with a bridge (1786)

adorned with sculptured masks of the Thames and the Isis by Mrs. Damer. Near the bridge are the buildings of the *Leander Club*, the premier rowing club in the country. The town is famous for its annual Royal Regatta, held on four days in the first week of July. This is one of the fashionable events of the season.

It is said that the poet Shenstone wrote his famous stanza on a window in the "Red Lion":

> "Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
> Where'er his stages may have been,
> May sigh to think he still has found
> The warmest welcome at an inn."

Beyond Marsh Lock there is an extremely pretty backwater on the right. —48 m. Shiplake Lock. It was at Shiplake church that Tennyson was married in 1850. Three miles further is pretty Sonning Lock and the charming village and ancient bridge. Beyond (53½ m.) Caversham Lock is the bridge connecting the towns of **Reading** (see index) and Caversham.—58 m. *Mapledurham*, with a striking mill and weir. The stretch above Mapledurham as far as Cleeve Lock, running through the *Goring Gap* in the Chilterns, is one of the finest on the river.

Five miles beyond *Cleeve* is **Wallingford** (*Lamb; George*), an old world town. A few hundred yards to the right is the beautiful little Norman Church of *Crowmarsh Gifford*. If time permits a visit might be paid to *Ewelme*, 3 m. away, one of the prettiest villages in the south. It has a church, school, and almshouse, all founded in 1434. In the church is the tomb of Thomas Chaucer, possibly a son of the poet.

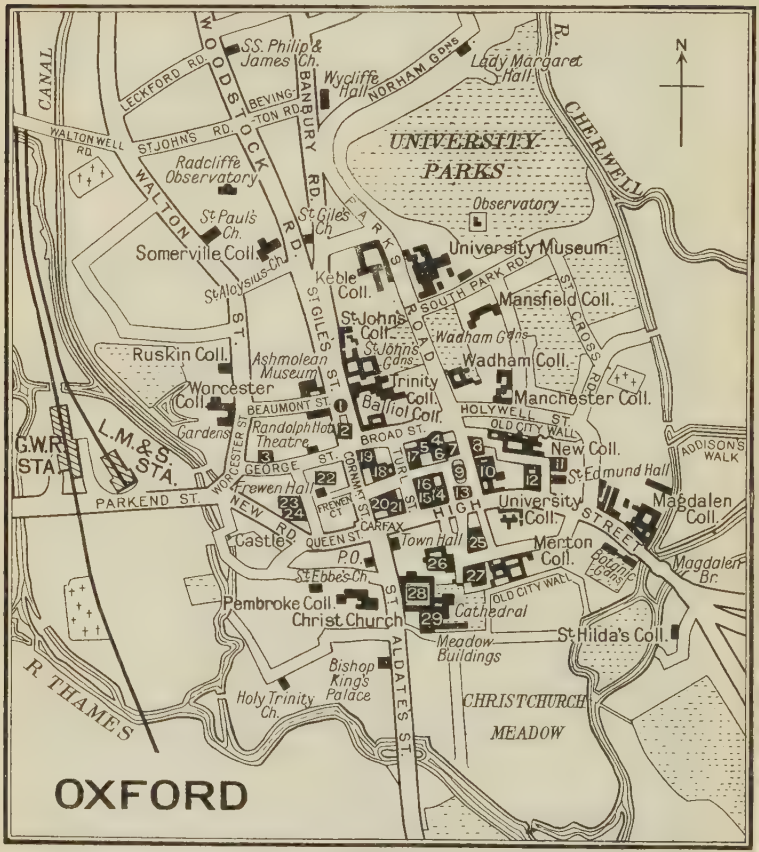
Beyond Wallingford the river meanders greatly. Two ancient encampments, Sinodum Hills or Wittenham Clumps, are kept in sight for the next 7 m. —74 m. The river *Thame* enters the Thames. A footpath to the right runs to the village of *Dorchester*, 1 m. away.

Dorchester (*White Hart*) is a village of great antiquity. It was once a notable Roman station and later a good sized Saxon town. It was the cathedral city of Wessex from 634 to 664. The *Abbey Church is a remarkable building, partly Norman but dating in the main from the 13th century. The *Choir-arcades and the celebrated *Jesse Window on the north side are exceedingly beautiful.

78½ m. Clifton Lock. The two pretty villages of *Long Wittenham* and *Appleford* lie to the left, away from the river. *Sutton Courtenay*, beyond Culham Lock, is a delightful village with many ancient houses and an interesting church. "The Wharf" was the country home of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith.

84 m. **Abingdon** (*Lion; Queen's; Crown & Thistle;* 7,167 inhab.) is an agricultural town with the remains of an abbey (open free; key at No. 2, The Abbey). The bridge was built in 1416, the Market House in 1677, and the picturesque almshouse, Christ's Hospital, in 1553.

Drawn for Trade & Travel Publications, Ltd., and based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.



KEY TO PLAN OF OXFORD.

1. Martyrs' Memorial.
2. St. Mary Magdalene Church.
3. Corn Exchange.
4. Sheldonian Theatre.
5. Old Ashmolean Museum.
6. Bodleian Library.
7. Divinity School.
8. Hertford College.
9. Radcliffe Camera.
10. All Souls College.
11. St. Peter-in-the-East Church.
12. Queen's College.
13. St. Mary-the-Virgin Church.
14. Brasenose College.
15. All Saints' Church.
16. Lincoln College.
17. Exeter College.
18. Jesus College.
19. St. Michael's Church
20. The Market.
21. Mitre Hotel.
22. Union Society's Rooms.
23. St. Peter-le-Bailey Church.
24. Hannington Hall.
25. Oriel College.
26. Christ Church, Peckwater Quad.
27. Corpus Christi College.
28. Christ Church, Great Quad.
29. Christ Church Hall.

We now come, on the left, to the woods of ***Nuneham Park** (Viscount Harcourt). The park is open on Tues. and Thurs. on written application, enclosing stamped reply, to Mr. Harry Gale, Nuneham Courtenay. A curious conduit removed from Carfax, Oxford, in 1781, stands on a hillock in the park.

90 m. Iffley Lock. To the right is *Iffley Church*, a fine Norman building set up about 1160. The West front and the South doorway are particularly effective.—The college boat-races are held on this stretch between Iffley and Folly Bridge, the steamer landing place for Oxford.

OXFORD.

Oxford is one of the most ancient and picturesque cities in Europe, and is celebrated throughout the world as the seat of a famous university. The fine views of the City from the summits of the gently sloping hills which surround it are renowned. Some uneasiness has been caused of late by the rapid industrial growth of the town, but every effort is being made to preserve its beauty.

HOTELS : *Randolph ; Mitre ; Golden Cross ; Clarendon ; King's Arms ; Isis.* It is necessary to book rooms in advance for "Eights Week" and "Commemoration," when charges are raised.—Lodgings are easy to find during vacation.

RESTAURANTS : *Buol's*, 21, Cornmarket St. ; *St. George's*, corner of Cornmarket and George St. ; *Boffin's*, Carfax ; *Fuller's, Cadena Cafe*, 24 and 45, Cornmarket.

INFORMATION BUREAU :—137 High Street.

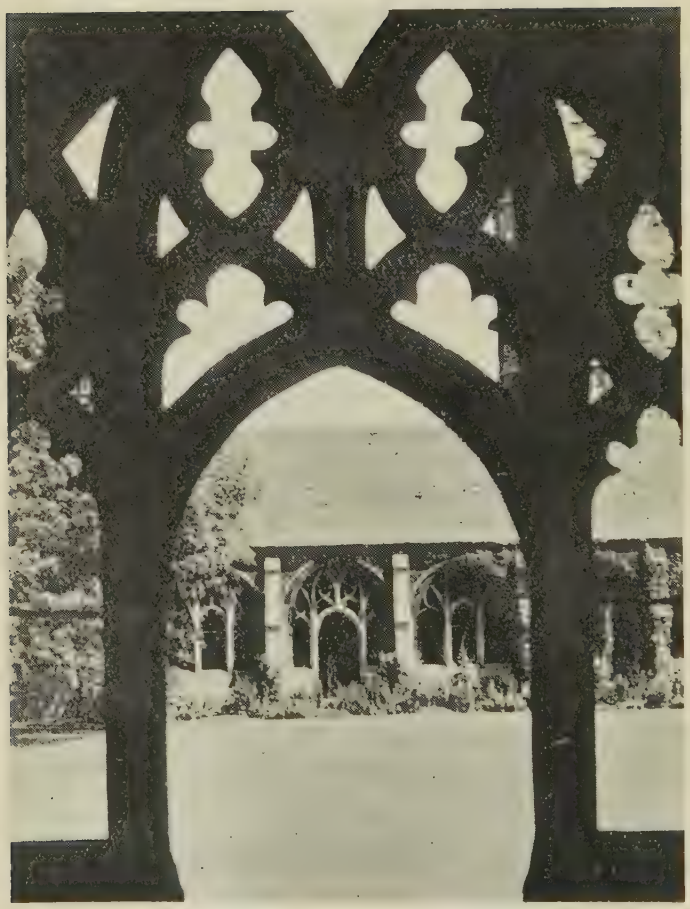
ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB :—68 St. Giles' Street.

BOATING :—Punts, canoes, boats, etc., can be hired on the river. Most of the punting and canoeing is done on the Cherwell and the Upper River. The Lower River is used by those training for the races.

Oxford is best visited under the escort of a member of the University, but the casual wanderer may see without interference a good number of the quadrangles and gardens. An application to the porter (small fee) will give him entry into halls, libraries, and chapels.—Perhaps the best time to visit Oxford is during "Commemoration," at the end of the Summer term, or during "Eights Week," at the end of May, when the college races are held.

HISTORY :—The first traceable mention of Oxford is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the year 912. The University was founded, according to legend, by King Alfred, but the first non-monastic establishments were not found before the 12th century, and it was not until a century later that colleges, in our sense of the word, were formed. There was a Chancellor of the University in 1214, in which year the students were granted immunity from lay jurisdiction. When the Civil War broke out the University—the "home of lost causes" -declared for the King and the City for Parliament. The King made Oxford his headquarters in 1642, but in 1646 it was captured by Fairfax. After the Restoration the University became notorious for its loose living and thinking, but the Methodist Movement of 1729-35 mended matters considerably. Since that time the effect of Oxford and Cambridge upon the development of England has been profound.—In 1920 women were admitted to degrees.

Oxford has 21 colleges (and St. Edmund's Hall) with about 70 professors, 70 readers and lecturers, 300 fellows and over 5,000 undergraduates.—The women's colleges, Lady Margaret Hall and



THE CLOISTERS, NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Somerville College, are now incorporated in the University.—The undergraduates either live in the colleges or in approved lodgings. They dine together in the halls, attend service in the college chapel, and are not allowed out at night beyond stated times. Order is kept among the students by two Proctors, assisted by four pro-proctors and by a number of minor officials usually known as "bulldogs." Undergraduates wear academical costumes at lectures, dinner, chapel, and in the streets after 9 p.m.

That part of the town in which the stations are situated is without interest. There are conveyances to take the visitor to the heart of the old town, *Carfax*, where four streets meet. At the corner is a 13th century tower, the relic of a church pulled down 30 years ago. We turn down St. Aldate's St. (known as "St. Old's,") to reach *St. Aldate's Church*, behind which is *Pembroke College*.

Pembroke College was founded in 1624. The hall and most of the buildings are modern, but the interior of the chapel, built in 1728, is one of the finest in the city.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was a student here, at the old Broadgates Hall, in 1728-29. A fine portrait of him by Reynolds, the desk on which he worked at his dictionary, and the famous tea-pot are in the possession of the college.

***Christ Church** was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525 and refounded by Henry VIII in 1532. It is commonly referred to as "The House," never as "Christ Church College," and the Fellows are known as "students." The chapel is also the cathedral of Oxford.

Over the main entrance, Wolsey's Gateway, is *Tom Tower*, built by Wren in 1682. The bell, Great Tom, weighs over seven tons. It rings the Curfew each evening at 9.5 p.m. On the last stroke all the college gates in Oxford are closed. The bell is shown (fee 2d.). *Tom Quad, 264 ft. by 261 ft., is the largest in Oxford.

From the south eastern corner of Tom Quad a beautiful fan-vaulted 17th century *Staircase leads to the ***Hall** (adm. 2d.) This hall, the largest and finest in Oxford, is 115 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. The oak roof is elaborately carved. There are numerous portraits of celebrities associated with the college, which has given no less than 12 Prime Ministers to the country. Famous members include William Penn (sent down), John and Charles Wesley, Canning, Gladstone, "Lewis Carroll," Ruskin, and Gladstone.—The ancient *Kitchen* is reached from a lobby in the hall (fee to cook).

The ***Cathedral** was mainly built during the second half of the 12th century, but the lower part of the tower is Norman. The spire was one of the first erected in England.

The best features of the interior are the East Window, in St. Lucy's Chapel, and the roof of the choir. The glass in the window dates from about 1330. When Henry VIII ordered all memorials of Thomas à Becket to be defaced, the saint's head was struck

out of the window and replaced with plain glass. The beautiful west window in the south aisle, with figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, was done by William Morris from the designs of Burne-Jones.—The cloister is reached from the south nave-aisle.

The Meadow Gate leads into Christ Church Meadow, across which the Broad Walk runs east to the Cherwell. From the Broad Walk a path cuts north through Merton Fields, passing between *Corpus Christi* (left) and *Merton* (right) into Merton Street.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1516. The gateway, with its fine roof, and the quadrangle date from the foundation. In the quadrangle is a quaint sun-dial with a perpetual calendar (1600). The hall is charming and the library most picturesque. In the buttery is preserved the founder's pastoral staff.

***Merton College** is the oldest in the University. It was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton for the secular education of the clergy. The scholars, for some unknown reason, are known as " postmasters."

There is no college in Oxford better worth visiting. The old buildings are full of interest. A passage leads from the front quad under the 13th century *Treasury* into the picturesque Mob Quad. Here is the **Library* (1377), the oldest in England. Many of the chained books are still here. Queen Henrietta Maria was lodged in the rooms over the arched entrance to the Fellows' Quad when the King made his headquarters at Oxford. The **Chapel* and the old oak door of the hall are both worth a visit.

Duns Scotus, from whom the word " dunce " is derived, was a member. Others included Wycliffe, Richard Steele, and Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia

We turn to the left in Merton St. At the far end, on the right, is Oriel St. and the entrance to **Oriel College,** founded by Edward II in 1326. Most of the buildings date from 1630-40, but the library was erected in 1788. *St. Mary's Hall* (" Skimmery ") was absorbed in 1902. There is a delightful little hall and chapel.

The members included Sir Walter Raleigh, Gilbert White, Cecil Rhodes (from whose bequest the new quadrangle was built) and Thomas Hughes.

Oriel St. leads out to High St. (" The High "). Almost opposite is **St. Mary's,** the University church, with a fine Decorated spire (1300). A picturesque porch with twisted columns faces the street. It was in this church that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were tried in 1555. A notch in one of the pillars gives the position of the platform on which Cranmer stood when he withdrew his recantation.

In the square at the back of the church is the ***Radcliffe Camera,** a large classical rotunda with a huge dome. It is used now as a reading room for the Bodleian Library (adm. 2d.). There is a fine *View of the city from the gallery which runs round the base of the dome.

Brasenose College is to the west of the Camera. It was founded in 1509 on the site of several other halls, one of which existed in 1243. The name derives from a 12th century knocker in the form of a face with a boldly jutting nose and a ring held by the teeth. This was taken from Oxford by a number of students who left for Stamford in 1333, but was returned in 1890 and is now preserved in the Hall. The brazen nose on the gate dates from the 16th century.

The best features are the gateway, the hall, the library and the chapel. Among the prominent members were Robert Burton, R. H. Barham (author of " The Ingoldsby Legends "), Water Pater, and Earl Haig.

Opposite, on the other side of the square, is ***All Souls College,** founded in 1437 as a chantry for the souls of the soldiers who died in the Hundred Years' War with France. This college has no undergraduates, but there is a warden and fifty fellows.

The front and gateway, facing the High St., and the first quadrangle remain as they were built by the founder. The passage which leads to the chapel is exquisitely vaulted, and in the chapel itself is a fine reredos. In the long library (17th century) are Wren's original designs for St. Paul's Cathedral. Famous Fellows included Wren, Jeremy Taylor, and Marquis Curzon.

North of Radcliffe Square is the ***Bodleian Library** (open 9-3 or 5 ; adm. 3d.), entered from the south west corner of the Old Schools Quadrangle. The oldest parts, over the Divinity School, date from 1485. After the dispersal of the Duke of Gloucester's MSS. in 1550, the library was restocked (about 1600) by Sir Thomas Bodley, who also added a wing.

This old library is one of the largest and most important in the world. It enjoys the right, along with five others, of receiving a free copy of all works published in Great Britain and Ireland. In the collection is a MS. of Wycliffe's Bible, Gutenberg's Bible, two copies of the first Shakespeare folio, the only known copy of the first edition of " Venus and Adonis," books given by Milton, and a number of Shelley's MSS. and relics. Many of these are exhibited under glass cases.

We leave the Quadrangle by the *Pig Market* and come to the ***Divinity School** (open 9-6 ; adm. 3d.), built in the 15th century. The main room is nobly proportioned and has a remarkably ornate *Ceiling. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were examined in this room, and some of Charles I's parliaments were held here during the Civil War. It deteriorated later into a storehouse for corn, but was saved by Wren's restoration.—A door at the west end leads to the panelled *Convocation House*, where degrees are conferred.

The **Sheldonian Theatre** adjoins the Schools. It was built by Wren in 1664-9 from designs suggested by the Theatre of Marcellus in Rome. The weather beaten heads outside are supposed to

represent the Caesars. There is a splendid *View from the cupola.

The Sheldonian is used for the annual Commemoration, when honorary degrees are conferred and prize compositions are recited.

We turn to the left towards Broad St. and come to the *Old Ashmolean*, where the Oxford English Dictionary is compiled.

Opposite is the entrance to ***Trinity College**, founded in 1555. *Kettell Hall* is now part of the college, and the picturesque cottages which face the Broad were once used as students' houses. Trinity buildings are exceptionally charming, particularly the creeper-covered *Chapel*. In the gardens is a lime tree walk planted early in the 18th century.

Balliol College, on the same side of the Broad, is one of the oldest of the colleges. It was established early in the 13th century but not incorporated until 1282. The buildings, however, are almost entirely modern.

The old gates of the college are in the passage between the two quads. In the library (left of first quad) is the yellow book which suggested "The Ring and the Book" to Browning, and some of his MSS.—Past members were John Evelyn, the diarist, Adam Smith, Southey, Cardinal Manning, Mathew Arnold, Swinburne, and the Earl of Oxford and Asquith.

A cross set into the roadway in front of Balliol College marks the spot where Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt at the stake. If we walk along the front of Balliol and turn to the right we come, past the church of *St. Mary Magdalene*, to the *Martyrs' Memorial* (1841). We continue our walk up the wide St. Giles' St. until we arrive at *St. John's College* (right).

***St. John's College** was founded in 1555. The *Gardens, laid out by Capability Brown, are considered the most beautiful in the University. The famous *Colonnades in the cloistered sides of Canterbury Quad are reminiscent of the Maggiore Hospital at Milan. The college archery club is one of the oldest in England.

St. John's men include Dr. A. E. Housman (author of "The Shropshire Lad"), Sir William Ramsay, and Professor Gilbert Murray.

On the opposite side of the road is the ***Ashmolean Museum** (open 10-4; adm. 6d.; free Thurs., Sat., and Sun. afternoons).

The Randolph Gallery contains a fine collection of antique sculptures, the *Arundel Marbles. Other rooms on the ground floor are devoted to Greek inscriptions, Egyptian sculpture, casts, and reproduction of ivories. Upstairs are the magnificent Cretan antiquities from Knossos, Roman pottery and glass, Tanagra figurines, many queer historical relics, the famous Alfred and other jewels, etc. There is a wide selection of Pre-Raphaelite paintings, drawings by Rembrandt, Michael Angelo, etc., in the Department of Fine Art.

We retrace our steps to the Broad and turn right into Turl St. (the Turl).

Exeter College, on the left, was founded in 1314, and is now one of the largest of the colleges. Nearly all the buildings are modern. In the *Hall* is a screen on which is the first known picture of a man

smoking. The beautiful *Chapel is reminiscent of the Sainte Chapelle in Paris.

Burne-Jones, William Morris, and R. D. Blackmore (author of " Lorna Doone ") were members of Exeter.

Jesus College was founded by Queen Elizabeth and Dr. Hugh Price in 1571 as the first Protestant College in Oxford. There is a picturesque back quad and a library. In the Chapel (17th century Gothic) services in Welsh are given on Wed. and Fri.—Beau Nash and Henry Vaughan, the " Silurist," were members.

Lincoln College was founded in 1427 by the Bishop of Lincoln. Methodism was founded in this college, where John Wesley was a fellow from 1726 to 1750. His pulpit is preserved in the ante-chapel.

Beyond Lincoln College we come out again into **The High, " the noblest old street in England." (Hawthorne). Turning to the left, past *St. Mary's* and *All Souls College* and crossing over, we come to *University College*.

University College was the first at Oxford to be endowed (1249), but Merton was incorporated before it. There is a tradition that it was first established by King Alfred and it actually celebrated its millenary in 1872.

The two tower gateways in the curved front are 17th century Gothic. There is some curious painted glass in the chapel and the hall has a 17th century timber roof.—The passage in the north west corner of the first quad leads to the *Shelley Memorial*. This domed chamber has a marble figure of the drowned poet. Shelley, who had rooms in 1810 on the first floor to the right of the Hall, was sent down for publishing his " Necessity for Atheism."

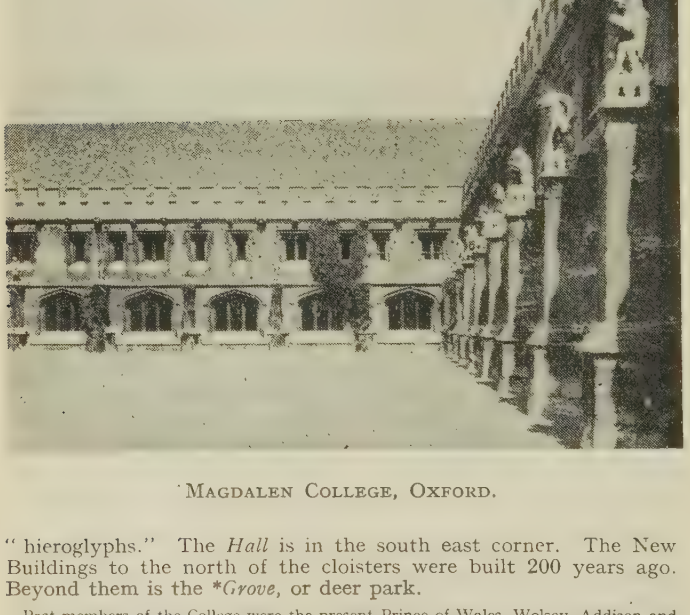
Further down The High and across the street is **Queen's College,** founded in 1340, but none of the original building remains. Most of it was rebuilt from 1692 to 1716, partly from Wren's designs.

The senior scholars of Queen's are known as " tabardars," and many ancient customs are still enforced. A trumpet summons the members to dinner, and on Christmas day the boar's head is served up with much ceremony. On New Year's Day the Bursar presents each fellow with a needle and thread (" aiguille at fil," a pun on the founder's name, Eglesfield).—Wycherley, Addison, Collins, and Jeremy Bentham were members.

***Magdalen College** (pronounced " maudlin "), is down by the Cherwell, which is crossed here by a fine bridge. The college, founded in 1448, is the richest and is often considered the most beautiful in Oxford. The scholars of Magdalen, who receive half the allowances of a fellow, are known as " demies."

An outstanding feature of the front is the graceful **Magdalen Tower* (145 ft. high) built in 1482-1504. At 6 a.m. on May 1st each year the choir sings a Eucharistic Hymn from the top of the tower. To the left, on entering the first quad, is the modern *St. Swithin's Quad ;* in front is the President's House, with the old *Grammar Hall* to the left. To the right is the ancient stone pulpit from which a University sermon is delivered on June 24th (St.

John the Baptist's day). The chapel choir is famous. During term the service is at 6.15 p.m. on week-days, and at 9.30 a.m. and 6.15 p.m. on Sundays (adm. by fellow's order on Sundays). Beyond the *Muniment Tower*, close by, is the *Founder's Tower*, occasionally occupied by royalty. A passage under the Muniment Tower leads to the *Cloisters, with grotesque buttress figures known as



Magdalen College, Oxford.

"hieroglyphs." The *Hall* is in the south east corner. The New Buildings to the north of the cloisters were built 200 years ago. Beyond them is the **Grove*, or deer park.

Past members of the College were the present Prince of Wales, Wolsey, Addison and Collins (who migrated from Queen's), Gibbon (expelled), and Oscar Wilde.

Opposite Magdalen is the oldest *Botanic Garden* in England. It was founded in 1621, and is open free to the public.

We retrace our steps up The High until we come, on the right, to Queen's Lane. Here (right) is **St. Edmund Hall,** the only survivor in Oxford and Cambridge of the mediaeval halls. The picturesque buildings date from about 1650, but the Hall was

founded in 1220. Further on is the church of *St. Peter's in the East*, with a Norman choir and crypt. We turn up the lane opposite and through an archway on the right into *New College*.

***New College,** or St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxford, was founded by William of Wykeham in 1379 and is therefore one of the oldest in Oxford. It was entered exclusively by Winchester boys until 1854. The buildings, set up about 1386, have not suffered much change, although an upper story was added to the first quad in 1675.

The main entrance from New College Lane is simple and unpretentious. The *Chapel (11-4) is a fine example of untampered Perpendicular. The stained *Glass in the antechapel (apart from the West Window) and the upper lights in the other windows, dates from the 14th century. Near the altar is the *Pastoral Staff of the founder. To the west of the chapel are the beautiful wooden vaulted *Cloisters* and the *Belfry Tower* (1400). The *Hall, with linen-fold panelling, is one of the most attractive in Oxford. A passage under the Library leads from the first quad into the charming Garden Quadrangle, built towards the end of the 17th century. The beautiful *Gardens are partly bounded by the old City Wall.

New College Lane leads to **Hertford College,** built on the site of *Hart Hall*, established in the first years of the 13th century. Hertford College was founded in 1740 and refounded in 1874. There is a fine modern *Chapel.

We turn (right) into Catherine St., cross The Broad, and enter Parks Road. Here, on the right, is **Wadham College,** built in 1610 and still almost exactly as it left the builders' hands. The *Hall is the second best in the University and the *Gardens are very attractive. Wren was a member of this college.

Further on is *Rhodes House*, the headquarters of the Rhodes Trust, the *University Museum* of natural history, and a group of laboratories.

Keble College, nearly opposite the museum, was founded in 1870 as a memorial to John Keble (1792-1866). Members of the Church of England only are admitted.

Opposite the college is the entrance to the University Parks, covering an area of 100 acres. There are pleasant walks by the Cherwell and along the Mesopotamia path.

Beaumont St. leads from the Ashmolean Museum to **Worcester College,** founded in 1714, but it incorporates a hall founded in 1283. On the left side of the quadrangle are six old cottages dating from the original building and bearing the arms of various Benedictine Abbeys over their doors. The *Gardens, which include a lake and a playing field, are exceptionally beautiful. Richard Lovelace and De Quincey were members.

Ruskin College, which is not incorporated in the University, was founded in 1899 by American admirers of John Ruskin, to enable working men to study economics, sociology, and history.

There are good walks to Iffley (with a fine Church), Godstow and Wytham (pronounced "witem"), Boar's Hill, where Dr. Bridges, the Poet Laureate, and John Masefield live, to Shotover, and to Cumnor and Stanton Harcourt.

Excursions by motor-bus are run to Woodstock and Blenheim, Burford, Dorchester, Fairford, Wychwood, and the Vale of the White Horse.

Woodstock (*Bear*) is a sleepy old town 8 m. north of Oxford, famous for its gloves and for its association with Scott's novel. No trace now remains of the historic palace where the Black Prince was born, where Fair Rosamond lay hid in a bower built for her by Henry II, and where Elizabeth was imprisoned by her sister, Queen Mary. The Manor of Woodstock was granted by the nation, along with £140,000, to the Duke of Marlborough in recognition of his victory at Blenheim. With the money the Duke built ***Blenheim Palace** (state apartments shown on Tues., Wed. and Thurs., from mid-May to mid-Sept.; adm. 2s.; gardens 6d. extra). The park, entered by a triumphal arch beyond the church, contains 2,700 acres and is open to pedestrians. It contains a lake made by "Capability" Brown and a high column raised in honour of the Duke by the Duchess of Marlborough. The trees planted round the column form a plan of the Battle of Blenheim.

From Oxford to Fairford (25 m.).—12 m. *Witney*, on the Windrush, is famous for its blankets. It has a fine old butter-cross (1683), and a good church. –20 m. *Kelmscott*. The village is about 2 m. from the station. William Morris, who is buried in the churchyard, lived at the Elizabethan manor-house from 1871 to 1896. The village gave its name to the Kelmscott Press at Hammersmith.—25 m. **Fairford** (Bull) is a small town on the river *Coln*. The church of *St. Mary* is famous for its great series of 28 **Windows, painted early in the 16th century. It is now thought that these are of combined English and Flemish workmanship.

From Oxford to Leamington, Warwick, and Birmingham (66 m.).—5½ m. Kidlington, is the junction for Blenheim and Woodstock.—This line joins the main London-Birmingham line at Aynho.

From Oxford to Bletchley (31 m.). This branch-line, running north east across country, connects with the main line north and with Cambridge (76 m.). Travellers who wish to go from Oxford to Cambridge can either take this line—the journey takes from 3 to 3½ hours—or return to London, which is quite as quick.—6 m. *Islip* (pronounced "eye-slip") is a picturesque little village where Edward the Confessor was born in 1004.—12 m. *Bicester* (pronounced "bister," King's Arms), a hunting centre.—31 m. *Bletchley*.

FROM OXFORD TO WORCESTER.

G.W.R. to Worcester (57 m.). From London to Worcester on this line is 120 m.

The first part of this railway route runs through **Oxfordshire,** a county of unexceptional scenery apart from the Chilterns and the Thames Valley.

13 m. *Chalbury*, near which is the beautiful forest of Wychwood, in which Mathew Arnold's "Scholar Gipsy" wandered. Shipton

Old Houses at Burford.

(18 m.) is the nearest station for the quaint old stone built town of **Burford** (*Lamb*; *Bull*) 5 m. to the south. There are a number of picturesque pargetted houses with mullioned windows and spandrelled doorways in this little town, and the church of *St. John the Baptist* is notable for the number of its chapels.—21½ m. *Kingham.*

From Kingham to Cheltenham (24½ m.).—This line runs to Stow-on-the-Wold (Talbot), but the small town, with its fine market place and old cross, is in the Cotswold Hills, over a mile from the station.

FROM KINGHAM TO BANBURY (23½ m.).—4½ m. *Chipping Norton*, with glove factories and a fine Perp. Church. The *Rollright Stones are about 3 m. to the north. About 60 stones form a circle known as the "King's Men." The big, isolated stone is the "King's Stone," and the group of five forming a dolmen is called "The Whispering Knights." The line passes through (15 m.) *Bloxham*, (18 m.) *Adderbury*, both with beautiful churches, and *King's Sutton* to reach *Banbury* (see index).

28 m. *Moreton-in-Marsh* (White Hart), which preserves, in the Cottage Hospital, the chair and stool used by Charles I at his trial. The king slept at the White Hart in 1664.

A branch line, 9 m. long, runs from Moreton to Shipston-on-Stour, the nearest station to ***Compton Wynyates**, 6 m. away. This superb Tudor mansion, built in 1528, is one of the most picturesque in the country. It is now the seat of the Marquis of Northampton and is open to inspection on Wed. and Sat. 10-12.30 and 2-5 (adm. 1s.).

33½ m. *Campden* is the station for the ancient stone built town of **Chipping Campden** (*Noel Arms*). There are some fine old houses and buildings in the broad main street, particularly the Town Hall and the Market Hall. The Grammar School was founded in 1487 and the noble Perpendicular Church has several fine brasses and tombs. —38 m. *Honeybourne*, where we enter Worcestershire, is a junction for Stratford-on-Avon and for Cheltenham.

43 m. **Evesham** (*Crown ; Northwick ;* 8,685 inhab.) is on the river Avon, in the rich valley of Evesham. Only a magnificent Bell Tower and a gateway, converted into an entrance to the churchyard, remain of the Benedictine Abbey founded here in 701. In the graveyard are two Perpendicular churches, both with fine vaulted chapels. A granite cross in the Abbey shows where Simon de Montford was buried after his defeat by Prince Edward in the Battle of Evesham (1265), and a column in the grounds of the Abbey Manor House shows where he fell.

49 m. **Pershore** (*Three Tuns ; Angel*) possesses an important *Abbey Church, with a beautiful Early English choir.

57 m. **Worcester** (pronounced "wooster"), a city of 48,000 inhabitants, lies on the banks of the *Severn*. Its manufactures include gloves, sauce, porcelain, boots and shoes. There is a well known hop market.

HOTELS: *Star ; Crown ; Hop-Market ; Great Western*, etc.

STEAMERS ply in summer to Tewkesbury and Stourport.

MOTORBUSES run to Droitwich, Bromsgrove, Pershore, Malvern, Hereford, Tewkesbury, Evesham, etc.

Worcester became important as the seat of a bishopric in 680. It was strongly Royalist during the Civil War and was the last town to surrender to Parliament. Cromwell defeated Charles II before the town in 1651. The *Worcester Journal* has been issued continuously since 1690.

The ***Cathedral** is built in the form of a cross, and is mainly Early English and Decorated, though parts of it are Norman. A church was built by St. Oswald (961-992) near the site of the

Abbot's Gateway, Evesham.

present cathedral. St. Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester between 1062 and 1095 built a cathedral in the new Norman style alongside the old church. Of this building the crypt and the interior of the chapter house are the chief remains. After a fire in 1202 it was restored and re-dedicated in 1218. The Lady Chapel and Choir were rebuilt in 1224-60, and Thomas de Cobham (Bishop 1317-27), began the vaulting of the nave. The central tower, 196 ft. high and a fine feature of the exterior, was completed in 1374. The exterior, unfortunately, has lost its look of antiquity owing to a very thorough burnishing up during Scott's restoration last century.

There is free admission daily, except on Sunday, from 9.30 to 5 or 7. Adm. to Chapter House and Crypt, 6d.; to the tower, 6d. Week-day services are at 8, 9.30 and 4.15 (or 5 when the choir is on holiday); Sunday services are at 8, 10.30, 4 and 6.30.

The usual entrance to the NAVE is by the fine North Porch (1386). The great feature of the interior is the grandeur of the groined *Roof, sweeping away for a distance of 380 ft. in an unbroken line. Seven of the bays in the nave are not uniform in design, but particular attention should be paid to the two *West Bays, which are Transitional (1170). In the South aisle, at the west end, is a monument to *Bishop Gauden* who claimed, probably with justice, that he was the author of the "Eikon Basilike" attributed to Charles I.

The WEST TRANSEPTS are partly Norman and partly Perpendicular. In the east wall of each northern arm is a notable Norman arch. Below the one in the north arm is a fine monument by Roubiliac to John Hough, bishop between 1717 and 1743.

The gracious *CHOIR is unalloyed Early English; harmony is attained by the use of marble shafts and delicate carving on the capitals. The stalls date from the 14th century, but have been restored; the misericords are curiously designed. In the Presbytery is the tomb of King John, who died in 1216. Near the tomb is the *Chantry of Prince Arthur*, set up in 1504, two years after his death.

Perhaps the most exquisite part of the choir is the *LADY CHAPEL (1224). In the south aisle is a fine effigy of a 14th century lady. A tablet on the north wall commemorates the second wife of Izaak Walton, who wrote her quaint epitaph.

The *CRYPT, with its many pillars, dates from the original cathedral. The walls built to support the choir curtailed its original dimensions.

We enter the CLOISTERS from the South aisle of the nave. The bosses of the vaulting are admirably carved, those in the north walk representing the angels adoring the Virgin and Child, and those in the south walk the Tree of Jesse. The tombstone at the west end of the north walk, which bears the single word "Miserrimus" was the subject of a sonnet by Wordsworth.

The *CHAPTER HOUSE is entered from the east side of the cloisters. The interior is Norman and circular, but the exterior, re-shaped in 1400, is decagonal.

The *Refectory*, to the south of the cloisters, is part of the monastic remains. The exceptionally fine hall, built about 1372, is 120 ft. long, and has a Norman crypt below. It is now used by the Cathedral School.—*Edgar Tower*, at the entrance to College Green, is all that remains of Worcester Castle.—The *Deanery*, on the river to the north west of the cathedral, is a picturesque old building. It was formerly the Bishop's Palace.

Perhaps the most interesting of the many old dwellings in the town is the *Commandery*, entered from near No. 11, Sidbury, near the bridge, to the south east of the cathedral. (Shown by application ; adm. 1/6). It was founded as a hospital in 1085, but was suppressed in 1524 and fell into private hands. It is a splendid example of domestic Tudor architecture, though somewhat ruthlessly restored.

There are some quaint old 17th century houses in both Friar St. and New St., which lead from the Commandery into the Cornmarket. Here, at the corner of New St., is *King Charles's House*, where the king had a narrow escape from capture after the Battle of Worcester, leaving by the back door as his pursuers entered by the front.

If we follow the High St. from the cathedral we come to the *Guildhall*, built in 1721 by a pupil of Wren. On the facade are statues of Charles I, Charles II, and Queen Anne, and over the door is the representation of a head, said to be that of Cromwell, nailed by the ears. A brass cannon used at the battle of Worcester and an interesting scold's bridle are preserved in the Hall. The Trinity, on the right, leads to the so-called *Queen Elizabeth's House* (adm. 6d.).

From Worcester to Shrewsbury (52 m.).—5½ m. *Droitwich.*—11 m. *Hartlebury*, where is the residence of the Bishop of Worcester, *Hartlebury Castle*, built early in the 18th century. Beyond the small manufacturing town of *Stourport* the line follows the river Severn to another small industrial town, *Bewdley*, and to (29½ m.) **Bridgnorth** (*Crown ; King's Head ; Falcon.*) The Severn splits this picturesquely situated town in two, the "Low Town" on one side and the "High Town" rising steeply from the river on the other. The "High Town" is connected with the lower by steps and an inclined railway. Some of the buildings in the "High Town" are exceedingly picturesque, particularly the "*Leaning Tower*," a relic of the castle ; the tiny house used by Richard Baxter when a curate here in 1640 ; and the *Town Hall* (1652). The half-timbered house in which Bishop Percy, of "Percy's Reliques" was born in 1729, is at the bottom of the Cartway, near the bridge.—38 m. *Ironbridge and Broseley*, the former famous for the first iron bridge of any size set up in England (1779), and the latter for its clay tobacco pipes.—At (40 m.) *Buildwas* are the picturesque remains of a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1135.—52 m. *Shrewsbury*, see p. 291.

From Worcester to Wolverhampton (33¼ m.).—15 m. **Kidderminster** (*Lion ;* 27,000 inhab.), on the river *Stour*, is famous for its carpets. There is a fine parish church, and in front of the Town Hall is a statue of Sir Rowland Hill (1795-1879), who introduced the penny postage.—22 m. *Stourbridge Junction* for Stourbridge, a manufacturing town. About 4 m. away is *Kinver Edge*, with a fine view from the top.—28 m. *Dudley* (55,900 inhab.) a centre of the iron industry. Above the town rise the picturesque ruins of the *Castle, parts of which—the gatehouse, chapel and keep—date from 1320.—33¼ m. *Wolverhampton*, see p. 307.

FROM LONDON TO GLOUCESTER.

G.W.R. from Paddington (London) to *Gloucester* (114 m.); to *Hereford* (144 m.). There is an equally quick route from London through Oxford and Worcester.

The route from London as far as (77 m.) *Swindon* has already been described. About 10 m. further on we enter Gloucestershire.

Gloucestershire is an agricultural county, but there are mines in the beautiful Forest of Dean, which it is proposed to create into a National Park. Sheep are grazed in the Cotswold Hills, and there are extensive orchards and rich dairy farms in the Vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. Gloucester cheese is famous in both its varieties, "single Gloucester," made of whole milk, and "double Gloucester," made with a dash of cream.

91 m. Kemble, from which a branch line of 4 m. runs to *Cirencester*, and another of 7 m. to *Tetbury*.

Cirencester (or Ciceter, as it is locally pronounced; *King's Head; Fleece*) is a smallish country town sometimes referred to as the "Capital of the Cotswolds." The handsome parish church is 180ft. long, and the West Tower is 133 ft. high. The south porch, built in three stories, dates from 1500. *Cirencester Park* (Earl Bathurst), was often visited by Pope and Swift. The fine park, containing about 3,000 acres, is open to the public daily. Two miles beyond the mansion is *Thomas Head*, thought to be the source of the Thames.

We run through the Cotswold by the *Sapperton Tunnel*, over a mile long, into the valley of the Stroudwater.—(102 m.) **Stroud** (*Imperial;* 8,560 inhab.), the centre of the West country cloth industry. Beyond *Stonehouse* we enter the Severn Valley, with good views of the Cotswolds to the right and of the Welsh hills to the left.—**114 m. *Gloucester.***

Gloucester (pronounced "gloster") is a city, by virtue of its great cathedral, and a county town, with a population of over 50,000. It is connected to the sea by a canal and carries on a large trade in grain, timber, iron, and coal, apart from its manufacture of waggons, matches, and toys.

HOTELS: *Bell; Wellington;* the quaint *New Inn*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Cheltenham, Ledbury, Ross, Bristol, Tewkesbury, Chepstow, Forest of Dean, Cirencester, Stroud, Painswick, etc.

STEAMERS ply in summer to Tewkesbury and Sharpness.

The main incident in Gloucester's history was its success in standing against the Royalist army for a month during the Civil War. The city was punished for this at the Restoration by having its fortifications dismantled.—Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday Schools, John Taylor, the "water poet," and the poet W. E. Henley, were born in the town.

The centre of the town is at the *Cross*, from which four of the

main streets radiate. We walk down Westgate St. and turn off (right) along College St. to the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** is built upon the site of an abbey founded about 700, but the present church was not begun until 1089. It was opened in 1100, and a nave was added to it later. This Norman core, however, was recased with Perpendicular work in the 14th century. The cloisters were finished by 1412, the west facade and South porch by 1457, the central *Tower (225 ft. high) by 1457, and the Lady Chapel by 1498. The Parliamentarians caused much damage to the cathedral during the Civil War.

The cathedral is open free on week-days, 9.30 to 5 or 6. Adm. to the triforium, 3d.; to the cloister and chapter house, 6d. The services are at 8 (7.30 during July and August), and 4, and at 8, 10.30 and 3 on Sundays.

Interior. Apart from the two western Perpendicular bays the Nave is Norman, with exceptionally tall and massive piers dwarfing the low triforium and Early English clerestory. The glass is modern, but there is some ancient glass in the third and fifth windows from the west end. At the west end of the nave is a statue to Dr. Jenner, who discovered the cure for small pox.

The **Choir, which is unalloyed Perpendicular, is one of the most beautiful in England. It is really the core of an older Norman structure whose columns were whittled down and whose walls were cleverly transformed with tracery to conform to the architectural style of the choir. It will be noticed that in the ambulatory the Norman pillars are left untouched. It would seem, from the date of this choir (1337-77), that the Perpendicular style was discovered and perfected by the Gloucester builders.

The lierne vaulting in the roof of the choir, with its richly decorated bosses, is exceedingly fine. The huge *East window, which measures 72 ft. by 38 ft., has the largest surface of glass in the country. It was glazed about 1352 to commemorate the Battle of Crecy. The stalls and their grotesque misericords date from the 14th century. The canopied *Tomb is that of Edward II. In the centre of the presbytery is the *Monument of Robert Curthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror. The coloured 13th century effigy in Irish bog-oak rests on a mortuary chest of the 15th century. At the west end of the North ambulatory is a curious stone lectern, said to have been used for checking the attendance of the monks at service. Of the four chapels opening from the ambulatory the best is the Chapel of St. Andrew. The glass is old; a quaint "Prentice's Bracket" is supposed to have been executed by an apprentice in his master's absence.

The beautiful *Lady Chapel (1457-98) is in the eastern end of the cathedral. It was the last to be built, and had to be narrowed

at the west end so as not to obstruct the light from the East window. The vaulting here and in the two side chapels is exquisite.

Stairs in the turrets of the transepts lead to the TRIFORIUM, where there are five chapels and a passage known as the "Whispering Gallery." The Norman *Crypt* was at one time used as an underground church.—There is a fine view from the TOWER (225 ft.; adm. 1/- each; closed between 1 and 2). The bell, Great Peter, weighs over 3 tons.

The **CLOISTERS (1361-1412), remarkable for their great beauty, are entered through a door in the east end of the North aisle of the nave. The fan vaulting is both spirited and original. In the South walk there are recesses for the monks' desks, and in the North walk is their lavatory. The Norman CHAPTER HOUSE is entered from the East walk. Some steps lead up to the *Library*, where a fine copy of Coverdale's Bible (1535) is preserved.

The various remains of the monastic buildings—the *Deanery, the Little Cloister, and the West Gate in St. Mary's St., lie to the north of the cathedral.

Opposite the West Gate is a memorial to Bishop Hooper, burnt here in 1555 after spending the night at No. 103, Westgate St. (tablet). The massive tower of the church of *St. Mary-de-Lode*, close by, is Norman.

To visit the 12th century church of *St. Mary-de-Crypt* we follow Southgate St. from the Cross. It was here that George Whitefield was christened and preached his first sermon. Robert Raikes's house stands on the far side of the street. The cottage in which he opened his first Sunday school is still standing in St. Catherine St.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO CARDIFF (56 m.)—The line runs along the right bank of the Severn, beyond *Grange Court*.—19½ m. *Lydney*, the junction for a line running north across the Forest of Dean. Visitors to the Forest should change at Lydney, which has a fine 14th century cross.—Three miles further we cross the *Wye* by a tubular bridge, 630 ft. long, and reach (27½ m.) **Chepstow,** the tourist centre for the Valley of the Wye. At 35 m. *Severn Tunnel Junction* we join the main line from London to Cardiff.

The **Forest of Dean** lies between the *Severn* and the *Wye*, extending from the junction of the two rivers north for about 20 miles. In olden days it was a Royal forest, and there are still about 25,000 acres of Crown lands. In parts it has been spoilt by mines, but there are wide tracts of virgin woodland, with particularly fine oaks and beeches. A line from *Lydney* to *Lydbrook* cuts through the Forest. The best headquarters for the visitor is the *Speech House Hotel, a short distance from *Speech House Road* on the above line. The hotel was built in 1680, and contains the verderers' court or Court of Speech. The best spots in the forest are all within easy reach—the Spruce Drive and Danby Beeches, High Beeches, Newland Oak, St. Briavel's, with an interesting church and castle, and Ruardean Hill, the highest point (932 ft.) in the area.

GLOUCESTER TO BERKELEY AND LYDNEY (23 m.).—As far as *Berkeley Road* the route is along the Gloucester to Bristol line. We veer west to (17 m.) **Berkeley** (pronounced "barkly"; *Berkeley Arms*), the small country town in which Jenner, who discovered the vaccination cure for small pox, lived and died. *Berkeley Castle, the seat of the Earl of Berkeley, is a tolerably well preserved feudal stronghold with a moat, a circular Norman keep, and a 14th century gateway and hall. Edward II was murdered in this castle in 1327. Visitors are sometimes admitted and are shown various relics of Drake and some flags used at the Battles of Flodden and Culloden. "King William's Oak" in the Park was mentioned in the Domesday Book. The Berkeley tombs are in the parish church, which has a noble *West front.—Beyond (19 m.) *Sharpness*, on the canal to Gloucester, the line crosses the *Severn* by a bridge a mile long.—23½ m. *Lydney*, for the Forest of Dean, see p. 278.

GLOUCESTER TO CHELTENHAM TO WORCESTER.

There is a good view of Gloucester Cathedral from the train (left) on this short run of 6 miles to *Cheltenham*.

Cheltenham (48,444 inhab.) is a fashionable inland spa on the *Chelt*, a tributary of the Severn. The town is handsomely built in the Regency style and is a favourite retiring place for Anglo-Indians. There are several famous educational establishments, and the town is the centre of a fine hunting country.

HOTELS: *Queen's; Plough; Lansdown; Royal; Fleece; Bellevue; Lamb*, etc. besides numerous private hotels.

MOTORBUSES run to Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Burford, Stroud, Evesham, etc.

CONCERTS are given by the Municipal Orchestra at the Winter Gardens, Town Hall and Montpellier Gardens.

The High St., running east and west, is nearly two miles long. From its western end Pittville St. leads to the lake and pump room in *Pittville Park*. The beautiful **Promenade* runs south from the High St. to the *Central Spa*, the *Winter Garden*, and the *Montpellier Gardens*, with a spa. In the Promenade is a statue to Dr. A. E. Wilson, who perished with Captain Scott in the Antarctic.

Cheltenham became a fashionable resort after a visit paid to the springs by George III in 1788. The waters are prescribed for obesity, kidney diseases, and dyspepsia, and are mostly used for drinking, but there are Corporation medical baths.

A "cricket week" is held during August in the grounds of Cheltenham College, a well known public school. The Cheltenham Ladies' College is one of the best known colleges for women in the country.

Cheltenham is a convenient centre for exploring the ***Cotswold Hills**, a narrow limestone ridge cutting across Gloucestershire and forming a watershed between the Thames and the Severn. Some of the villages, with their stone-slabbed roofs and mullioned windows are exceedingly picturesque and the churches are often worth a visit. The most usual excursions from Cheltenham are to *Witcombe*, to see the Roman villa, and *Birdlip*, for its magnificent view; to

Cranham Woods and *Cleeve Hill* (1,030 ft.) ; to *Postlip*, over Cleeve Hill, where there is an Elizabethan Manor-house ; to *Seven Springs*, which claims to be the source of the Severn ; to *Leckhampton Hill*, 980 ft., and to *Winchcombe* and *Sudeley Castle*.

The traditional Cotswold cottage is of a very definite type. It has a rare and simple dignity of form and hue, and blends harmoniously with the landscape in which it is set. It is constructed of stone quarried locally, and the roof, which is steeply pitched, is made of tiles of the same material. The result is a building which, even when new, has an air of quietness and restraint. Mellowed by time and weather it is a delight to behold. It stands in the Cotswold country as part of the landscape, offering no violent and exasperating contrast. This type of cottage has the appearance of having grown out of the soil rather than of having been built on it.

From Cheltenham to Stratford-on-Avon, 31 m. (from St. James's Station). The line runs up the vale of Evesham, skirting the Cotswolds.—4¼ m. *Bishop's Cleeve*, has an exceptionally interesting Transitional church dating from the 12th century.—9 m. *Winchcombe*, with a fine Perpendicular church. The George Hotel was one of the ancient pilgrims' inns. *Postlip* (see above) is 2 m. away. One mile south-east is *Sudeley Castle*, built during the reign of Henry VI, but there is no admission. In the church (open to visitors) is buried Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's widow.—16 m. **Broadway** (*Lygon Arms*). The extreme beauty of this quaint village, with its many Elizabethan houses, attracts a large number of visitors each year. Several authors and artists, including a few Americans, live there.—31 m. *Stratford-on-Avon*, see p. 311.

Cheltenham to Worcester. Eight miles beyond Cheltenham is *Ashchurch*, from which a branch line runs to *Malvern* (14 m.). The first station on this line is *Tewkesbury*, generally reached from Cheltenham by motorbus or car.

Tewkesbury (*Swan ; Royal Hop Pole ; Bell ; Black Bear*) is a small and very ancient town on the Avon. Many of the houses are timbered and the ***Abbey Church* is one of the most magnificent in England.

The Abbey Church (open 8 to dusk, but closed between 1 and 2 and between 3.30 and 5.30 on Sundays) was begun about 1102 and completed about 1150. The choir was built in the early years of the 14th century. The main features of the exterior are the perfect Norman central *Tower (148 ft. high ; adm. 6d.), the severely simple North Porch, the West Front with its magnificent recessed arch, and a number of chapels at the east end. The interior (over 300 ft. long and 80 ft. wide) is exceptionally impressive. The 14 massive pillars in the nave are each 30 ft. high and 6¼ ft. thick. Beneath the tower a brass, inset in the pavement, marks the

grave of the Lancastrian Prince of Wales, slain at the Battle of Tewkesbury. The windows in the Norman transepts date from the 14th century. There is a chapel with an upper chamber in the beautiful South Transept, and a tablet to Mrs. Craik (1826-87), the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Tewkesbury is the Nortonbury of the novel. A number of chapels radiate from the ambulatory which surrounds the choir. Most of the monuments and the seven magnificent 14th century *Windows of the choir commemorate the Norman lords of Tewkesbury. At the east end, behind the altar

The Saxon Chapel of Odda, Deerhurst.

screen, is the Clarence Vault, in which the Duke of Clarence and his wife Isabella are buried. (The Duke was popularly supposed to have drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine). North of the choir is the exquisite *Beauchamp Chantry, raised by Lady Isabelle le Despenser in 1422 in memory of her husband, the Earl of Warwick.

"The Bloody Meadow," ¼ m. south of the town, was the scene of the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471.—Tewkesbury, it will be remembered, is mentioned in "Mr. Pickwick."

About 2½ m. south of Tewkesbury is **Deerhurst**, on the Severn.

It may be reached from Tewkesbury by boat. The *Church (key at the sexton's house; gratuity) belonged to a Saxon monastery established about 800. The characteristic herring-bone work of the Saxon masons is seen in the lower half of the tower and on other parts of the exterior. It is thought that the fine Celtic **Font* dates from the 8th century. There are some fine brasses in the North transept. Not far from the church, attached to a half-timbered house, is **Odda's Chapel*, built ten years before the Norman Conquest, according to a stone discovered close by.

Beyond Ashchurch, on the line from Cheltenham to Worcester, the train enters Worcestershire.

9 m. *Bredon*, has a fine Norman and Dec. Church and a large 14th century tithe-barn. About a mile and a half away is the Manor House of *Bredons Norton* (1585) which is shown to visitors. 22 m. *Worcester*, see p. 272.

From Worcester to Malvern and Hereford.

G.W.R. to *Hereford* (29 m.).—Trains run from both stations at *Worcester*.

Soon after crossing the Severn the Malvern Hills come into view on the right.—7½ m. *Malvern Link*.—8½ m. *Great Malvern*.—9½ m. *Malvern Wells*.

Malvern (17,809 inhab.), an inland health resort much frequented in the season because of the beauty of the surrounding country, the bracing air, and the curative qualities of its springs. The name is used to include not only the town, but also several villages sprinkled round the base of the Malvern Hills, which form a watershed between the Severn and the Wye. Malvern's attraction for visitors is being seriously jeopardised by the quarrying of its hills, but measures are now being taken by the local Conservators to regulate this industry and to buy up land to be held in perpetuity for the nation.

HOTELS: At Great Malvern: *Abbey; Tudor; Malvern; Foley Arms; Belle Vue; Mount Pleasant* (unlicensed), etc. At Malvern Wells: *Hornyold Arms; Essington; May Place* (unlicensed). At Little Malvern: *Kirkland* (private). At North Malvern: *North Malvern*. At West Malvern: *Westminster Arms*.—There are numerous private hotels and boarding houses in the town and villages.

MOTORBUSES run to Worcester, Ledbury and Hereford. Charabancs do the round of the hills, and run to Ross, Stratford, Tewkesbury, and other places of interest.

The chief spring, *St. Ann's Well*, is in Great Malvern, on the slope of the Worcestershire Beacon, 750 ft. above sea-level. Malvern Wells has the *Holy Well* (680 ft.), and West Malvern the *Royal Well* (1,150 ft.).

The ***Priory Church**, seen from the outside, seems to be a Perpendicular building with a tower not unlike that of Gloucester Cathedral, but parts of the interior, especially the nave, are un-

mistakeably Norman. The church is famous for its rich 15th century *Stained Glass, the windows at the side of the choir and in the east chancel being the best. Other fine features are the tiles on the low wall round the choir, the 14th century misericords, and some of the monuments.—It is thought that William Langland (died 1400), author of "The Vision of Piers the Plowman" was educated at *Malvern Priory*, whose gateway may still be seen a little to the west of the church.

Pleasant excursions may be made from Malvern to the ***Malvern Hills,** rising into gentle summits reached by paths along which benches and resting places are dotted. The highest is the *Worcester Beacon* (1,395 ft.), a "lonely height" above Great Malvern. The top can be reached in about half-an-hour, on foot or by pony. There is a fine *View, with an indicator to help in fixing distant points. It is said that 15 counties can be seen. To the west lie the Brecon hills, and to the east a great plain. Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, Hereford, Worcester, Evesham, and Pershore are all visible on a clear day. North of the Beacon lies *North Hill* (1,326 ft.), reached by the romantic *Ivy Scar Rock*. Another walk may be taken to *Wyche Pass* (900 ft.), and along the ridge to *Wynds Point* and the **Hereford Beacon* (1,141 ft.), at the top of which is a British stronghold where, according to tradition, Caractacus was captured by the Romans in A.D. 75. Jenny Lind, "the sweet singer," lived for some time in a country house at Wynds Point. The return is usually made along the *Jubilee Drive*.

A tunnel, 1 m. long, carries the line through the Malvern Hills into Herefordshire.

15½ m. LEDBURY (*Feathers ; Royal Oak ;* 3,152 inhab.), a small town with many old and interesting houses. The *Market House* (1633) stands on 16 pillars of Spanish chestnut. The quaint Church Lane leads to the church, with a detached tower. The church itself is built in a number of styles ranging from Norman to Perpendicular. Elizabeth Barrett Browning lived as a child at *Hope End*, a house nearly 2 m. from the town. She is commemorated by the Browning Institute.—29 m. *Hereford*, see p. 284.

GLOUCESTER TO HEREFORD.

G.W.R. to *Hereford*, via Ross (30 m.). There is another route through Ledbury. Hereford is best reached direct from London via Oxford and Worcester.

Beyond (14 m.) *Mitcheldean Road*, the line runs through *Herefordshire*.

Herefordshire is a picturesque county, particularly that part of it comprised by the Wye Valley. It is noted for its breed of cattle, and there are abundant orchards of apple trees yielding excellent perry and cider.

18 m. **Ross** (*Swan ; Royal ; King's Head ;* 4,665 inhab.) is a gracious little town set on a hill by the *Wye,* which is crossed by a quaint bridge bearing a sun-dial. In the chancel of the fine **Church* is the tomb of John Kyrle (1637-1724), the " Man of Ross " eulogised in Pope's " Third Moral Essay." There are beautiful views of the valley from both the church and the *Prospect Walk,* close by. Opposite the red sandstone Town Hall (1670) in the market place is Kyrle's house, now a shop.

Most visitors to the Wye Valley start from Ross. For a description of the valley, see p. 286.

30 m. **Hereford** (23,324 inhab.), a city and county town of great antiquity, lies on the left bank of the *Wye.* There are some remains of the old town walls, but the great castle has almost entirely disappeared.

HOTELS: *Green Dragon ; Mitre ; City Arms ; Castle Pool* (unlicensed).

MOTORBUSES run to Ross, Monmouth, Malvern, Ludlow, Leominster, Worcester, Ledbury, etc.

Commercial Road and Commercial St. lead from Barr's Court Station to the High Town. Here (left) is the **Old House,* a fine half-timbered house dating from 1620. In the High St. is *All Saints,* with 14th century stalls, a chained library, and the register of Garrick's birth.

The ***Cathedral** is small in comparison with many other English cathedrals, but is interesting as an illustration of several different styles. It was founded in 676 when the see was detached from Lichfield, and St. Ethelbert was buried in it in 794. Its successor, another Saxon church, was destroyed by the Welsh in 1055. Robert de Losinga, the first Norman Bishop (1079-95) began the building of the present church, but it was not finished until 1530. The nave, south transept, and choir are Norman ; the north transept was rebuilt about 1260, and the inner *North Porch built about 1285. The Lady Chapel is Early English, The Tower is 14th, and the cloisters 15th century. After the fall of the west tower in 1786 there were some disastrous renovations by Wyatt, particularly the building of a new west front, now happily removed and replaced by one completed in 1905.

The cathedral is open from 9 to 6 or dusk. The best entrance is by the North Porch. Admission to choir and Lady Chapel, 6d. Services are at 9.30 and 4.15 on week-days, and at 8, 11 and 6.30 on Sundays.

INTERIOR. Even Wyatt's renovation could not spoil the noble Norman NAVE, with its massive pillars and arches, although he did his poor best with the incongruous clerestory and triforium.

The font is Norman, but the oak pulpit is Jacobean. The *North Transept with its unusual arches and narrow windows, is an original variant of the Decorated style. In the centre of the East aisle is the fine shrine of *Thomas de Cantilupe, whose miracle working remains attracted many pilgrims in the Middle Ages. The Norman South Transept, with a fireplace on the west side, has been little altered. On the East wall hangs the quaint Mappa Mundi, a typical mediæval map of the world, drawn about 1310.

Chained Books in the Library of All Saints Church, Hereford.

The lantern of the tower, with its peculiar cage-like effect, was rediscovered in 1843. The *Choir is mainly Norman, but the graceful clerestory is Early English. Choir Stalls, misericords, and Bishop's Throne date from the 14th century. An old chair near the altar may have been used by King Stephen. The choir ends at the 14th century East Transepts.

The beautiful Early English Lady Chapel is in the eastern end of the building. There are several interesting monuments and a

charming little chantry opens on the south side. A porch on the north side leads to the *Crypt*, the only one in England built since the 11th century.

The BISHOP'S CLOISTERS, dating from the 14th century, are entered from the south side of the nave. In the East Walk is a gateway, all that remains of the chapter house. On the west side is the modern *Library*, containing some precious early MSS and books.—From the South-east Transept a covered walk leads to the *College of Vicars-Choral*.

The *Bishop's Palace* is between the cathedral and the river. On its garden wall, facing Gwynne St., is a tablet marking the birthplace of Nell Gwynne, but she may have been born at either Oxford or Drury Lane.—The *Cathedral Grammar School* was founded in the 14th century.

Near the river is *Castle Green*, where the castle once stood. The pool formed part of the moat. Owen St. leads back to High Town, from which Widemarsh St. leads to (right) the *Raven Inn*. David Garrick, the actor, was born here in 1717. Further on is *Coningsby Hospital* (1614), a house of refuge for old soldiers, sailors and servants. A ruined priory of the Black Friars (1276) and a restored Preaching Cross stand in the garden.

The Wye may be descended by boat from Hereford (apply for boats to Jordan Bros.).—Other points of interest for the visitor are Kenchester and Dinedor Hill (view), Leominster, Malvern, the Black Mountains and Kilpeck Church, Tewkesbury, etc.

VALLEY OF THE WYE: ROSS TO CHEPSTOW.

The river *Wye* (from Welsh Gwy, water) rises on the slopes of Plynlimmon, in Wales, and flows south-eastwards by Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Hay to Hereford. There it turns southwards through Ross and Monmouth to flow into the Severn beyond Chepstow. It takes a week or so to walk from the source to the mouth of the river, but most tourists frequent the lower Wye between Gloucester and Chepstow, a reach whose river scenery is unsurpassed in the whole country. The Wye, like the Severn, is noted for its salmon. Ancient coracles, made of tarred hide stretched over a wooden framework, are still occasionally seen on the river. The Lower Wye is generally visited from Ross, but the trip by boat is often begun at Hereford. Chepstow is over 40 miles distant by boat. The occasional rapids need an experienced boatman to negotiate them.

The rail route from Ross to Chepstow gives but a poor impression of the scenery. A boat (hired from H. Dowell & Son) is infinitely preferable. A boat can be hired from Ross to Symond's Yat for about 20/-; to Monmouth, about 30/-; to Tintern, 50/-; and to Chepstow, 70/-. Between Tintern and Chepstow the banks are muddy and un-

interesting at low water. It is best to land at either Monmouth or Tintern and walk to Chepstow over the Wyndcliff. Hurried visitors should attempt to see Tintern, Symond's Yat, and the Wyndcliff.

By River :—Ross (see p. 284). Four miles below Ross, on the right, are the ruins of **Goodrich Castle* (adm. 6d.), with a Norman keep, a moat, and a 13th century banqueting hall. It was here that Wordsworth wrote his poem, " We are Seven." A mile below we pass under *Kerne Bridge* and the scenery improves. The river makes a long loop, and we pass under another bridge at (9 m.) *Lydbrook*. Two miles further, at **Coldwell Rocks*, the river loops back to the north, returning to within 600 yards of its earlier bed. At the neck of this loop rises ***Symond's Yat** (740 ft.). This hill, which commands a magnificient view, is best ascended from Symond's Yat Station (*Royal Hotel : Saracen's Head*). The river runs through the gap known as the *Slaughter*, round the *Great Doward* hill, and through *Wyastone Leys* park, beyond which the valley flattens out.

Monmouth (20 m. by river ; 10 m. by road ; *Beaufort Arms ; King's Head*), the county town, is finely situated at the point where the Wye is joined by the *Monnow*. Henry V (Harry of Monmouth) was born in the castle built by John O' Gaunt in the 14th century, but the remains are meagre. The Monnow is crossed by an old bridge on which is a unique 13th century fortified **Gateway*. Near the bridge is a small Norman church. *St. Mary's Church* has been rebuilt with the exception of the fine old spire. Geoffrey of Monmouth, the chronicler, was a monk here, but his so-called " study " was erected since his day. The bronze statue in front of the 18th century *Shire Hall* to the Hon. Charles S. Rolls, an aviator killed in 1910, is by Goscombe John.

Kymin, a hill 700 ft. high, is across the river from Monmouth and commands a magnificient *View. A 1¼ m. to the south-east is the rocking *Buckstone* (910 ft.), with another excellent view.

Excursions from Monmouth. The best is to Raglan (*Beaufort Arms ; Crown*), 6 miles away and easily reached by motorbus or train. Raglan is famous for the ruins of its *Castle. This huge and impressive fortified mansion (now owned by the Duke of Beaufort), was besieged by Fairfax in 1646, and held for 10 weeks by the Marquis of Worcester before capitulating. The second marquis outlined in his " Century of Inventions " (1655), a machine " for driving up water by fire " but it was never set up, as stated, at Raglan.—Other visits may be paid by motorbus to Chepstow, Tintern, Hereford, Ross, etc.

The valley narrows below Monmouth and the river runs between high, wooded hills, to *Tintern Parva* and *Tintern Station*. Another loop brings us to ***Tintern Abbey,** perhaps the most romantic

ruin in the country. It can be inspected between 9 and dusk on week-days, and between 12 and 5 on Sundays. (Adm. 6d.).

Tintern Abbey was founded in 1131 for Cistercian monks by Walter de Clare. Its roofless church, however, dates from the end of the 13th century. The building is 288 ft. long; the decorations, particularly of the high East window, are exquisite. The monastic buildings are of little interest.—Close by is the village of Tintern (*Beaufort Arms; Royal George; Rose & Crown*).

Below Tintern the river winds greatly and the scenery is very beautiful at high tide, but the banks are depressingly muddy at low tide. To the right is the ***Wyndcliff** (970 ft.) wooded down to the water's edge. It is best climbed from Tintern. A road running south from the village leads (2½ m.) to *Moss Cottage*, thence by a precipitous path to the summit, from which there is a ****View** unrivalled in England. A path running south along the ridge brings us out on the road to *Chepstow*, 2½ m. away.

Chepstow (*Beaufort Arms; George*) is a small town on the left bank of the Wye. The picturesque *Castle (adm. 6d.) dates from the 13th and 14th centuries and is fairly complete. The keep, however, is Norman (11th century). Henry Marten, the regicide, was confined for 20 years in one of the towers. He died in 1680 and is buried in the church. Jeremy Taylor was a prisoner here in 1655.—The West Gate was part of the town walls. There was a flourishing shipyard at Chepstow during the war.

FROM HEREFORD TO SHREWSBURY.

L.M. & S. and G.W.R. joint line to *Ludlow* (23¼ m.); to *Shrewsbury* (51 m.). Through trains from Plymouth, Bristol, and Cardiff run along this line to Crewe, Liverpool and Scotland.

Hereford (see p. 284. At (7 m.) *Dinmore*, there is a tunnel ¾ m. long.

12½ m. **Leominster** (pronounced "lemster"; *Royal Oak; Talbot;* 5,539 inhab.) has a *Priory Church with Norman and Early English naves built alongside each other. Its tower is Perpendicular. The ball-flower decoration of the windows in the South aisle is pleasing. A ducking stool in the North aisle was last used in 1809. South of the church is *Grange House*, built in 1633 and removed to its present site 50 years ago. Thrift is quaintly recommended above an effigy on the *Clarke Almshouses*.

A branch line runs from Leominster to *Worcester* (27 m.).

19 m. *Wooferton*, where we enter Shropshire, or Salop as it is often called.

The Severn divides the county into two parts. The north western part is fairly level and fertile; the south western part, in the Welsh Marches, is hilly.—Many of the poems in A. E. Housman's "Shropshire Lad" refer to towns and places in the county.

A branch line runs from Wooferton to Kidderminster (24 m.). From (14 m.) *Cleobury Mortimer* a light railway runs up the valley of the Rea to *Ditton Priors* (church with 17th century paintings) at the foot of Brown Clee (1,790 ft.).

The *Titterstone Clee* hills (1,749 ft.) rise to the right.

23½ m. **Ludlow** (*Feathers*, an Elizabethan, half-timbered hotel; *Angel; Charlton Arms;* 5,677 inhab.) is a town of exceptional interest, beautifully set upon a hill at the confluence of the *Teme* and the *Corve*. Many of its houses are old.

Corve St. leads past the Feathers Hotel to the Bull Ring, where we turn right for the Butter Cross. Before we come to it a street (right) leads to the collegiate **Church of St. Lawrence*, which has a fine East window with 15th century glass, a noble tower and good stalls. At its east end is the *Reader's House* (adm. 6d.), a picturesque half-timbered Elizabethan structure built on a 13th century relic of a church house.

High St. runs from the Butter Cross to Castle Square, and the entrance to the **Castle** (adm. 6d.) once occupied by the powerful Lords President of the Marches. It was built in the 12th century. We enter the castle through a gateway, above which are the rooms in which Samuel Butler wrote his biting satire, "Hudibras," in 1660. Hugh de Mortimer was confined by Henry II in *Mortimer's Tower*, to the left. The oldest part of the castle is the Norman keep, from which there is a good view. Other objects of interest are the well and bakehouse, a round Norman chapel, and the hall, now roofless, in which Milton's "Comus" was given in 1634.

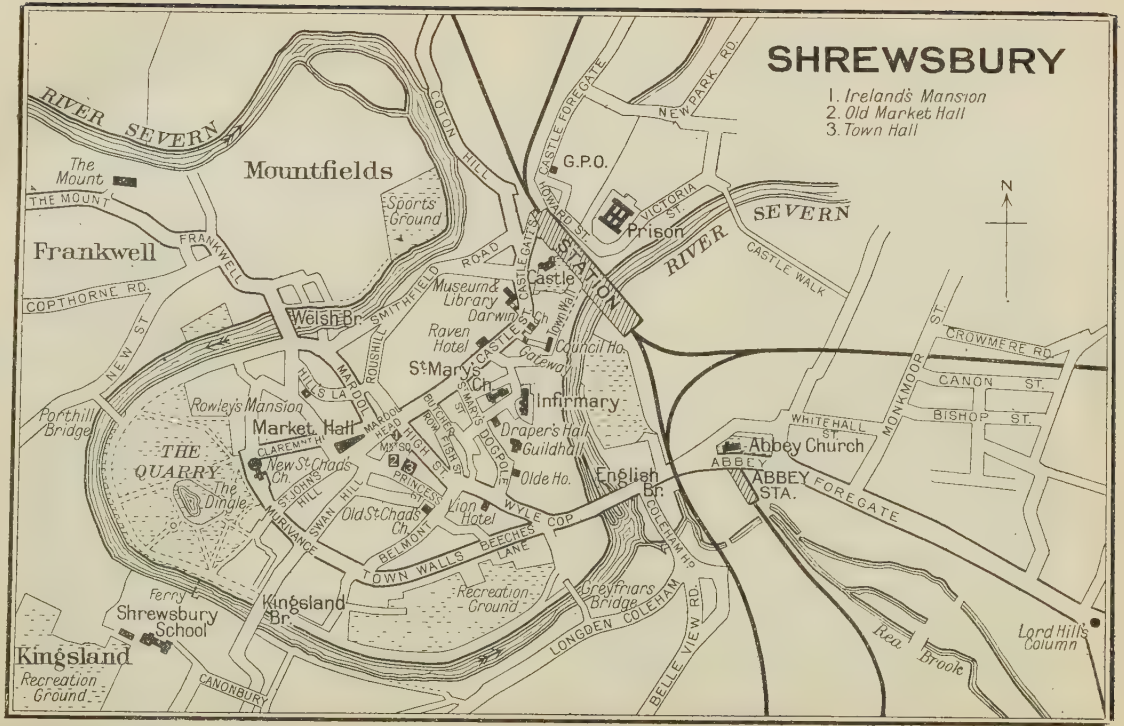
The only remaining town gate is in Broad St. The Teme is crossed to *Ludford* by an old bridge. At Ludford is the 13th century Ludford House, and the late Norman Church of St. Giles.

There are attractive excursions to High Vinalls (1,235 ft., view); to Richard's Castle (3½ m.); to Stanton Lacy (3 m.); and to Wigmore Castle (8 m.), built in the 13th-14th centuries.

31 m. **Craven Arms** (*Craven Arms; Stokesay Castle*) is named after its ancient coaching inn. A mile to the south is **Stokesay Castle** (adm. 6d.), built in the 13th century and probably the oldest and best preserved example of a moated and fortified manor-house in England.

From Craven Arms to Wellington, 28½ m.—17 m. **Much Wenlock** (*Gaskell Arms*), has a quaint half-timbered Guildhall resting on wooden pillars. These pillars were used as whipping posts and the stocks are preserved in the building. *Wenlock Abbey (adm. 2d.) was founded as a nunnery in the 7th century and refounded as a Cluniac Priory in 1080. The remains are exceedingly picturesque. Adm. is sometimes given on application to the 15th century prior's lodge, now held privately.—21½ m. *Coalbrookdale*. It was here, in 1709, at Abraham Derby's ironworks, that pig iron was first smelted by the use of coke.

38 m. **Church Stretton** (*Church Stretton; Longmynd*) is a



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health resort standing at an altitude of from 650 to 700 ft. among the *Stretton Hills*.

There are several attractive hills in the neighbourhood, including the *Longmynd*; 1,696 ft., and *Caer Caradoc*, 1,506 ft. There is a good walk along the *Cardingmill Valley*.

44 m. *Dorrington*. A mile to the north is a Norman church built in two storeys, but the intervening ceiling was removed during the 13th century.—46½ m. *Condover*, has one of the most effective 17th century naves in the country. Condover Hall was built in 1595.

51 m. Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury (31,013 inhab.; pronounced "shrowsbury"), the ancient county town of Shropshire, is set on a hill encircled on all sides save one by the Severn. Many of its streets are steep and narrow and bear queer names; several of the houses are extremely old. The town is celebrated for its cakes, its ale, and its brawn. The real cake may still be obtained at Plimmer's, 16, Castle St.

HOTELS: *Raven; Crown; George; Lion*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Battlefield, Minsterley, Church Stretton, Ludlow, Montgomery, and many other places.

The **Castle** (open week-days; adm. 6d.) rises above us as we leave the station. It was built by the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury in the 11th century. The entrance is at Castle Gates near the Presbyterian Church. The great hall is now fitted up as a council-chamber. There are splendid views from the grounds. Opposite the entrance to the castle is the *Museum and Free Library*, which occupies the old 17th century buildings of the Grammar School. A statue to Darwin, born at Shrewsbury, stands in front. Beyond the Presbyterian Church, on the left, is a splendid half-timbered gateway (1610) to the modernised *Council House*, where the Council of the Lords Marchers met and where Charles I stayed in 1642. The *Raven Hotel* is on the right. It was here that George Farquhar wrote "The Recruiting Officer" in 1705.

To the left, in St. Mary St., is the fine church of ***St. Mary's**, with an octagonal spire 200 ft. high. The Norman nave has a finely carved oaken Perpendicular roof. The glass in the *East Window, brought from another church, is of the 14th century.—Near the church, in St. Mary's Place, is the half-timbered *Draper's Hall*.

Dogpole runs downhill from St. Mary St., past the *Guildhall* (1696), into Wyle Cop where, below the Lion Hotel, stands the half-timbered house in which Harry Richmond (afterwards Henry VIII) rested on his way to the Battle of Bosworth. The English Bridge takes us over the Severn to the ***Abbey Church**, founded for the Benedictines in 1083. There is an imposing tower and a recessed

Norman doorway. The only relic of the monastic buildings is the charming 14th century reader's pulpit kept in the yard of the Abbey Station. Along the London road is *Lord Hill's Column* (view from the top) set up to commemorate the Peninsular general.

We return by Beeches Lane, skirting what remains of the old town walls, to Murivance, which ascends to the large and peculiar circular church of *New St. Chad's*, built in 1790. From the terrace we get a good view of the **Quarry*, a public park with fine avenues of lime trees planted over 200 years ago. A path from the Quarry leads along the river to Welsh Bridge, from which Frankwell, with several quaint houses, leads to "*The Mount*," where Charles Darwin was born in 1809.—From the Welsh Bridge Mardol leads back to the centre of the town. In Hill's Lane (right) is Rowley's Mansion built in 1618. Mardol Head leads to High St. in which are Ireland's Mansion (1580) and Owen's Mansion (1592). The *Market Square* is just off High St. and contains the *Old Market Hall*, an Elizabethan building set up in 1596. Princess St. leads from behind the Old Market Hall to *Old St. Chad's* (16th century). Fish St. off Princess St. is continued by the picturesque *Butcher Row, where there are a number of fine 15th century houses.

Shrewsbury School lies beyond Kingsland Bridge. This famous public school was founded by Edward VI in 1552. Sir Philip Sidney, Wycherley, Judge Jeffreys, and Charles Darwin were pupils here. The buildings are modern.

There are several attractive excursions which could be made from Shrewsbury. About 3½ m. to the north is *Battlefield Church*, built in 1408 by Henry IV to mark the place where he defeated Harry Hotspur at the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. This was the battle at which the redoubtable Sir John Falstaff fought Hotspur in single handed combat for "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock!" Owen Glendower, according to the tradition, watched the battle from the decayed *Shelton Oak*, 2 m. west of Shrewsbury.—Four miles north-east are the ruins of *Haughmond Abbey* (adm. 6d.), of which the chapter house and the refectory (12th century) and the 14th century guest hall remain. In the wood behind the Chapter House is a curious little monks' well.

Wroxeter (6 m. south-east of the town) was burnt by the West Saxons in 584. Near it are the important remains of the Roman city of *Viroconium* (open week-days; adm. 1/-). There is a small museum on the spot, but a number of the finds may be found at Shrewsbury Museum.

From Shrewsbury to Crewe (32½ m.).—The trains pass to the right of Battlefield Church.—19 m. Whitchurch (*Swan; Alexandra*) is the junction of lines to Chester and to Oswestry. In *St. Alkmund's* (1713) is the tomb of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, mentioned in Shakespeare as "so renowned in France that no man in that Kingdom dared encounter him in single combat." He was killed at Castillon near Bordeaux.—28 m. Nantwich (*Brine Baths Hotel*) has many quaint old timbered houses and a good Perp. church. There are medicinal brine baths in the town.

FROM LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM.

There are two routes from London to Birmingham :—A. Via Rugby and Coventry ; B. Via Banbury, Leamington, and Warwick.

A. Via Rugby and Coventry.

From Euston (London) to *Rugby*, 83 m. ; to *Coventry*, 94 m. ; to *Birmingham* (New Street Station), 113 m.

The first town of any importance on this route is (17 m.) *Watford.* Beyond, the line runs along the Grand Junction Canal.—21 m. *King's Langley,* near which is *Abbot's Langley,* the village where Nicholas Breakspear, the only English Pope (Adrian IV) was born.—28 m. *Berkhampstead* (King's Arms), has the remains of a 11th century castle. The poet William Cowper was born in 1731 at the former rectory. Three miles away is the great mansion of *Ashridge Park,* but the famous deer park is now broken up. There is a fine beech avenue.

32 m. **Tring** (*Rose & Crown*), 2 m. from the station, is situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. There are entries in the baptismal register of the church referring to the family of the Rev. Lawrence Washington, the great-great-grandfather of George Washington. 4 m. north is *Ivinghoe,* from which Scott took the title of " Ivanhoe."

Tring Park, the seat of Lord Rothschild, is near the town. A public footpath runs through the park, which has been successfully stocked with rheas and emus. His fine *Zoological Museum* is open free to the public. (April to Sept., Mon. and Tues., 3-6, Wed., 3-7, Fri., 10-12 and 3 to 6 ; October to March, Mon., Tues. and Wed., 1-4 ; Fri., 10-12 and 2 to 4.) The quaint village of *Little Gaddesden* is on the east side of the Park.

40 m. **Leighton Buzzard** (*Hunt ; Swan ; Albion,* unlicensed ; 6,795 inhab.) is a small, quiet country town with an old market cross. The church has a fine spire and 13th century iron-work on the West door.—The late Norman *Church at *Stewkley,* about 6 m. away, is well worth a visit.

47 m. *Bletchley* has branch line running west to Oxford and to Banbury and east to Cambridge.

From Bletchley to Cambridge (46 m.).—4 m. *Woburn Sands* (*Swan*) is a health resort beautifully set in an area of pines and heath. The quiet little market town of *Woburn* is 2½ m. south. There is no admission to *Woburn Abbey,* seat of the Duke of Bedford, but a road and several footpaths run through the great deer park.—16 m. **Bedford** (see index).—20 m. *Willington* has a 15th century hall, church, and pigeon house.—(46 m.) *Cambridge,* see p. 223.

From Bletchley to Banbury (31 m.). –9½ m. *Verney Junction.*—4 m. **Buckingham** (*White Hart ; Swan & Castle ;* 3,000 inhab.) is an old world town with a picturesque market place and bull ring. A noble double avenue of elms, over 2 m. long, leads to *Stowe School* (1923) housed in the former seat of the Dukes of Buckingham. (Admission on application.)—31 m. *Banbury,* see p. 300.

There are important railway carriage works at (52½ m.) Wolverton.

A branch line, 4 m. long, runs to Newport Pagnell (*Swan*). A mile and a half south are the church and rectory of *Willen*, built by Wren in 1680.—Motorbuses and a steam tramway run from Wolverton to (2 m.) Stony Stratford (*Bull; Cock*). It was at this little market town that Edward V was arrested by Richard Crookback.

The main line runs direct to Rugby, but some trains divert to the right for Northampton, to rejoin the main line near Rugby.

60 m. *Roade.* Three miles south is *Grafton Regis*, on the outskirts of Whittlewood Forest. Edward IV married Elizabeth Woodville here after meeting her under the "Queen's Oak" near by.—63 m. *Blisworth.*

From Blisworth to Stratford-on-Avon (38 m.).—7 m. **Towcester** (*Pomfret Arms*), a quiet old town with a church containing some chained black-letter books. The "Pomfret Arms" appears as the "Saracen's Head" in the "Pickwick Papers." A branch line runs to *Banbury*, passing through *Helmdon*, which is 2⅛ m. from Sulgrave (see index).—14½ m. *Morton Pinkney*, a quaint village 4 m. from Sulgrave.—29 m. *Kineton* (pronounced "kinnerton"), near which is Edge Hill, where the first battle of the Civil War was fought.—38 m. *Stratford-on-Avon*, see p. 311.

69 m. *Weedon.*

A mile from the station, at *Floore*, is a cottage which was owned by the ancestors of the famous Adams family. A grandfather of the second President of the United States set up a Quaker meeting house here in 1662.—From Weedon a branch line runs to Leamington and Warwick via Daventry, near which is the station (5 XX) of the British Broadcasting Corporation, with two masts 500 ft. high.

83 m. *Rugby.* (See p. 296.)

From Blisworth (see above) some of the trains veer to the right to 66 m. *Northampton.*

Northampton (90,923 inhab.) the county town, is mainly devoted to the manufacture of boots and shoes.

HOTELS: *Grand; Angel; Peacock; Warner's*—all commercial hotels.

MOTORBUSES run to Banbury, Leamington, Daventry, Rugby, etc.

Castle Station occupies the site of the vanished Norman castle in which Thomas à Becket was tried and condemned. Northampton has the longest list of Mayors in the country—a total of 585, dating from 1377. One of the Mayors was Lawrence Washington.

Marefair leads from Castle Station past *St. Peter's* (1160), an exceptionally fine late-Norman parish church. Marefair is continued by Gold St. to the Drapery and the wide Market Square. Bridge St. leads south from the Square to the quaint *St. John's Hospital.* The church of *All Saints*, south of the square, was rebuilt after a fire in 1675, but the tower is 14th century. The figure in a toga and flowing wig on the classic portico is that of Charles II. A little south of the church, in St. Giles's Square, is the *County Hall*, built in 1682. The *Guildhall*, a modern building decorated with statuary, is to the east. In Guildhall Road, near by, is the *Museum*, with a sound collection of English pottery and china and some Anglo-Saxon antiquities dug up near the town.

From the north-west corner of the Square, Sheep St. leads to ***St. Sepulchre's,** one of the four remaining round churches in this country. The circular portion of the church dates from 1100, but the nave, which is higher than the round church, is Early English and the tower is Perpendicular.

About a mile south of the town, on the London road, is an Eleanor Cross, one of the three which still survive.

From Northampton to Peterborough (43½ m.).—The line runs along the river *Nene* and has a very large number of interesting churches along the route.—8 m. *Castle Ashby and Earls Barton.* Castle Ashby, the Elizabethan Manor House of the Marquis of Northampton, is 2 m. south. The gardens may be seen on application to the estate office at Northampton. About 1½ m. to the north is the church of *Earls Barton,* with a remarkable Saxon *West Tower, built in the 10th century. Two miles from this church is **Ecton,** where the Franklin family lived for several generations and from which the father of Benjamin Franklin emigrated to New England in 1682. Franklins are mentioned as long ago as 1558 in the parish registers, and Benjamin Franklin's uncle and aunt are buried in the churchyard.—11 m. *Wellingborough* (see p. 326).—16½ m. *Irthlingborough.*—A fine 13th century bridge leads to the church, which has a detached 14th century bell tower.—22 m. *Thrapston.*—Beyond the bridge is the picturesque village of *Islip,* with a beautiful Perpendicular church. Further on is *Lowick* church, with a remarkable octagonal lantern in its tower and some fine glass. A mile from Lowick is *Drayton House,* mainly Elizabethan. This house, which is shown after written application, contains a remarkable collection of old furniture and china brought together by Lady Betty Germain (died 1769).—25 m. *Thorpe.*—John Dryden was born at the rectory of All Saints at *Aldwinkle,* 1 m. away.—There is a ruined 13th century castle at 28 m. *Barnwell.*

30½ m. **Oundle** (*Talbot*) is a charming little town, stone built, with a famous public school founded in 1544. The oak staircase at the Talbot Inn, and the stones of the facade, came from *Fotheringhay Castle.* About 4½ m. away are the *Old Building* and the *New Building,* both uninhabited, built by Sir Thomas Tresham in the reign of James I. (34½ m.) *Elton.*—Two miles distant is *Fotheringhay,* but only a solitary mound marks the site of the castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was tried and condemned. The Perpendicular collegiate church contains tablets set up by Queen Elizabeth in 1573 over the remains of the Yorkist Princes. There is a fine pulpit.—37 m. *Wansford,* where we are joined by a line from Rugby and Leicester. From Wansford a branch line runs to *Stamford,* passing through (5 m.) *Barnack,* where the remarkable *Church has a Saxon tower set up over 900 years ago. The spire and porch date from the 13th century.—38½ m. *Castor* has a Norman *Church 1124.—43½ m. *Peterborough East,* see p. 245.

From Northampton to Market Harborough (18 m.).—7½ m. *Brixworth.* The *Church here was built about 680 with materials taken from Roman buildings. A window in the tower gives upon the interior of the church, in which three periods of pre-Roman architecture can be traced. The kennels of the Pytchley Hunt are at Brixworth.—18 m. *Market Harborough,* see p. 327.

From Northampton to Rugby (19 m.).—6 m. *Althorp Park.* Half-a-mile to the south is **Althorp Park,** seat of the Earl of Spencer. There are paths through the 600 acre park in which there is a falconry. The fine collection of paintings at the house are shown on Tues. and Fri., 3-5, on application to the estate office, Great Brington.

The church of **Great Brington** is to the west of the park and about 1¼ m. from the station. The font is partly Saxon and the bench-ends 15th century. Near the wall of the south nave, on

the outside, is the tomb of a 13th century rector. Inside, in the north chapel, is a fine series of the tombs of the Spencer family from 1522 onwards. On the chancel floor is the tomb of Laurence Washington (died 1616), "son and heir of Robert Washington of Sulgrave." This was the father of the Laurence Washington, rector of Purleigh, whose son John emigrated to Virginia to become the great-great-grandfather of George Washington. In the nave there are brasses commemorating Robert Washington and his wife. A cousin of the Laurence Washington buried in this church married into the Spencer family, which is said to have built the cottage at Little Brington (still existing) into which Laurence moved when he gave up Sulgrave Manor in 1610.

Beyond the *Kilsby Tunnel*, nearly 2 m. long, we rejoin the main line to (83 m.) Rugby.

Rugby (25,098 inhab.) is famous for its public school, founded in 1567 and now attended by over 600 boys. The town has important engineering and railway works, and is a hunting centre.

HOTELS: *Royal George; Grand; Bull*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Coventry and Haddon.

Rugby School. The buildings are modern. The chapel contains Flemish stained glass windows and the recumbent figure of the school's most famous headmaster, Dr. Thomas Arnold (1795-1842). Opposite the *Museum* is a statue of Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," the scenes of which are laid in Rugby. A tablet on the *Doctor's Wall* commemorates the exploit "of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the Rules of Football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game, A.D. 1823."—Walter Savage Landor, Mathew Arnold, "Lewis Carroll," Thomas Hughes, A. H. Clough, and Rupert Brooke were at the school.

Addison lived from 1711 until his death in 1719 at *Bilton Hall*, 2 m. south-west of Rugby.

FROM RUGBY TO PETERBOROUGH (51 m.).—This line follows the upper reaches of the *Avon* for some distance and then runs down the *Welland*.—18 m. *Market Harborough* (see index).—27½ m. *Rockingham* (*Sondes Arms*) is a charming village with an old castle rebuilt in the time of Elizabeth, but still retaining its Norman keep and massive Edwardian gateway and hall. (Adm. to grounds, 6d.). Rockingham Forest is to the south. From (31¾ m.) *Seaton*, branch lines run to *Stamford* and to *Uppingham* (*Falcon*). Here is Uppingham School, founded in 1587 and now one of the best known public schools.—38 m. *King's Cliffe*. Five miles south-west is the Tudor seat of the late Countess of Cardigan. The church contains a memorial to the 7th Earl of Cardigan, who led the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

94 m. **Coventry.**

Coventry, with a population of about 130,000, is industrially important for its motor and cycle industries. The first English

car was produced here in 1896. There are also factories for the production of aeroplanes, sewing-machines, artificial silk, watches and ribbons, besides engineering and dye works. The ancient part of the town has been swamped by the new, but a number of quaint old houses with projecting gables still remain.

HOTELS: *Queen's; King's Head; London* (temperance); *Roslyn* (private).

MOTORBUSES run to Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, Stratford, Rugby, Birmingham, Leicester, etc.

A monastery was founded here by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godiva in 1043, Tennyson has versified the legend of Lady Godiva riding naked through the streets of

St. Mary's Hall Kitchen, Coventry.

Coventry in order to obtain its release from toll. The story was first told by Roger de Wendover in his "Flores Historiarum" of 1235. "Peeping Tom" is a later addition. There are effigies of him at the corner of Hertford St. and Smithford St. and on a house opposite.—The "Parliamentum Indoctorum," from which lawyers were excluded, and the "Parliamentum Diabolicum" (1459), met at Coventry.—The "Coventry Plays" are a number of miracle-plays given here by the guilds in the 15th and early 16th centuries.—It is not known how the phrase "to send to Coventry" arose.

From the station Eaton Road leads to Grey Friars Green, from which there is a view of the "three tall spires" of Coventry. There are statues here to Sir Thomas White (1492-1597), the founder of

St. John's College, Oxford, and James Starley, "father of the bicycle." Hertford St. leads to Broadgate, in the heart of the city. *Christ Church*, on the right, has a steeple 230 ft. high, a relic of the Grey Friars church.

East of the upper end of Hertford St. is the **Cathedral,** with one of the finest **Spires in Europe. It was set up in the 14th century and is 296 ft. high. The stained glass of the interior, though modern, is fine. Near the cathedral is another fine Perpendicular church, *Holy Trinity*, with the third famous spire, 237 ft. high. The stone pulpit was executed in the 15th century. The registers show that Sarah Kemble was married here to William Siddons in 1773.

South of the cathedral is ***St. Mary's Hall,** built for the guilds in 1394-1415. The late 15th century "Coventry Tapestry," said to represent Henry VI's visit to the town in 1450, hangs in the *Great Hall*, where there is also a modern statue of Lady Godiva. In the kitchen is a whipping post.

Close by, opposite the new Council House, is *Palace Yard*. This old house has a courtyard surrounded by buildings from 300 to 500 years old. Grey Friars St., off the High St. leads to the quaint, half timbered **Ford's Hospital* for old women (16th century), near Christ Church. Another interesting hospital, *Bablake*, is in Hill St. This was founded as a charity school in 1560, and is now used as a museum. A little to the north of this is *Bond's Hospital* for old men, a gracious half-timbered building erected in 1506.

There are many picturesque old houses in Butcher Row and Gosford St., both near the Broadgate. Cross Cheeping leads from the Broadgate to the *Old Grammar School*, at the corner of Hales St.—The house from which Godiva set out on her ride, the *Cheylesmore Manor House,* is in Cheylesmore St.

The novelist George Eliot (Marian Evans, 1819-80), lived with her father at "Bird Grove," now George Eliot St., off the Foleshill Road, about a mile from Broadgate. She attended school at 29, Warwick Row, and there are many references, under various disguises, to Coventry and the neighbourhood in her novels.

From Coventry to Nuneaton (10 m.), running through the "George Eliot" country. —6 m. *Bedworth*, a coal mining town. It is said that the Jacobean farmhouse, *Corley Hall*, 4 m. to the west, was the "Hall Farm" of "Adam Bede."—9 m. *Chilvers Colon* is the "Shepperton" of "Scenes from Clerical Life." Four miles away is *Arbury*, where George Eliot's father, Robert Evans, was agent of the Newdegates estate. She was actually born at South Farm, on the estate, but moved, as a child, to Griff House.—10 m. *Nuneaton*, see p. 331.

The train crosses the *Blythe* by a great viaduct. About 2 m. north is *Meriden*, where there is a cross marking the centre of England—a fact seriously debated by several rivals for the honour. —113 m. *Birmingham*, see p. 305.

B. Via Banbury, Leamington, and Warwick.

G.W.R. from Paddington (London) to *Leamington* (87 m.); to *Warwick* (89 m.); to *Birmingham* (110 m.). There is another route to Birmingham via Reading, Didcot and Oxford.

21½ m. *Beaconsfield* is a convenient station for visiting *Jordans*, which is described in the "Environs of London."

We are now in **Buckinghamshire** or Bucks, a "home county," which is notably devoid of towns, large rivers and great churches, but full of pleasant villages. The Vale of Aylesbury is exceptionally fertile, and there are many beautiful woods in the

LATIMER, VALE OF AYLESBURY.

Chiltern Hills, a chalk range to the south-west of the county. An ancient privilege allows a Member of Parliament to retire by application for the non-existent stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

26½ m. **High Wycombe** (*Red Lion*, *Falcon*, etc.; 22,000 inhab.) is the largest town in Bucks. Chairs are manufactured here on a large scale. The church, the largest in the county, has an interesting interior, and a Van Dyck hangs in the *Guildhall* (1757).

A mile and half north of High Wycombe is *Hughenden Manor*, where Disraeli lived from 1848 until his death in 1881. He is buried in the churchyard, and in the church

is the monument raised to him by Queen Victoria.—*Penn*, 3 m. from High Wycombe, was the seat of the Penn family from which William Penn claimed descent.

Two miles away is *West Wycombe*, a quaint village with a curious church built on the hill in 1763. The tower is surmounted by a ball capable of holding a number of people.

35 m. *Princes Risborough* (*George & Dragon*) lies in the Chiltern Hills, and has an 18th century Manor House. A mile to the east is *Whiteleaf Cross*, measuring 80 ft. by 70 ft., cut into the turf of a hill.

About 3 m. north is the historic Tudor mansion of *Chequers Court*, built in 1566. It was presented to the nation by Lord Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve as a country house for the Prime Minister.

From Princes Risborough to Oxford (31 m.).—6 m. *Thame* (*Spread Eagle ; Swan*), a country town with a large and interesting church. John Hampden attended the grammar school (1575) as a boy and returned to the town to die after his mortal wound at Chalgrove Field. *Long Crendon*, 2 m. away, has a fine 14th century court-house. A mile and a half south of (13 m.) *Wheatley* is *Cuddesdon*, with the official palace of the Bishop of Oxford, built in 1699.—21 m. *Oxford*, see p. 261.

This side of (53½ m.) *Bicester* we enter Oxfordshire, and at (61½ m.) *Aynho* join the line from Oxford.

67 m. **Banbury** (*Red Lion ; White Lion ;* 13,347 inhab.), famous for its cakes and ale. There are many old houses and its cross is famous the world over because of the nursery rhyme,—"Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross." The old cross was removed by Parliament in 1646, but was replaced by the present one in 1858.

Broughton Castle, 3 m. away, the seat of Lord Saye and Sele, was built partly in the 14th and partly in the 16th centuries. It is shown by appointment, 4/- for 1 to 4 persons, and often without appointment at double fees.—Also 3 m. from Banbury is *Wroxton Abbey* (Lord North), built in 1618. It is shown on application to the housekeeper, fee 1/-.

87 m. Leamington.

HOTELS: *Manor House ; Regent ; Clarendon ; Crown*, and numerous private hotels.

OMNIBUSES run to Warwick, Kenilworth, Coventry, Banbury, Stratford, etc.

BATHS: The Royal Pump Room and Baths in the Lower Parade has medicinal, Turkish, and swimming baths.

Leamington, or *Royal Leamington Spa* (28,946 inhab.) is a fashionable resort on the *Leam*, a tributary of the Avon. Its muriated-sulphate springs became widely known during the 18th century, but it was not until the middle of the last century, when Dr. Jephson was practicing there, that the place became greatly prosperous.

The Royal Pump Room and its gardens are in the heart of the town. Opposite them are the beautiful *Jephson Gardens. Further north is the Parade, with the *Town Hall*, a striking building with a clock-tower.

Nathaniel Hawthorne stayed for some time at Leamington, writing many of his

" English Notes " at No. 10, Lansdowne Circus.—A railed-in old oak-tree on the Lillington Road is considered locally to mark the centre of England.

Leamington is a good centre from which to explore the Shakespeare country. Stratford is only 10 miles by road, Kenilworth 5 m., and Warwick 2 m.

A branch line runs from Leamington to Coventry, 9½ m., passing through (4½ m.) *Kenilworth*, but the castle is a mile from the station, and is best visited from either Leamington or Warwick by road.

From Leamington to Kenilworth. By Road. The road runs north for about 3 m. At this point another diverges to the right for *Stoneleigh Abbey* (2 m.), the seat of Lord Leigh. The present building dates from 1720, but parts of the 12th century Cistercian Abbey which it replaced may still be seen, notably a bridge, some fine doorways, and a gatehouse. Visitors are admitted (on written application) to the abbey and parks.

The main Leamington road proceeds to **Kenilworth** (*Abbey Hotel ; King's Arms ;* 6,752 inhab.), a straggling picturesque town with a fine Norman doorway inserted into its church. The room in which Sir Walter Scott designed his novel, " Kenilworth," is shown at the King's Arms. The massive ****Kenilworth Castle** is about a mile further. This magnificent mediæval fortress was founded about 1120, passing into the hands of Simon de Montfort in 1254. Twelve years later it sustained a siege of six months before capitulating. It passed by marriage in 1362 to John of Gaunt, who added the tower bearing his name, the *Banqueting Hall, and the White Hall. In 1562, Queen Elizabeth granted it to the Earl of Leicester, who enlarged it greatly before entertaining the Queen with lavish hospitality. Cromwell's officers stripped the building. After the Restoration it was granted to the Earls of Clarendon, who hold it to this day. Visitors are conducted round the ruins. (Adm. : Week-days, 9-4 or dusk, 6d.).

The return may be made along the road to Warwick, which passes ***Guy Cliffe,** the seat of Lord Algernon Percy, most romantically situated on rocks rising from a pool formed in the grounds by the Avon. The grounds can only be visited upon written application, but there are good views from the road. According to the tradition, Guy, Earl of Warwick, retired to this spot as a hermit after slaying the Dun Cow, the Danish giant Colbrand, and performing fabulous deeds in the Holy Land. The cave in which he lived, receiving daily bread from his wife, who did not recognise him, is below the house. Near the cave is a small chantry. A view of the house is obtained from the road, near the picturesque Saxon Mill.

Shoreditch Public Library

KENILWORTH CASTLE, A TURNPIKE STAIRWAY.

89 m. **Warwick.**

Warwick (pronounced " warick ") is a curious old county town set on a hill rising from the river *Avon*. Many of the old houses remain and two of the mediaeval city gates are still in position. The best view of the town is from the bridge, built in 1790.

HOTELS : *Woolpack ; Warwick Arms ; Lord Leycester ; Crown, Globe*, both commercial.

MOTORBUSES run to all the well known places in the area, including Stratford, Kenilworth and Leamington.

Coventry Road leads from the Great Western station to the town. At the corner of St. John's (left) we pass the quaint 17th century house of *St. John's*. Priory Road (right) leads to the *Priory* (1556), a fine old mansion that has suffered little change.

In Church St. in the centre of the town, is **St. Mary's**, rebuilt, all except the east end, by one of Wren's pupils after it had been burnt down in 1694. There is a good view from the finely proportioned tower (174 ft. high ; adm. 2d.).

The interior (open 11 to 4 or 6 ; adm. to East end, 6d.), has been spared the incongruities of the exterior. In the NAVE, at the west end, is a monument to Walter Savage Landor, who was born in the town, and the curious dole cupboard from which loaves are distributed at 2 o'clock on Saturdays. On the South side of the choir is the magnificent Perpendicular ****Beauchamp Chapel** (1443-64). It will be noticed that the cognizance of the Warwicks,—the Bear and the Ragged Staff, are repeatedly worked into the decoration. At the centre is the *Tomb of its founder, Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died at Rouen. The brass effigy of the Earl which surmounts the tomb is English work of the rarest. The hearse above it is almost unique. Near the north wall are the richly coloured monuments of the Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, and his third wife Lettice. There are also monuments to his young son and to his brother, " the good Earl of Warwick."

Other notable features of the church are the 15th century stained glass in the chapel, the 14th century painting of the " Last Judgement " on the west wall, the sedilia in the choir and the recess for the Holy Sepulchre, the Chapter House with its tomb of Fulke Greville (1554-1628), described as " servant to Queen Elizabeth, conceller to King Iames, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney." One of the two known ducking stools is in the Norman crypt.

The High St. ends at the 12th century *West Gate*, surmounted by a 16th century tower. Near the gate, on the right, is ***Leycester's Hospital,** founded as a refuge for 12 old sailors by the Earl of Leicester in 1571. The building itself dates from 1383, when it was set up for the use of the Guilds.

The hospital is open on week-days (adm. 6d.). The quadrangle is picturesque and the beams in the hall are of Spanish chestnut. Among the curiosities shown are a Saxon chair used by James I, a curtain said to have been worked by Amy Robsart, armour in the kitchen, and an Elizabethan cupboard from Kenilworth. There is a Norman archway and an antique vase in the Master's Garden (3d. extra).

****Warwick Castle,** the seat of the Earl of Warwick and one of the most impressive feudal buildings in the country, stands at the south end of the town, overlooking the *Avon*. Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, had a stronghold in the neighbourhood about 915, but the present castle dates in the main from the 14th and 15th centuries. Most of the interior was done by Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who repaired the building in the early 17th century and made it " the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm." It put up a successful defence against the Parliamentarians in the Civil War and was spared the fate of Kenilworth. Some of the rooms were destroyed by fire in 1871, but were skilfully restored.

Visitors obtain tickets, 2/- each, from the office in Mill St. opposite the entrance lodge, and are admitted from 10 to 4.30 or 5.30.—A winding roadway cut into the rock leads from the Lodge to the *Outer Court*. On the right is *Guy's Tower* (128 ft.), apparently higher than the taller *Cæsar's Tower* (147 ft.) on the left, under which is a dungeon. A portcullis leads to the fine lawns of the *Inner Court*.

In the domestic portion on the left is a great collection of armour, sculpture, weapons, paintings, furniture and china. The key to the series of communicating rooms, all overlooking the river, is the *Great Hall, containing alleged relics of Guy of Warwick, Cromwell's helmet, and Warwick " the King-maker's " mace. In the Boudoir is Holbein's " Henry VIII." and Lely's " Beauties of the Court of Charles II." There are Van Dycks in the Drawing Room and the Cedar Drawing Room, and Queen Anne's bed is in the State Bedroom.

A greenhouse in the gardens contains the *Warwick Vase, 5½ ft. high, found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli. There are fine trees, particularly cedars, in the beautiful Park.

From Warwick to Stratford-on-Avon (13½ m.) by railway. At 11 m. *Wilmcote*, is a cottage in which Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother, is supposed to have been born.

This journey is usually done by car. The distance by road is about 10 miles. We leave by the *West Gate*, and for the first part follow the right bank of the Avon. After a mile and a half the road forks, the one to the right leading direct to Stratford, but we take the somewhat longer one to the left. After a while we see to the right the beautiful modern church of Sherborne. At *Barford* the road crosses over the river, and a mile further passes the village of *Wasperton*, where there is an old dove-cot. Half-a-mile further we take the road to the right at the fork to reach *Charlcote*. As we skirt the park there is a good view of the house to the right, a fine Elizabethan mansion built in 1558 by Sir Thomas Lucy, caricatured under " Justice Shallow " by Shakespeare. According to the tale Shakespeare appeared before Sir Thomas in 1585 on a

charge of deer poaching. The house is not open to visitors, but a public footpath runs through the park. The church (rebuilt) contains the monuments of Sir Thomas Lucy and his wife, and of his son and grandson.

About 2 m. beyond Charlcote, in a loop of the river and delightfully set among trees, is the pretty village of *Alveston*. About a mile further is *Tiddington*, with several picturesque old houses, and a mile beyond is *Stratford*, see p. 311.

Beyond Warwick the main line leaves the Avon and passes through a number of places of no particular interest to reach (110½ m.) *Birmingham*.

BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, with a population of 952,766, is the second city in England and the centre of the foremost metal working district in the country. It has few attractions for the hasty visitor seeking antiquity, but some of its public buildings are exceptionally fine and its art-gallery is justly famous.

HOTELS: *Queen's; Grand; Midland; Plough & Harrow; Cobden* (unlicensed).

RESTAURANTS: *Exchange*, Stevenson's Place; *Royal*, 20, Bennett's Hill; *Central*, 15, Corporation St.; *Old Royal*, 17, Temple Row, and numerous others.

MOTORBUSES ply to all the larger towns in the area.

AMERICAN CONSULATE: White House, 111, New St.

The history of Birmingham is the history of its growth as a great industrial centre. As early as 1538 Leland said that "a great part of the towne is mayntayned by smithes, who have their yron out of Staffordshire and Warwikshire, and their sea-coale out of Staffordshire." It supplied Parliament during the Civil War with 15,000 swords and was sacked in consequence by the Royalists. Guns were made here in the 17th century, but it was not until the introduction of steam in the early 19th century that it began to produce goods freely. During the Crimean War it turned out four million rifles; it sent 770,000 guns to the United States during the Civil War, and during the Great War produced an enormous amount of munitions.

Present day industries, which are exceedingly various, include the manufacture of motor-cars, tyres, steel pens, buttons, electro-plate, glass and crystal, papier-maché, small arms, jewellery, machinery, tools, nails, screws, chemicals, and brass, copper, nickel, aluminium and tin wares.

The city has always prided itself upon its municipal enterprise and regard for the social amenities. Both the Reform and Chartist movements found here their strongest support; the town, which is still strongly Nonconformist, has always been distinguished by free thought and political independence.

The chief public buildings are grouped round Victoria Square.

These include the *Town Hall*, partly an imitation of the Temple of Jupiter Stator in Rome, and the *Council House* containing the ***Museum and Art Gallery** (open free 10-5, or till 8 on Wed.; Sunday, 2-5. Catalogue, 1/-.)

In the older part of the building, entered from Chamberlain St., is a collection of Industrial and Decorative Art, including metal work, jewellery, Italian work in gold, silver, bronze and stone, Renaissance wood and marble carving, Limoges enamel, Wedgwood ware, Japanese and Chinese bronzes, iron work, armour, firearms, etc. In the galleries is displayed a great collection of English Pre-Raphaelite paintings and drawings.

From the *Round Gallery* a corridor, hung with tapestry designed by Burne-Jones and woven by William Morris, leads to the New Building and the **Feeney Art Galleries** (main entrance in Charles St.). These contain an unrivalled collection of water colours by David Cox; water colours by Cotman, Turner, Girtin, De Wint, Cozens, etc.; modern paintings by Augustus John, A. J. Munnings and Laura Knight; fine examples of the work of Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds, and Morland, and a superb collection of paintings by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood,—Rosetti, Burne-Jones, Watts, Holman Hunt, and Ford Madox Brown. Among the more recent acquisitions are landscapes by Richard Wilson.—The natural history collections are on the second floor.

Mason College, in Edmund St. was built and endowed by Sir Josiah Mason as a college of science at a cost of £200,000. In 1900 it became the seat of Birmingham University and houses the faculties of Arts and Medicine.

From Victoria Square, Colmore Row, a fine, handsome street leads to Snow Hill Station, passing the **Cathedral** (until 1905 the parish church of St. Philip). It was built by a pupil of Vanbrugh in 1711. Some of the stained glass windows were designed by Burne-Jones, who was born at No. 11, Bennett's Hill.

The chief shopping thoroughfare is New St., running east from Victoria Square. Corporation St. has some great public buildings, including the Victoria Law Courts.

In the fashionable suburb of **Edgbaston** to the west of the town, is the *Oratory of St. Philip Neri*, the first English home of the Congregation of the Oratory, established by Newman in 1847. Here also are the Botanical Gardens and the Cannon Hill Park, with an open air swimming bath. The new *University Buildings* are 3 m. from the centre of the city.

North-East of the city, in *Aston Park*, is ***Aston Hall** (week-days 10-4). This red-brick Jacobean mansion, the original of Washington Irving's "Bracebridge Hall," was built in 1618-35. Its most interesting features are the great oak staircase, the chimney pieces, panelling and ceilings, and an old kitchen. Charles I occupied one of the rooms on his way to the Battle of Edge Hill; another is now fitted with the panelling of the house in Old Square in which Dr. Johnson used to visit his friend Edmund Hector.

From Birmingham to Stratford-on-Avon (25 m.).—At 17 m. is the quaint little town of *Henley-in-Arden*, with a 13th century market cross and an old Guild Hall. There are several Shakespeares in the town, but it is unlikely that they are descended from the poet.—*Stratford*, see p. 311.

From Birmingham to Lichfield (16 m.).—*Sutton Coldfield*, with 23,000 inhab. The picturesque *Sutton Park*, with over 2,000 acres of ground, is famous for its hollies. About a mile from the town is *New Hall* (1200) with a moat. It is said to be the oldest inhabited house in England.—*Lichfield*, see p. 331.

From Birmingham to Shrewsbury (42 m.), from Snow Hill Station. The first part of this journey is through the highly industrialised "Black Country," engaged in the production of coal and steel and iron goods. The district, with is burnt grass and slag heaps is ugly enough, but the scene by night, when the flames rise from the furnaces, is not without grandeur.

12½ m. **Wolverhampton** (102,342 inhab.) is the capital of the "Black Country." It gets its name from Wulfruna, sister of King Edgar, who endowed a college here in 994. It has been famous for its locks and keys for the last 400 years, and now manufactures motor-cars, bicycles, tinplate, electrical machinery, and galvanised goods besides.

HOTELS: *Victoria; Talbot; Star & Garter*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Bridgnorth, Boscobel, Cannock, etc.

Near Queen's Square is the large and ancient Perpendicular church of **St. Peter's*, built about 1480. Its most interesting features are a carved stone pulpit and font of the 15th century, the West gallery built in 1610 for the boys of the Grammar School, and the monuments. These include one to Colonel John Lane, who partnered Charles II in his escape after the Battle of Worcester and hid with him in the royal oak at *Boscobel*. The so called Dane's Cross in the churchyard is Norman work of the late 12th century.

20 m. *Albrighton.*

Visits can be paid from here to *Tong*, 2½ m. north-west, and to *Boscobel*, 3 m. north of Albrighton. The village of **Tong** is celebrated for its Perpendicular *Collegiate Church, often called the "village Westminster Abbey," and for its castle. The church contains a large number of beautiful tombs; the Golden Chapel (1515) is finely vaulted, and there is an old library in the vestry. *Tong Castle*, a queer mixture of Moorish and Gothic architecture, was built in 1765.—Local people still point out "Little Nell's Cottage," but the one described by Dickens disappeared many years ago.

When Charles II was fleeing after the Battle of Worcester he was given shelter at **Boscobel House** (adm. 6d., on week-days),

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The royal oak in which he hid from his pursuers is not the original, but was grown from it. The visitor is shown a hole in the floor in which he lay hid during the night.

25 m. *Shifnal* (Jerningham Arms) still retains many of the picturesque half-timbered houses described by Dickens in "The Old Curiosity Shop."

32 m. **Wellington** (*Charlton Arms;* 8,148 inhab.) is a manufacturing and market town on a hill which commands wide views of Shropshire. There are still a number of old houses in the town.

From Wellington to Crewe (32 m.).—On this line, at 17 m., is the old town of *Market Drayton* (*Corbet Arms*). Lord Clive (1725-74) was born at *Styche*, 2 m. away. When a boy he is said to have lowered himself from the church tower on to a gargoyle, where he sat astride for some time. His old desk, with the initials R.C. is shown in the Grammar School.—27½ m. *Nantwich.*—32 m. *Crewe* (see index).

42 m. *Shrewsbury*, see p. 291

From Birmingham to Derby (41 m.).—5 m. *Castle Bromwich.*—10 m. *Whitacre*, a junction for Leicester. *Maxstoke Castle*, built in 1345, is 2 m. south.—19 m. *Tamworth*, see p. 331.

30 m. **Burton-on-Trent** (*Queen's; White Hart;* 48,927 inhab.), a county 'boro and market town of great antiquity on the left bank of the river *Trent*, which is navigable for barges as far as the town. The river is crossed by a fine bridge of 29 arches, which replaced a 12th century bridge of 34 arches. Curious visitors will find a model of the ancient bridge at the Manor House. Burton is best known to-day as the metropolis of the brewing trade. Owing to the presence in the water of large quantities of sulphate of lime, Burton has long enjoyed the reputation of being the principal place in Europe for the brewing of pale and other ales. The water for the sixteen breweries comes from deep wells in the gravel above the town. The history of brewing at Burton is co-eval with the foundation there of an abbey in the 11th century, but the modern trade dates from about 1708. To-day the trade has assumed stupendous proportions. The "Bass" breweries occupy 750 acres, Allsopp 70 acres, Worthington about 30 acres, and there are many others. It is estimated that the town produces 3,000,000 barrels of beer annually. Visitors are often admitted upon application to the breweries of Bass & Co., founded in 1777.

Burton has a fine museum, open free daily, and the scanty remains of its old abbey may still be seen at Seyney Park.

The country around is exceedingly picturesque. East of the Trent the hills slope away towards Ashby Wolds; from Scalpcliff,

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Winshill, and Bladon are seen the valleys of the Trent and Dove. Towards the west lie the Atherstone outwoods, Nedwood Forest, and, in the distance, Tutbury Castle.

35 m. *Repton*, where there is a public school, founded in 1557, 1m. from the station, but most of the buildings are modern. St. Wystan's Church has a tall and graceful spire. Under the 10th century chancel, and reached by two old staircases, is a small Saxon *Crypt said to date from the 8th century.—41 m. *Derby*, see p. 355.

BIRMINGHAM TO WORCESTER (26 m.).—10 m. *Barnt Green*. Cardinal Newman is buried at the country house of the *Birmingham Oratory*, Rednal, a mile and a half from the station. Before (14 m.) *Bromsgrove*, the train descends the Lickey Incline of 1 in 37. Bromsgrove has many quaint gabled houses.

19 m. **Droitwich** (*Impney ; Worcestershire Brine Baths ; Raven*, etc. ; 4,580 inhab.), has several brine baths supplied by springs rising from deep beds of rock salt.

The water contains 30 per cent. of natural, radio-active salts, extensively used in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatism, sciatica, injuries, and certain forms of heart disorders. The water in the swimming baths is so dense that it is not possible to sink. The continual pumping of commercial brine has led to subsidences in the lower town, many of the houses standing at queer angles to their foundations.—The village of *Ombersley*, 4 m. away, is exceedingly picturesque. Visits can also be paid to the half-timbered *Salwarpe* Court, 3 m. south-west, and the Elizabethan *Westwood Park*, 1½ m. west.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Stratford-on-Avon, with a population of 10,427, is a prosperous but comparatively small market-town pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Avon*. It owes its present prosperity in the main to the large numbers of people who visit it annually as the birthplace of William Shakespeare. This interest in the town is of fairly recent date, and has been considerably helped by the festival performances of the poet's plays given in April and May, and from July to September. The poet's birthday, April 23rd, is celebrated by a public luncheon and a procession to his grave. The town still keeps up its "Mop Fair" on Oct. 12th, when oxon and pigs are roasted whole in the streets.

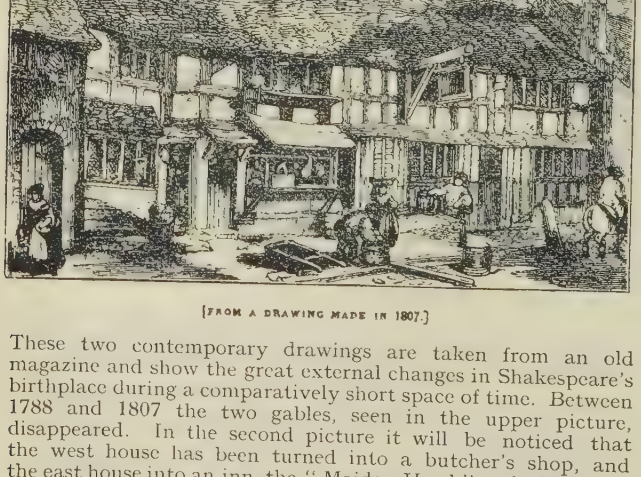
Stratford is best approached from London; from Paddington, via Banbury and Hatton; from Marylebone, via Woodford and Hinton; from Euston via Blisworth. It is easily reached from Oxford via Honeybourne, from Cheltenham via Honeybourne, and from Leamington or Warwick by either road or rail.

HOTELS: *Shakespeare*, in which the rooms are named after Shakespeare's plays; *Red Horse*, the hotel in which Washington Irving stayed; *Golden Lion*, under the same management; *Falcon ; White Swan ; Unicorn ; Swan's Nest ; Arden* (private), and many boarding houses.

INFORMATION BUREAU: Corn Exchange, High St.—THE ENGLISH SPEAKING UNION has rooms opposite the Shakespeare Memorial.

MOTORBUSES run to Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, etc. There are STEAMER trips daily on the river in summer, and boats can be hired.

[FROM A DRAWING MADE IN 1788.]



[FROM A DRAWING MADE IN 1807.]

These two contemporary drawings are taken from an old magazine and show the great external changes in Shakespeare's birthplace during a comparatively short space of time. Between 1788 and 1807 the two gables, seen in the upper picture, disappeared. In the second picture it will be noticed that the west house has been turned into a butcher's shop, and the east house into an inn, the "Maiden Head," and afterwards the "Swan & Maiden Head." In 1857-58 the double house was restored more or less to its original state.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

William Shakespeare was born on April 23rd, 1564, in a cottage now known as *Shakespeare's House*, in Henley St. He was the third child but the eldest son of John Shakespeare, who had come to Stratford from Snitterfield, 4 m. away, about 1551, and had married Mary Arden of Wilmcote in 1557. John Shakespeare probably dealt in country produce and became chamberlain of the borough, alderman and bailiff, but was deprived of his aldermanship in 1586, after falling into debt. William Shakespeare spent the six years from 1571 to 1577 at the Grammar School and then joined his father in business. At the age of 18 he married Anne Hathaway of Shottery. There were three children, Susanna, born in 1583, and the twins Hamnet and Judith, born in 1585. He went to London soon after the birth of the twins, to return in 1611, when he had given up playwriting. He retired to *New Place*, which he had bought in 1597, and died on April 23rd, 1616. He was buried in Stratford Church on April 25th. His wife lived for another seven years. The boy Hamnet died when he was only eleven years of age, but the two daughters married. Judith's three children all died before their mother; Susanna's only child married Thomas Nash, and afterwards Sir John Barnard, but she died childless in 1670, so that there are no direct descendants of the poet.—Perhaps the best life of William Shakespeare is Sir Sidney Lee's.

***Shakespeare's House,** in Henley St., in which the poet was born, was bought for the nation in 1847. The house consisted originally of two tenements, the western part used for living in, and the eastern part as a place of business. It was restored in 1857, and there is little doubt but that externally the house differs somewhat from the original, though the cellars, the internal walls, and the general framework remain unaltered.

The house is shown on week-days from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. from March 14 to Sept. 20, and from 9 a.m. till sunset during other months. Tickets are obtained at the adjoining house, 1/- each, but 2/6 to include New Place and Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

When his father died Shakespeare left the house to his mother and sister. It passed afterwards to Lady Barnard, who bequeathed it to Thomas Hart, a grand-nephew of the poet, in whose family it remained until 1806. The eastern part was used for some time as an inn, the "Maiden Head."

On the ground floor of the unfurnished western part are the living room, the kitchen and cellar, and a small room. An oak staircase runs up to the room ascribed by tradition to the poet's birth. The walls are covered with the signatures of various visitors, including those of Kean, Scott, Carlyle (scratched on the window), Thackeray, Dickens, and Browning. In the eastern part is a museum con-

taining portraits, early editions, engravings, and relics. Among the manuscripts is a letter from Richard Quiney, the only existing letter sent to Shakespeare. In the library are many books which he may have read, and in the garden at the back are specimens of trees, flowers, and shrubs mentioned in his works.

From Henley St. we pass into the High St. Here, at the corner of Bridge St. is *Quiney House*, in which the poet's daughter Judith lived from 1616 to 1652 as the wife of Thomas Quiney, the vintner. Across the street, further on, is the half-timbered *Harvard House* (1596), the early home of Katherine Rogers, the mother of John Harvard, founder of the American University. After its restoration it was presented to Harvard by Mr. Edward Morris in 1909 to serve as a meeting place for American visitors to the town. (Adm. 6d. Members of Harvard University are admitted free.)

At the corner of Chapel St., the continuation of High St. is the *Town Hall*, built in 1769. The statue of Shakespeare in a niche was presented by Garrick. In the ballroom are portraits of Garrick by Gainsborough, and of Shakespeare by Benjamin Wilson.

Parts of the Shakespeare Hotel, close by, date from the 15th century.

At the end of the street, on the left, is the vacant site of **New Place,** the house in which Shakespeare lived for five years after his retirement.

The original New Place, or "Great House," was built in 1483 by Sir Hugh Clopton, a London mercer. It was bought by Shakespeare in 1597 for £60. The Rev. Francis Gastrell bought it in 1756 and three years later pulled it down, owing presumably to a quarrel about the rates. He had already cut down Shakespeare's mulberry tree in order to avoid being pestered by visitors.—The next house, *Nash's House* (week-days, 9 to sunset; adm. 1/-) was occupied by Shakespeare's grand-daughter, the wife of Thomas Nash. It is now used as a museum and contains some relics of New Place, souvenirs of Garrick, and various antiquities. In the gardens are the foundations of Shakespeare's house and a mulberry tree grown from the original planted by the poet. Behind is the Elizabethan *Knot Garden* and the poet's *Great Garden*, where there is another mulberry tree grown from the original.

Opposite New Place, at the corner of Chapel Lane and Church St., is the *Guild Chapel*. The chancel dates from the 13th century, and the nave was re built by Sir Hugh Clopton late in the 15th century. Near it is the half-timbered *Guildhall*, re-constructed in the 15th century from a 13th century building. It is possible that Shakespeare witnessed here the performances of strolling players

visiting Stratford. The upper storey (adm. 6d.) is the *Grammar School* the poet attended.—Marie Corelli, the novelist, lived at Mason Croft, in Church St.

The Old Town Road leads from the end of Church St. past *Hall's Croft*, which may have belonged at one time to Shakespeare's brother-in-law, to ***Holy Trinity,** finely set among lime trees on the banks of the river. From the Early English tower (1210) rises a lofty spire added in 1763. The nave was built in 1333, but the rest of the church was not completed until 1490.

Many of the monuments in the interior are worth more than the cursory glance generally given them by visitors hurrying to see **Shakespeare's Grave.** The poet lies on the north side of the chancel, beneath a slab bearing an inscription sometimes ascribed to Shakespeare himself. Above, on the wall, is his monument and bust. Both were done by Garret Johnson of Southwark soon after the poet's death. The window to the left, representing the Seven Ages of Man, was put up by Americans in 1885.

Close to Shakespeare's grave are those of his wife, Anne Hathaway, his daughter Susanna and her husband John Hall, and Thomas Nash, first husband of his grand-daughter. Judith was buried without a memorial in the churchyard, but it is not known where his son Hamnet lies.

In the North aisle is the font in which Shakespeare was christened. The parish registers contain entries of his baptism and burial. Both the old stalls and the choir screen are worth noticing. The original 15th century screen is in the North transept. A window in the South transept representing the Adoration of the Magi, with figures of Columbus and William Penn, and a design showing the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers below, was presented by Americans.

A quarter of a mile to the north of the church, on the banks of the Avon, stands the **Shakespeare Memorial,** built in 1877-79. The tower and the theatre were destroyed by fire in 1926, and are to be replaced by a new structure. The successful design for this, in open competition, proved to be that of a woman architect, Miss Elizabeth Scott. The library, containing 10,000 volumes, the picture gallery, and the museum were not burnt. In the gallery is the "Flower Portrait" of Shakespeare, possibly an original painting from which Droeshout engraved the frontispiece of the 1st folio, but it may have been painted from the frontispiece. In the museum are Shakespeare's gloves, a brooch discovered on the site of New Place, and a bust modelled from a doubtful death mask of the poet discovered in a rag shop at Mainz.

Above the bridge there is a good view of the town from **Clopton Bridge,* built by Sir Hugh Clopton. Bridge St. runs towards the town, passing the *Red Horse Hotel.* Washington Irving wrote his account of Stratford in a parlour here. The chair and poker,—

"Geoffrey Crayon's Throne and Sceptre,"—have been preserved and are shown.

A mile to the west of Stratford is *Shottery*, which can be reached by a footpath across the fields. Here stands ***Anne Hathaway's Cottage**, an Elizabethan farmhouse with a thatched roof which has changed very little in the last 400 years. There was a Hathaway living in the house until 1899, but it is now owned by the nation. Some of the furniture in the house—the famous bedstead, for example—were there in Anne's day. In 1926 an Elizabethan horn-book, bearing initials which suggest W.S. was found under the floor. The charming little garden is full of old fashioned English flowers.—*Luddington*, where the poet was married, is 2 m. away, but the church has been rebuilt throughout.

There are several quaint and attractive villages in the Stratford area which well repay a visit. A trip of 20 miles would embrace the eight villages mentioned in the old rhyme :—

Piping Pebworth, Dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillborough, Hungry Grafton,
Dodging Exhall, Papist Wixford,
Beggarly Broom, and Drunken Bidford.

Temple Grafton claims that Shakespeare was married there. It is believed at *Bidford* that Shakespeare composed the above verse after a carouse in the *Falcon Inn* (no longer an inn, but still there), and they show the crab tree half-a-mile away under which he slept that night.

Charlecote and Wilmcote are both charming villages (see index). Most people who come to Stratford visit also Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, Evesham, and Sulgrave, see p. 317.

LONDON TO SHEFFIELD.

There are three possible rail routes : A. Via Rugby, Leicester and Nottingham. B. Via Bedford, Leicester and Chesterfield. C. Via Peterborough and Grantham.

A. Via Rugby, Leicester, and Nottingham.

L. & N.E.R. from Marylebone (London), to *Leicester* (Central Station), 103 m. ; to *Nottingham* (Victoria Station), 126 m. ; to *Sheffield* (Victoria Station), 165 m.

The first place of any importance on this route is(24 m.)**Amersham** (*Crown ;* 4,000 inhab.), an old world town containing many quaint houses. The almshouses were built in 1657, and the market hall, at the centre of the town, in 1682. In the arcade of the hall is an old fashioned bell pull to rouse the people in case of fire. There are monuments of the Drake family in the church.

29 m. *Great Missenden* is another quiet old place, set in a beautiful valley. Three miles away is the church of *Great Hampden*, with a monument to the patriot, John Hampden, who was buried there. His wife's tomb has an unusual epitaph. There is no admission to *Hampden House* (Earl of Buckinghamshire), close by.—32½ m. *Wendover*, with several half-timbered houses, is 2¼ m. from Chequers Court, see p. 300.

38 m. **Aylesbury** (*Bull's Head;* 12,000 inhab.), the country town of Buckinghamshire, is noted for its ducks and dairy produce. The Early English church of *St. Mary* has an early crypt under the Lady Chapel. The King's Head Inn dates from the 15th century. There is a statue of Hampden in the square.

59 m. *Brackley* (Crown), has a college school founded by William of Waynflete in 1447.

Both *Helmdon* (62½ m.) and *Culworth* (66 m.) are convenient stations for *Sulgrave*, which is about 2½ m. from each.

***Sulgrave Manor,** in the pleasant and picturesque old village of Sulgrave, was bought by Laurence Washington in 1539 for £321 14s. 10d., when the smaller religious houses were dissolved by Henry VIII. Washington had made his fortune in the wool trade and had been twice Mayor of Northampton. He remodelled the building and possibly added to it. Both his son Robert and his grandson Lawrence lived in it, but the family became impoverished and in 1610 sold the manor and moved to *Brington*. When they had left the manor became a farmhouse, but in 1914 it was bought by the British Peace Centenary Committee to commemorate a hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the States. A fund for its maintenance was collected in America and the manor handed over to the Sulgrave Institution. It was restored by Sir Reginald Blomfield and opened in 1921. The open fireplaces, the mullioned windows, and the beams in the ceilings have all been set off to advantage.

In the spandrels of the porch is carved the Washington coat-of-arms, sometimes thought to have been the basis of the "Stars and Stripes." Among the personal relics is a chair from Mount Vernon and a portrait by Gilbert Stuart.—Sulgrave Manor is the only place in England (apart from the embassy) where the American flag is permanently flown.

In the church are some brasses of the Washington family. The head is missing in Laurence Washington's brass, and that of his wife, who bore him seven daughters and four sons, has disappeared. The brasses of the sons and daughters were stolen in 1889, but were recovered and replaced in 1924.

69 m. *Woodford & Hinton*, where through carriages from London to Stratford-on-Avon are detached.—83 m. *Rugby*, see p. 296.

Beyond Rugby, on the right, is *Shawell Rectory*, where Tennyson wrote most of his "In Memoriam."—90 m. *Lutterworth* (Denbigh Arms ; Hind). John Wycliffe was rector here from 1374 until his death in 1384. His remains were dug up, burnt, and thrown into the river in 1428, after his works had been condemned by the Council of Constance. The Wycliffe relics in the church are interesting but doubtful.

103 m. **Leicester** (pronounced "lester"), a county town and city of 234,190 inhabitants. It is built mostly of brick, and is the centre of the hosiery trade. There are important boot and shoe factories besides.

HOTELS: *Grand ; Bell ; Royal ; Wyvern ; Wellington ; Stag & Pheasant*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Nuneaton, Uppingham, Market Harborough, Ashby, Burton, Coventry, etc.

History.—According to tradition King Lear and his daughters lived at Leicester. The Romans made it into the important town of *Ratæ Coritanorum*. It was the seat of the East Mercian bishopric from 680 to 869, and later became one of the Five Boroughs of the Danelagh. It was given to Hugh de Grantmesnil, who built the castle, at the Conquest, and to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in 1239. Several parliaments were held in the castle during the 15th century. The night before the Battle of Bosworth Field was spent by Richard III in an inn at Leicester, and his body was buried in the Grey Friar's church, to be disinterred at the dissolution of the monasteries and thrown into the *Soar*. During the Civil War Prince Rupert captured the town. John Bunyan took part in the three days' siege, but it is not known on which side. The town grew prosperous when the stocking-frame was introduced in the 17th century.—Leicester was the birthplace of Thomas Cook (1808), who organised the first railway excursion in 1841 and built up the well known tourist agency.

The centre of the city is marked by a modern clock tower adorned with statues of Simon de Montfort and three other benefactors of the town. The High St. with its continuation, St. Nicholas St. runs along the old Roman main thoroughfare. On the right, in St. Nicholas St., is the church of **St. Nicholas*, the earliest in the town. Roman stones were used for building parts of it. The tower is early-Norman, the nave Saxon. There is an old house to the south-east of the churchyard which gave a night's lodging to both Bunyan and Wesley. West of the churchyard stands an old Roman relic known as the **Jewry Wall*, 20 ft. high and 70 ft. long Opposite the church, at No. 50, St. Nicholas St. is the "Peacock Pavement," the best of the many tessellated pavements discovered in the town. There is another under the railway in Blackfriars St. (adm. 3d.).

From the far end of St. Nicholas St., Castle St. leads to all that remains of the **Castle**, a keep mound, and a part of the great hall and dungeon now incorporated in the 18th century *County Hall* (apply at the keeper's house). Opposite is the church of **St. Mary*, built as a collegiate chapel in 1107. A chancel in the rich late-Norman style was added about 1160, and a wide nave to the south of the old nave in the Early English period. The massive tower

and spire are curiously placed. The font, the roofs, and the sedilia are worthy of attention.—A lane leads to the ruined *Turret Gateway*, which gives upon the *Newarke*. Here is an almshouse (rebuilt) with an attractive chapel, and William Wyggeston's *Chantry House*, now used as a museum.

We leave the Newarke by the splendid *Magazine Gateway* (1322), turn to the left, and then to the right into Peacock Lane. A narrow passage on the left takes us to the church of *St. Martin's* (Early English and Perpendicular), now the cathedral of the diocese of Leicester. On the other side of the passage is the **Old Town Hall*, a half-timbered 14th century building. The mayor's parlour has a fine chimney piece and good stained glass.

St. Martin's St. runs to the Market Place, where the *Corn Exchange* has a curious outside staircase. The New Walk leads from near the Town Hall to the *City Museum & Art Gallery*, where there are interesting Roman antiquities, particularly the "Diana and Actaeon" pavement and a Roman milestone found on the Foss Way. The modern paintings include G. F. Watts's "Fata Morgana," views of Venice by Turner, and a John portrait.

The gracious *Abbey Park*, with its lake and the remains of Leicester **Abbey**, lie to the north of the town. The Abbey was founded in 1143 and is well remembered as the place where Cardinal Wolsey died in 1530. His tomb has disappeared, and little remains of the rich assemblage of buildings save the boundary walls. The present ruins are those of the Tudor Cavendish House sacked by the Royalists on their way back from Naseby.

Charnwood Forest, a region of woodlands and rugged tracts of land, lies north-west of the town. On the main road to Ashby de la Zouch is *Bradgate Park* and the remains of the mansion where Lady Jane Grey, the nine days' queen, was born and where she was found by Roger Ascham reading Plato while the rest of the family were hunting. Two miles away are the picturesque remains of *Ulverscroft Priory* (14th century). The excursion may be continued to such well known points in the forest as Bardon Hill, Mount St. Bernard, and Grace Dieu.

From Leicester to Burton-upon-Trent (31 m.).—This was Robert Stevenson's first line (1833).—6 m. *Kirby Muxloe* has a ruined castle built in 1480 (shown on week-days; adm. 6d.).—15 m. There is a famous view from *Bardon Hill*, a little over a mile from the station.—16 m. *Coalville*, with over 20,000 inhab., is the centre of the Leicestershire coalfield.—21 m. **Ashby de la Zouch** (pronounced "zoo"; *Royal; Queen's*; 4,983 inhab.). The *Castle was built about 1474, but was slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1645. Mary Queen of Scots stayed here for a night in 1569, and the castle is dealt with in "Ivanhoe." The picturesque ruins are open on week-days from March to October (adm. 6d.). In the late-Perpendicular church is the tomb of Wesley's friend, Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. There is a unique recumbent effigy of a pilgrim, and a curious finger pillory for those who misbehaved in church.—31 m. *Burton*, see p. 309.

There are also lines from Leicester to *Birmingham*, to *Peterborough* and to *Grantham*.

113 m. **Loughborough** (*Bull's Head; Great Central;* 25,874 inhab.), an industrial town with engineering works, hosiery factories and a well known bell foundry in which London's "Great Paul" was cast. The *War Memorial Tower*, built in 1923, has a carillon of 47 bells, the largest in the world.

Nottinghamshire or *Notts*, which we enter beyond Loughborough, is characteristically English in its scenery, which is at its best in Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries. The Trent, which runs through the county, is navigable. The only large town is Nottingham. The county is associated with Lord Byron and the exploits of Robin Hood.

A curious musical instrument, the "shawm," a long trumpet once used by the bass singer, is preserved at (117 m.) *East Leake* church. Three miles away is *Gotham*, whose men, ironically dubbed "wise," have passed into a proverb. Their traditional exploits included sailing the seas in a bowl and building a hedge round a cuckoo to prevent its escape.—122 m. *Ruddington*. The picturesque village of *Bunny*, rebuilt in 1664-1741, with a beautiful old church, lies 3 m. south.—126 m. *Nottingham* (266,000 inhab.).

Nottingham, the county town, is a prosperous industrial city engaged in the manufacture of lace, hosiery, and machinery. It stands on a hill rising from the valley of the Trent.

HOTELS: *Victoria Station; Black Boy; Albert; Flying Horse County; George,* and *Portland,* unlicensed.

MOTORBUSES run to a number of towns in the area.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, 1, High St.

History.—The Saxon town was captured by the Danes in 868 and became one of the five boroughs of the Danelagh. After the Conquest, when a strong castle was built, the town was divided into two boroughs, Norman and English. Edward III surprised Queen Isabella and her lover, Roger de Mortimer, in the castle in 1330. When the Civil War began in 1642, Charles I unfurled his banner on Standard Hill at Nottingham, but the castle was taken and destroyed by the Parliamentarians. Nottingham became prosperous after the invention of the stocking-frame by William Lee, the curate of Calverton. The first cotton mill in the world was set up in the town by James Hargreaves in 1768 (tablet in Bow St.). Early in the 19th century the Luddite Riots broke out in the town, and much machinery was destroyed. Byron's first speech in the House of Lords was an impassioned plea on behalf of the rioters. He had lived at Newstead House, St. James St. (tablet), during the two years he attended school in the town. Paul Sandby, the water colour painter; Thomas Sandby, the architect; and General Booth were born at Nottingham.

The **Castle** is at the top of a steep rock, 133 ft. high (good view). The first castle was gutted by the Parliamentarians in 1651. The Duke of Newcastle built another in the heavy Italian style on the site in 1674, but this was burnt out during the Reform Riots of 1831. It was restored by the corporation in 1875-78 and opened as a **Museum and Art Gallery* (open week-days 10-6 or 8.30; Sundays 2-5. Adm. free, Fri. 6d.).

The ground floor of the museum is occupied by the Savile Collection from the Temple of Diana at Nemi; Roman finds from

Margidunum ; Wedgwood ware ; ironwork and armour ; carriages ; 14th and 15th century alabaster carvings of the Nottingham school ; and an interesting display of lace and textiles. On the upper floor are paintings, Sandby water-colours, and engravings. The dungeons and "Mortimer's Hole," an underground passage by which Edward III entered the castle in 1330 to arrest his mother, Queen Isabella and her paramour, Earl Mortimer, are shown for an additional fee of 3d. The statue of Captain Albert Ball, who brought down 43 German aeroplanes, stands in the grounds.

The **Market Place,** the largest in England (5½ acres) is reached from the castle by Park St. Many of the houses here and in the neighbourhood have their upper stories overhanging the pavements. Uprights supporting them give the impression of a gallery. A merry "Goose Fair" is held here on the first Thursday in October, and for two succeeding days. The best shops are in Long Row, north of the Market Place.

There is only one very old church at Nottingham. This is *St. Mary's*, a 15th century Perpendicular church with a splendid nave. Byron as a boy attended the *High Pavement Chapel* (stained glass by Burne-Jones), and Coleridge preached a charity sermon there. The Park, given to the city by Sir Jesse Boot, is worth a visit.

Trent Bridge, south of the town, leads to one of the best cricket grounds in England, the Trent Bridge Cricket Ground of the Notts County Club. Pleasure steamers ply from here to the popular resort of Colwick Park, where there is a racecourse.

Over 2 m. west of the town is *Wollaton Hall*, built in 1580-7. There are beautiful 17th century gardens, a large deer park, and a great avenue of limes. It was once the seat of Lord Middleton, but was bought by the Corporation in 1924 and is open free.—The modern church at *Lenton*, near by, has a carved Norman *Font.

From Nottingham to Lincoln (33 m.).—Through trains from London run on this line, which skirts the left bank of the Trent. –9½ m. *Thurgarton*. The church has a beautiful 13th century west doorway and other remains of a priory founded in 1187.—13½ m. *Rolleston Junction*, for *Southwell*.—17 m. Newark, see p. 248.—33 m. Lincoln, see p. 249.

The line runs through an extensive mining district beyond Nottingham.—134 m. *Hucknall*. Byron lies in the church, beneath a slab given by the King of Greece. His mother and daughter are also buried there. From Hucknall a branch line runs to *Mansfield*, passing through Edwinstowe and Ollerton, both convenient starting points for the Sherwood Forest. 164 m. *Sheffield*, see p. 373.

B. Via Bedford and Leicester.

L.M. & S.R. from St. Pancras (London) to *Bedford*, 50 m. ; to *Leicester*, 99 m. ; to *Chesterfield*, 146 m. ; to *Sheffield*, 158 m.

12½ m. *Elstree*, the centre of the English film industry, with a large number of studios.—20 m. *St. Albans*.

St. Alban's (*Peahen ; Red Lion ; George Clarendon,* etc. ; 26,000 inhab.) is an old city on the *Ver*, with a well known Cathedral.

St. Alban's rose from the Roman town of Verulamium. It owes its present name to the martyrdom of a Roman soldier, St. Alban, the first of the Christian martyrs in England. He was beheaded in 303 A.D. for harbouring a Welsh priest who had converted him. A Benedictine Abbey in his honour was founded here by Offa in 793, and became so powerful during the 12th and 13th century that its mitred abbot was elected the premier abbot of England. Two decisive battles were fought here during the Wars of the Roses, the first near Holywell Hill and the second on Barnard's Heath.—The town is associated with Sarah Jennings (1660-1744), the shrewish Duchess of Marlborough, who was born there ; with the poet Cowper, who stayed in the town for nearly two years, and with Dickens, who is said to have used a house in Catherine St. for his descriptions of " Bleak House."

The ***Cathedral,** one of the first built by the Normans in this country, has received many additions subsequently, but the central part is in the main the church built by Paul de Caen in 1077-88. Its West front was rebuilt in the 13th century. The nave is the longest Gothic nave in the world, and the exterior measurements of the cathedral as a whole are only surpassed in this country by those of Winchester. The building was badly restored at his own expense by Lord Grimthorpe, who was responsible for the poor taste of the new work, and for demolishing much that was fine in the old. The exterior particularly was robbed of much of its interest by the restorers. The best feature is the massive Norman tower built of Roman tiles from Verulamium in 1077.

Interior.—The interior of the West Porch is an exquisite example of early Gothic. The nave shows a mixture of styles, ranging from the severe Norman work to graceful Early English (in the West end) and five Decorated bays built in the 14th century to replace a collapse of the Norman masonry. On the west faces of the Norman piers to the north side of the nave are the remains of some *Wall Paintings (13th century).—The nave is separated from the Norman choir by a stone rood screen (1350), and the choir is continued east by the **Presbytery*. South of this is the Chantry of Abbot John de Whethamstead. It now contains the fine *Brass of Abbot Thomas de la Mare, and a magnificent stone *Altar Screen. —The Transepts show the old Norman church at its best. A cross on the north wall indicates the exact spot of St. Alban's martyrdom. The baluster shafts on the east side of both transepts are considered to be relics of the Saxon church built on the spot by Offa. There are Elizabethan dole cupboards in the south wall of the south transept.

Behind the high altar is the Saint's Chapel, with a reconstructed pedestal of the shrine of St. Alban, smashed at the Dissolution but cleverly pieced together again. A curious 15th century **Watching Loft* stands north of the shrine, where watch was maintained night and day on the precious relics below. On the south side is

the splendid *Tomb of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, murdered in 1447. The iron grill on the south side of the tomb is 13th century work.—Beyond the Saint's Chapel is the Retro-Choir, through which a public path ran until 1894.

The only relic, of the monastic buildings is the *Abbey Gatehouse* (1380), west of the cathedral. There are spacious dungeons underneath, once used as a gaol. The third printing press set up in England was housed here. It is now used as a Grammar School.

A path runs from the Gatehouse down to the *Ver*, on the other side of which is the site of the Roman city of Verulamium. By the bridge stands the small *Fighting Cocks Inn*, said to be the oldest inn in the country. A pleasant path runs from the bridge along the Ver to ***St. Michael's Church** (adm. 3d.). Sir Francis Bacon lies buried here (died 1626). The best features of the interior are the brasses, the carved Elizabethan pulpit with an iron frame for the hour glass, and some beautifully carved chairs of the same period.

Those who have time to walk through the streets will find St. Albans full of interesting old houses and places. Even the visitor in a hurry should not miss French Row, the quaint old thoroughfare at the side of the Clock Tower.

24 m. *Harpenden*, with a well known co-educational school. A mile away is the *Rothamsted Experimental Station* for Agricultural research (visitors admitted on application and taken round).

Elia devoted one of his essays to *Mackerye End*, an old house 2 m. from Harpenden.—A branch line runs to *Hemel Hempstead* (8 m. Midland Hotel) a market town of 14,000 inhabitants. The Norman church has a leaded spire.

We enter **Bedfordshire**, or *Beds.*, a small county watered by the slow and winding Ouse. It is the county of Bunyan and of Cowper.

30 m. **Luton** (*George ; Red Lion ;* 57,077 inhab.), a busy town devoted to the making of straw-hats, felt-hats, and machinery. Visits should be paid to the *Plait Halls* (markets), and to the old church of *St. Mary* (1461). The stone tabernacled covering over the font, the sedilia, and the wooden *Screen are all interesting.

Trains run from Luton to *Leighton Buzzard*, a distance of 12½ m.—4½ m. **Dunstable** (*Old Sugar Loaf ; Saracen's Head*), another town given over to the straw-plait industry. The only relic of a priory founded by Henry I in 1131 is the fine *Priory Church. The nave is a magnificent example of Norman work, and the west front, in spite of the mixture of Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular styles, is very effective. It was in this church that Cranmer pronounced the divorce against Catherine of Arragon in 1553. - *Whipsnade*, a new zoological park, is 3 m. to the south.

42 m. *Ampthill* (White Hart), a mile from the station, is a sleepy old market town situated in a beautiful neighbourhood. The church has a monument to Richard Nicolls (1642-1672), first English Governor of New York. In the fields near the station is the quaint *Oxford Hospital* (1690), a resting place for the college servants of Oxford. *Ampthill Park* contains a number of gnarled

old oak and a lime avenue. A cross marks the spot where the castle once stood in which Catherine of Arragon stayed during the proceedings for divorce. *Houghton Towers*, east of the park, was built by Inigo Jones for the Countess of Pembroke, and has been identified as Bunyan's " House Beautiful."

50 m. **Bedford** (20,247 inhab. ; *Swan ; Embankment ; Bridge ; Lion*, etc.) a pleasant county town on the *Ouse*, is best known for its numerous schools and for its association with Bunyan and with Howard, the prison reformer.

The **Schools** had their beginning in a bequest from Sir William Harpur, a Lord Mayor of London, who founded the first school in his native town in 1552. The Harpur Trust now controls four schools with about 2,500 pupils, and has at its disposal an income which has gradually increased from £50 a year to £18,000. The schools are the Bedford School, a large public school with about 900 boys ; the Modern School for Boys ; the Girls' High School and Girls' Modern School.

John Bunyan (1628-88) was the son of a tinsmith at Elstow. As a youth he served in the civil wars, returning to Elstow as a tinker. In 1653 he joined a dissenting sect at Bedford and became a deacon in 1655 and a travelling preacher in 1657. In 1660 he was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment " for being a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles." Because he would not recant he was unlawfully kept in prison, with the possible exception of one short period, for twelve years. During this time he wrote his " Grace Abounding," but it was during another six months' imprisonment in 1675-76 that he wrote the first part of the " Pilgrim's Progress." He lies buried in Bunhill Fields, London.

John Howard (1726-90) was High Sheriff of Bedfordshire. He began his great work of prison reform by visiting the gaols of Bedford. He also built *Howard House*, which still stands at the end of Mill St., close to St. Cuthbert's Church.

There is a statue to Howard in St. Paul's Square. Bunyan's statue, by Boehm, stands facing the demolished gaol in which he was imprisoned. A barn in which he ministered from 1672 until his death in 1688 has been replaced by a chapel, known as the *Bunyan Meeting*, built in 1850. The beautiful bronze doors, with panels illustrating scenes of the " Pilgrim's Progress," were a gift from the 9th Duke of Bedford. The old door of the county gaol is preserved in the vestibule, and in the parlour are some Bunyan relics, his chair, jug, staff, cabinet, and early editions of his works. Howard House is close by.

A mile and a quarter from Bedford, on the Luton road, lies the village of **Elstow.** Bunyan was born in a cottage (which has disappeared) one mile away. As we enter the village we come

to a house (right) in which he is said to have lived after his marriage, but this is exceedingly doubtful. It was a vision while playing tip-cat on the village green which led to his conversion. The Bunyan congregation used to meet at the old *Moot Hall*, facing the green, until recently. In the picturesque church (Norman and Early English) are two windows with scenes from Bunyan's works. He used to practice bell-ringing in the bell-tower, but gave up this amusement out of fear that the bells would fall on him. It is

Moot Hall, and Stump of Market Cross, Elstow.

possible that some of his descriptions of "Vanity Fair" were taken from the big country fair once held annually in the village. A stream close by is said to be the original of the "Slough of Despond."

From Bedford to Hitchin (16 m.).—3 m. *Cardington.* John Howard lived in a house here after 1758.—7 m. *Southill.* Admiral Byng, shot in 1757 "pour encourager les autres" after losing Minorca, was born and is buried here. The "Warden pear" came from the quaint little village of *Warden*, 2 m. away.—16 m. *Hitchin.*

From Bedford to Northampton (21½ m.).—10½ m. **Olney** (pronounced "owny"; *Bull*), a picturesque little town of 2,800 inhab., best known for its association with the poet Cowper. He lived from 1767 to 1786 in the house now turned into the **Cowper Museum* (week-days; 1/-), and it was here he wrote "John Gilpin." The poet's summer house may still be seen in the garden, which communicates with the parsonage where lived the Rev. John Newton, collaborator with Cowper in the "Olney Hymns." The **Church* (1325) is a gracious example of the early-decorated style and has a beautiful spire. Newton is buried in the churchyard, to which his body was transferred from London in 1893. — Cowper and Mrs. Unwin removed in 1786 to a house at *Weston Underwood*, 2 m. away.—21½ m. *Northampton*, see p. 294.

65 m. **Wellingborough** (*Hind*, 17th century), an industrial town with a fine Perpendicular church (St. Hallows), containing quaint misericords.

A short branch line runs via *Rushden* (13,500 inhab.; graceful church) to **Higham Ferrers**, 5 m. away. This picturesque little town has a notable group of buildings put up by Archbishop Chichele in 1424. These include a school, a bede-house, and a college, now in ruins. The beautiful church has sculptures over the west door and an interesting interior.

72 m. **Kettering** (*Royal; George;* 29,692 inhab.), a bootmaking and ironworking town. The late-Perpendicular church has a graceful spire 177 ft. high.

In an Early English church at *Weekley*, 2 m. away, are the tombs of the Montagus. Here also are a charming almshouse (1611) and a school (1624). Close by is Boughton House, one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch, but visitors are not admitted.

From Kettering to Cambridge (48 m.).—9½ m. *Thrapston* (see index).—12½ m. *Raunds*, has a famous spire to its old church. The octagonal *Tower and spire of *Stanwick* church, 1½ m. away, are generally considered the most beautiful in the county.—17½ m. *Kimbolton*, a small town about 2 m. south of the station. Parts of the old castle in which Catherine of Arragon died in 1536 are incorporated in the present building.—There are some remains of the 15th century Palace of the Bishops of Lincoln at (25 m.) *Buckden*. —27 m. Huntingdon, and so to Cambridge, see p. 294.

From Kettering to Nottingham, via Melton Mowbray (51½ m.). Some of the expresses to Nottingham, Sheffield and the north run along this alternative route.—5 m. *Geddington*. The village, which is 2 m. from the station, has a beautiful Eleanor's Cross, an interesting church, and a 14th century bridge.—11 m. *Gretton*. *Kirby Hall, built in 1570 and altered by Inigo Jones in 1640, is 2½ m. distant and open daily.—A viaduct over the Welland takes us into Rutlandshire, the smallest county in England (152 sq. miles).—An omnibus runs from (18 m.) *Manton*, to *Uppingham*, 3½ m. away.—22 m. **Oakham** (*Crown*), the county town, has 3,327 inhabitants. In the sole relic of the castle, a fine Norman banqueting hall, is a large number of horse-shoes given by royalty and peers of the realm on first entering the manor. The town has also an interesting 14th century church, a picturesque butter cross and stocks in the market place, a grammar school (1584), in the churchyard, and the 14-15th century Flore's House in the High St.—Beyond *Whissendine* (fine church) we enter Leicestershire.—33 m. **Melton Mowbray** (*George; Harboro'; Bell;* 9,187 inhab.), a great fox-hunting centre. Its pork pies and Stilton cheese are famous. The church is worth a visit. There are lines to Leicester, Peterborough, Market Harborough, and Nottingham.—The line traverses a wooded range of hills, the Leicestershire Wolds.—51½ m. *Nottingham*, see p. 320.

75½ m. *Glendon*. In the grounds of *Rushton Hall* (1595-1630)

stands a curious triangular lodge built in honour of the Trinity. A singular bone-crypt may be seen in the church at *Rothwell*, 2 m. south-west. This small town has also a remarkable market house (1575) now used as a library, and a hospital built in 1590.

We now enter **Leicestershire**, still best known for its grass lands, in spite of the encroachment of important industries. The eastern side of the county is fine fox-hunting country. The best scenery is found in Charnwood Forest and the Wolds.

83 m. **Market Harborough** (*Three Swans ; Peacock ;* 8,577 inhab.), a noted hunting centre. The quaint grammar school (1614), supported by pillars, and the old church of St. Dionysius, are in the market place.

The tract of country lying between Market Harborough and Leicester is hunted by the Quorn, Pytchley, and Billesdon fox-hounds.

99 m. *Leicester*, see p. 318.—111½ m. *Loughborough*, see p. 320. —120 m. *Trent.*

The rest of the journey to Sheffield is through a highly industrialised area of little or no interest to the tourist. D. H. Lawrence, the novelist, was born at (139 m.) *Eastwood*, a mining village, and the neighbourhood is described in several of his books. The manufacturing town of *Chesterfield* (146 m.) has a 14th century church with a spire 228 ft. high leaning over 7 ft. from the perpendicular. George Stevenson, who lived at *Tapton House*, a mile from the town, is buried in Trinity Church.—158 m. *Sheffield*, see p. 373.

C. Via Peterborough, Grantham, and Retford.

This line has been completely described under the route from London to Doncaster, see pp. 244-248.

SHERWOOD FOREST AND THE DUKERIES.

When Sherwood Forest was a royal demesne it occupied some 100,000 acres, but its area was considerably reduced by disafforestation, though it still measures roughly about 20 miles by 7. It has been threatened of late years by the rapid eastern extensions of the Nottinghamshire coalfield, but it is still possible to take long walks and drives through unspoilt woodlands. A number of its old oak trees survive, particularly at Birklands and Bilhagh. The northern part of the forest lies in the so-called "Dukeries." In the 18th century the four Dukes of Norfolk, Portland, Kingston, and

Newcastle lived on neighbouring estates at Worksop Manor, Welbeck, Thoresby, and Clumber. The Duke of Leeds, at Kiveton Park, and the Duke of St. Albans were not far off; with the result that somebody described the district as "a regular dukery," on the analogy of a rookery or a swannery.—The forest is associated in story and legend with Robin Hood and his Merry Men.

The parks in the Dukeries are the most beautiful in the kingdom. Those of Welbeck, Thoresby, and Clumber are open to horse-drawn carriages and pedestrians on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. Motor-cars and charabancs are not admitted, and horses and carriages must be hired from a member of the Dukeries Posting Proprietors' Association. The famous circular "*Dukeries' Drive*" (described below) is conveniently started from Worksop, but a slightly longer drive can be taken from Mansfield. The pedestrian who wishes to explore the woodlands would do well to make for either Edwinstone or Ollerton, reached by railway from Mansfield.

The following prices are charged for the drive:—victoria, 25/-; waggonette, 5/- per person, with a minimum of 50/-; pair-horse landau, 50/-; stage coach for 12 persons, £6.

The Circular Drive.

The drive takes about 5½ hours, but this includes a halt of an hour or so at Edwinstowe. This description is of a drive starting at Worksop, but it can also be undertaken from either Ollerton or Mansfield.

Worksop (*Lion; Royal; Station;* 23,198 inhab.) is a pleasant country town near the coal-field. Of the *Priory founded here in 1103 there survive the splendid Norman nave and towers of the parish church, the restored 13th century Lady Chapel, and the 14th century gatehouse (adm. 3d.). There is no admission to *Worksop Manor*. Three miles west is **Steetley Chapel*, a magnificent example, on a small scale, of 12th century Norman work.—Carriages for the drive may be hired at Worksop from W. Raines, Watson Road.

From Worksop we follow the Ollerton road for nearly two miles, then turn left for ***Clumber Park,** seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The park is 11 m. in circuit and is still handsomely wooded. Its fine double avenue of limes is nearly 3 m. long. There is no admission to the house, which has a large lake in front and a miniature ship at anchor. A beautiful modern church close by can be seen on presenting tickets of admission obtained at the Newcastle Estate Office, Worksop.

We are then driven to ***Thoresby Park** (Earl Manvers), which is 12 miles in circuit and possesses a stately avenue of chestnut trees. This *Park is generally considered the most impressive in the Dukeries, but the house is not shown.—We leave by the *Buckgate Lodge* and pass through beautiful stretches of forest scenery either

to Ollerton or to Edwinstowe. It was at Edwinstowe church that Robin Hood was married to Maid Marion.

From Ollerton or Edwinstowe we proceed westwards along the Mansfield road until we see a broad drive running away to left and to right, Here, on the left, is the *Archway* built by the late Duke of Portland in imitation of the Abbey Gateway at Worksop. Shortly afterwards we enter (right) a lovely forest drive, passing. through deep woods to reach the ancient Shambles Oak, or Robin Hood's Larder. The drive is continued over the little Meden stream to a gate on the south side of ***Welbeck Park,** near the village of Norton. The trees in this park, 10 miles in circuit, provided timber for the roof of St. Paul's. The route is along the western edge of the park to the Estate. Office and some white almshouses known as *The Winnings* because they were built out of the Duke of Portland's gains on the turf.

There is no admission to ***Welbeck Abbey** (Duke of Portland), an imposing house built in the 17th century on the site of a 12th century abbey. The eccentric 5th Duke (1800-79) constructed at enormous expense a number of underground tunnels and rooms, including an art gallery, a ballroom, and a riding school 400 ft. long. There are fine oaks and a large lake in the park.

Carriages proceed from the Estate Office through a tunnel under the lake, and across a wood to regain the road to Worksop, our starting off point.

Two railways traverse Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries, the first running from Mansfield to Worksop, and the second from Chesterfield to Lincoln.

A. From Mansfield to Worksop.

L.M. & S.R. to *Worksop* (15 m.). Mansfield is easily reached by railway from Nottingham, Newark, Sheffield, Lincoln and Chesterfield.

Mansfield (*Swan ; Midland :* 44,418 inhab.), an industrial town with hosiery mills and collieries, lies at the edge of Sherwood Forest.

***Newstead Abbey,** 5 m. south, can be visited by car or by train. (The nearest station, *Newstead,* is on the line from Nottingham to Mansfield.) The Abbey was the home of Lord Byron, who succeeded to the title in 1798 and sold the estate in 1818. It is now let off in flats and visitors are allowed on Wed., Thurs., and Sat. in summer by ticket from the estate office at the entrance (1/-). Byron's bedroom has been kept much as he left it. The oak bearing his name was planted by the poet in 1798.

***Hardwick Hall,** 6 m. west of Mansfield and $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. from

Rowthorn Station, was built in 1590 by " Bess of Hardwick," the Countess of Shrewsbury who had four husbands. This magnificent Elizabethan mansion is now the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. The rhyme, " Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall," refers to the unusual number of windows. Among the great collection of furniture and tapestry is a piece of embroidery worked by Mary, Queen of Scots. There are numerous paintings in the great *Picture Gallery, 166 ft. long.—On the edge of the Deer Park is the fine little church of *Ault Hucknall*, where Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), the author of the " Leviathan " lies buried. Near the main gate, on the south side of the park, is Hardwick Inn.

1½ m. *Mansfield Woodhouse*, is a junction for Chesterfield via Rowthorn, the nearest station to Hardwick Hall.—9 m. *Elmton & Creswell*, the nearest station for Welbeck Abbey. 15 m. *Worksop* (see " The Circular Drive ").

B. From Chesterfield to Lincoln.

L. & N.E.R. to Lincoln, 39½ m.

6 m. *Bolsover*, with 11,000 inhabitants.

***Bolsover Castle** was originally built by William Peveril in the 11th century. It was taken over in 1613 by Sir Charles Cavendish, who reconstructed the Norman keep and built the palace, now in ruins, on the terrace. There are beautiful marble chimney pieces in the keep (adm. by ticket from the Portland Estate Office, Mansfield Woodhouse).

12 m. *Warsop*, with a 12th century church.—17 m. *Edwinstowe* and (18½ m.) *Ollerton*, both good centres for visitors to Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries.

Two miles south of both places is *Rufford Abbey* (Lord Savile). Neither the house nor park is open to the public.

24 m. *Tuxford*.—25 m. *Dukeries Junction*, where we cross the main line.—33 m. *Doddington and Harby*. Queen Eleanor of Castile, the wife of Edward I, died at Harby in 1290. She was taken to Westminster Abbey, and at each place where the funeral procession halted was set up a beautiful Eleanor Cross. About 12 were put up altogether, but only those at Geddington, Northampton, and Waltham Cross have survived.

39½ m. *Lincoln*, see p. 249.

LONDON TO CREWE, CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, AND MANCHESTER.

From Euston Station (London) to *Crewe* (158 m.); to *Chester* (179 m.); to *Liverpool* (192 m.); to *Manchester* (138 m.). Special boat trains run to the Riverside Station at Liverpool.

That part of the route which lies between London and Rugby

has been described in the route " From London to Birmingham, via Rugby and Coventry," see pp. 293-305.

97 m. **Nuneaton** (*Bull ; Newdigate Arms ;* 41,984 inhab.), an industrial town manufacturing woollen goods, ribbons, hats, artificial silk, etc. The church of *St. Mary's*, with Norman piers and carving, is the relic of a once important nunnery church.

From Nuneaton to Loughborough (26½ m.).—4 m. *Stoke Golding*, with a 13th century double-naved *Church remarkable for the delicacy of its tracery.—8 m. *Market Bosworth*, a small old world town. Dr. Johnson was usher at the grammar school here for five months in 1732. Two miles south is Bosworth Field, where Richard III was defeated and slain by the Earl of Richmond. Trains for *Ashby-de-la-Zouche* diverge at (10 m.) *Shackerstone*. Beyond we run along the edge of Charnwood Forest and through the Leicestershire coal-field.—20 m. *Grace Dieu Halt*, near which stands the Elizabethan manor-house in which Francis Beaumont (1584-1616), the playwright, was born.—26½ m. *Loughborough*, see p. 320.

For the line from Nuneaton to Coventry, running through George Eliot's country, see p. 298.

102 m. *Atherstone* (Old Red Lion), an old town on Watling Street. A mile away are the ruins of *Merevale Abbey*, which include a 13th century outside chapel, now the parish church. At *Fenny Drayton* (3 m.) an obelisk marks the site of the cottage where George Fox was born in 1624.

110 m. **Tamworth** (*Castle ; Peel Arms ;* 8,030 inhab.) an ancient town on the river *Tame*. The castle mound was probably raised by Ethelfleda in 913, but the present castle (week-days, 9 to dusk, and Sun. afternoons in summer ; adm. 9d.) is mainly Jacobean. It includes a Tudor house now turned into a museum. Other places of interest are the church, with a double spiral staircase to the tower, the Town Hall, built in 1701, and the almshouses (1678), built by Thomas Guy, the founder of Guy's Hospital in London.

Tamworth is in **Staffordshire,** or *Staffs*, one of the most important industrial counties in England. It contains the Black Country and the Potteries, with their extensive coal and iron deposits. A large part of the county, is, however, still rural. Cannock Chase and the Moorlands adjoining the Derbyshire Peak district are quite attractive.

116 m. *Lichfield* (8,393 inhab.).

Lichfield is famous for its cathedral, and well known for its many associations with Dr. Johnson, who was the son of a bookseller in the town. Johnson said of its people that they were " the most sober, decent people in England, and spoke the purest English."

HOTELS :—*George*, where the scene of Farquhar's " Beaux Stratagem " was laid ; *Swan*, where Johnson and the Thrales put up during their visit in 1774.

Church St. and Tamworth St. lead from Trent Valley Station to the Market Square. In Church St. is *St. Michael's*, where Johnson's father, mother, and brother are buried. The latin inscription on the tomb was composed by him. Tamworth St.

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

runs past *Red Court*, a house built by Lucy Porter, Johnson's stepdaughter. There are statues to both Johnson and Boswell in the market-place.

The house in which Johnson was born stands at the corner of Market St. This has now been fitted out as a museum (adm. 6d.). His baptism is recorded in the register of *St. Mary's*. Johnson and Boswell stayed during their visit in 1776 at the quaint *Three Crowns Inn*, where the Johnson Society now holds its annual supper on the Doctor's birthday, September 18th. Elias Ashmole (1617-92), the founder of the Ashmolean at Oxford, was born in the house next door.

The nearest way to the cathedral is by Dam St., where a tablet marks the site of the Dame School which Johnson attended. Another tablet marks the house where Lord Brooke was killed during the siege of the Close by a bullet fired by the deaf and dumb son of Sir Richard Dyott from the cathedral tower.

St. John St. runs from the end of Market St. to the quaint *St. John's Hospital* (1495). Opposite is the site of the Grammar School (now removed to Borrowcop Hill), once attended by Ashmole, Addison, Garrick and Johnson. The cathedral is reached from here by Bird St., past the *Free Library and Museum*, where there is a statue of Commander E. J. Smith, captain of the "Titanic." Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of Charles Darwin, lived from 1756 to 1781 in a house near the corner of the close.

The ***Cathedral** is comparatively small but exceptionally beautiful. Part of its beauty is due to its exquisite setting in a picturesque close, and part to the local red sandstone with which it was built. The building dates from 1200 to 1370 and is mainly in the Early English and Decorated styles. It is the only church in England with three spires, known locally as the "Ladies of the Vale." The central spire, uncertainly ascribed to Wren, is 250 ft., and the older western spires 190 and 192 ft. high. The magnificent **West Front is exquisitely proportioned. Of the 113 statues set in the niches, six only are originals. The rest are modern, but all restorations have been done with great care to avoid breaking the grace and harmony of the whole.

The bishopric of Mercia was moved from Repton to Lichfield in 669 by St. Chad, who raised his church at Stowe. A church was built on the site of the present cathedral at Lichfield in 700. It was succeeded by a 12th century Norman building, but no traces of either remain. The lower part of the western half of the choir of the present cathedral was put up about 1200. Twenty years later the building of the transepts was begun. The nave followed about 1250, and the west front in 1280. The Lady Chapel and the presbytery were added early in the 14th century. The close was fortified and the cathedral was actually besieged in 1643. Royalists manned the building, but it was captured after three days by Parliamentarians under Lord Brooke. There was a second siege in 1646, when the central tower was demolished and many windows and monuments smashed. It was repaired after the Restoration by John Hacket, and again, in the 18th century, by the obtuse James Wyatt. Sir George Gilbert Scott and his son restored the building with some judgment during the last century.

We enter the building by the west portal. The *Interior is exceptionally pleasing, giving a general effect of harmony and unity, enhanced by the warmth and intimacy of the rich sandstone. Beyond a gracious vista of arches rises the fine stained glass window of the Lady Chapel. The capitals in the richly ornamented NAVE are beautifully carved. The triforium is larger than is usual, and the clerestory windows are of the curious spherical triangle type. There are tablets in the North aisle to Anne Seward (1749-1809), the "Swan of Lichfield," and to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the brilliant 18th century traveller and diarist. In the South aisle is a monument to Dean Addison, father of the essayist. Near by are two curious semi-effigies, possibly of unknown canons.—The TRANSEPTS are Early English, but the upper portions are Perpendicular. The present roof is lower than the original, so that the great rose window in the south gable can only be seen from the outside. There are memorial busts in the South transept to Johnson and Garrick, both buried in Westminster Abbey.

The *CHOIR is slightly out of line with the nave. Parts of it were built about 1200, but the eastern half was rebuilt in 1325 in the Decorated style. Nearly all the fittings are modern. The stalls were carved by a cousin of George Eliot, Samuel Evans of Ellastone, who was possibly the original of "Seth Bede."—The South aisle contains the famous *"Sleeping Children," by Chantrey, a medallion to Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of Charles Darwin, and a curious effigy of Sir John Stanley, naked to the waist.

The *LADY CHAPEL, at the east end of the choir, was built early in the 14th century, with nine lofty windows resting on an arcade. Seven of these windows contain 16th century *Stained Glass brought from the abbey of Herkenrode, near Liege, in 1802. The other two windows also contain old Flemish glass.—An archway opens from the North choir-aisle on the vestibule of the decagonal CHAPTER HOUSE (1240), with fine arcading and capitals. The thirteen niches in the vestibule are said to have been used for the washing of feet on Maundy Thursday. The LIBRARY, in a room above, is rarely shown, but it contains some priceless treasures, notably the Gospels of St. Chad, an illuminated MS. of the "Canterbury Tales," and the copy of "South's Sermons" (1694) used by Dr. Johnson when compiling his dictionary.

Both the Bishop's Palace (1687), where Anne Seward once lived, and the Deanery, the early home of Canon Addison, are on the north side of the Close.

There is a notable walk past *Stowe Pool*, north-east of the cathedral, to *Stowe*. At the edge of the pool grows the successor to Dr. Johnson's willow, and at Stowe St. Chad's Church stands on the site of the saint's original building. The main features are the south doorway, the font, and a tablet to Catherine Chambers, a servant to Johnson's

parents.—Johnson tried without success to establish a school at *Edial*, west of the city. One of his pupils was Garrick.

124 m. *Rugeley* (Shrewsbury Arms) has a pleasant old church. It was here that Palmer conducted his series of poisonings before his execution in 1856.

Abbots Bromley, about 8 m. north, is well known for its "horn dance" held on the first Monday after Sept. 4th. Beyond lies an extensive tract of oaks and hollies known as Needwood Forest.

The line from Rugeley to Walsall runs through ***Cannock Chase**, a great expanse of moorland lying between Lichfield and Stafford. The southern part has been spoilt by coal mines.

133½ m. **Stafford** (*Swan; Vine; Station;* 28,632 inhab.), the county town, is situated on the river *Sow*. Its main industry is bootmaking, hence the famous toast given by Sheridan when he represented the town in Parliament, "May the trade of Stafford be trod underfoot by all the world." The handsome collegiate church of *St. Mary's* contains a bust of Izaac Walton (1593-1683), who was baptised in the church. There are a number of finely built old houses in Greengate St., close by. One of them is the half-timbered *High House* (1555), where Charles I and Prince Rupert stayed in 1642. Almost opposite is the Norman church of *St. Chad's*, restored out of recognition but still retaining its curious font. George Borrow was ostler at the Swan Hotel in 1825, and Sheridan often stayed at *Chetwynd House*, now become the Post Office.

From Stafford to Shrewsbury (29 m.).—11½ m. *Newport*, in Shropshire, is the home of the Harper Adams Agricultural College. —A mile and a half from (15 m.) *Donnington* are the fine ruins of *Lilleshall Abbey*, founded in 1150. Visitors should apply for admission at the estate office, Lilleshall Hall. -19 m. *Wellington*, and so to Shrewsbury, see p. 291.

From Stafford to Manchester, via Macclesfield (53½ m.) This line runs through the coal fields of N. Staffordshire and the **Potteries**, an unsightly industrial district manufacturing pottery and porcelain of all descriptions. The raw materials for the industry are imported to the area from various places, clay from Cornwall and Dorset, felspar from Derbyshire and Norway, flints from Normandy and Norfolk, and bones from South America. The Potteries consist of six towns in all, Hanley, Burslem, Stoke, Longton, Tunstall and Fenton, all of which were united in 1910 into the county borough of Stoke-on-Trent. Pottery was being made here in the 16th century, but it was Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95) who "converted a rude inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce."—Mr. Arnold Bennett was born in the area and several of his novels contain realistic pictures of the people and life of the "Five Towns."

We diverge (right) from the main line to Crewe at *Norton Bridge*.—16 m. **Stoke-on-Trent** (*North Stafford*), the railway centre of the Potteries. This is the "Knype" of Arnold Bennett's stories. A statue of Wedgwood stands in front of the station, and there is a fine collection of pottery at the Public Library and Museum. Stoke is connected by rail, tram, and motorbuses with **Hanley** (*Grand; Victoria*), the biggest of the Five Towns, and **Burslem**, the "Mother of the Potteries" and the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood. There is another fine collection of Staffordshire Ware here at the Wedgwood Institute.

17 m. *Lower* [illegible] Here is the [illegible] that the ancient vases copied by Wedgwood [illegible] Hall. His heirs, Francis Hall [illegible] Hall [illegible] Hall [illegible]

a fine half-timbered hall and rectory, and a curious tomb in the woods not far away.—38 m. *Prestbury*. The fine 13th century church of St. Peter's has a beautiful little Norman Chapel in the churchyard. Many of the houses are old, particularly the vicarage and the delightful black and white house now occupied by a bank.—44 m. *Bramhall*, a mile from which lies *Bramhall Hall, one of the finest specimens of black and white architecture in the country. It dates mainly from the 14th and 15th centuries.—45 m. Cheadle Hulme, and then to Stockport and Manchester.

139 m. *Norton Bridge*, where the line for Stoke-on-Trent diverges. A mile away, at *Shallowford*, is *Halfhead*, the farm which Izaac Walton gifted to Stafford. It has since been sold and rebuilt, and the beautiful cottage attached to it was burnt down a few years ago. The castle at *Eccleshall*, 3 m. from Norton Bridge, dates from 1315, but was restored in 1695 and became the residence of the Bishops of Lichfield until 1867.—Beyond (150 m.) *Madeley*, we enter Cheshire.

Cheshire, a county of somewhat flat agricultural lands and busy industrial districts, appeals chiefly to the tourist because of its many black and white, timber and plaster houses. There is some wild moorland scenery in the Macclesfield Forest and Longendale, and in the Wirral Peninsula. The county is noted for its cheese and its salt. Silk and cotton are manufactured in the industrial areas.

158 m. **Crewe** (*Crewe Arms ; Royal :* 46,477 inhab.) an unprepossessing railway junction with important locomotive works. Over 600 trains pass through each day.

From Crewe to Chester, 21 m.

The through trains to Holyhead run along this line.—11 m. *Beeston Castle & Tarporley*. Beeston Castle is finely situated on a great rock of red sandstone, from which there is a magnificent view. It was built in 1220 and dismantled in 1646. (Open on Mon., Wed., Fri., and Sat.) There is a remarkable stone screen in the church at *Bunbury*, 2 m. from the station, and a recumbent effigy of Sir Hugh Calverley, companion-in-arms of the Black Prince.—21 m. *Chester*.

Chester.

Chester, in spite of its busy streets, is still the most mediæval looking town in the country. Its most distinctive glories are the cathedral, the quaint " rows," the almost complete walls, and a large number of picturesque timbered houses.

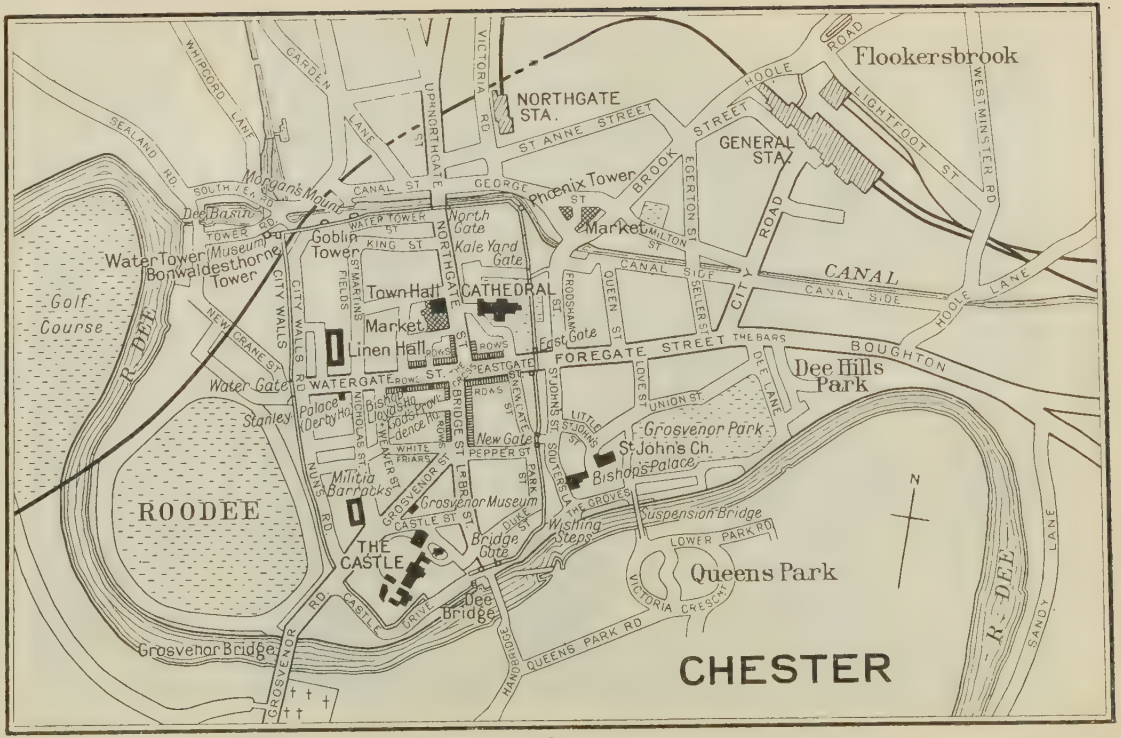
HOTELS : *Grosvenor ; Queen ; Blossoms ; Westminster* and *Washington*, both unlicensed. Prices are raised during the races.

RESTAURANTS : *Bolland's*, Eastgate Row ; *Clemence's*, Northgate St. ; *Haswell's*, Foregate St.

MOTORBUSES ply to Hawarden, Mold, Llangollen, Wrexham, Flint, Rhyl, Holyhead, Liverpool and a number of other places.

STEAMERS ply on the river Dee in summer to Eccleston Ferry, the Iron Bridge at Eaton, and up to Farndon. Rowing boats can also be hired.

RACECOURSE : The chief event is the Chester Cup, in May.



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CHESTER.

History :— For four centuries after A.D. 60, Chester, the Deva or Deva Legionis of the Romans, was the headquarters of the famous Twentieth Legion ("Valeria Victrix"). The Welsh named it Caerleon, and the Saxons Legaceaster, which became shortened to Ceaster and finally to Chester. After the departure of the Romans the town changed hands several times and may have been destroyed, but it was rebuilt by Ethelred of Mercia in 908. Sixty years later Edgar was rowed in the Royal Barge on the Dee by eight chieftains who had paid him homage. Chester was the

The Rows, Chester.

last city in the country to surrender to William the Conqueror, who granted it to Hugh Lupus as a County Palatinate, on the understanding that he was to defend it against his Welsh neighbours. The earldom of Chester reverted to the crown in 1237, and to this day provides one of the titles of the reigning monarch's eldest son. The town held out gallantly for the king during the Civil War, but it was starved into surrender in 1646. Until the 17th century the city was famous for its great cycle of mystery plays.

CHESTER.

The best introduction to Chester is provided by a walk round the *Walls, which enclose it almost entirely in an octagon. The present walls, which range in height from 12 to 40 ft., are built of red sandstone, and are probably not older than the 14th century. They follow in the main the line of the Roman walls, but deviate from it on the south to include the Castle. The paved walk along the walls is nearly 2 m. long, and affords splendid views of the city and of the hills in the distance.

City Road and Foregate St., the old Watling Street, lead us from the station to the walls at *East Gate*. Here we walk up some steps to the right and move northwards along the wall. There is a fine view of the cathedral to the left.

We cross the *Kale-yard Gate* which led to the Abbot's kitchen gardens, and come to the *Phœnix Tower* at the north east corner of the walls. It is now used as a museum. An inscription over the doorway states that King Charles I watched the Battle of Rowton Moor, on Sept. 24th, 1645, from this tower. He proceeded to the cathedral tower for a better view, and was nearly killed by a bullet which mortally wounded an attendant. The Shropshire Union Canal, which occupies the site of the old moat, skirts the northern wall. Passing over the *Northgate*, from which there is a charming view of the Welsh hills, we come to the watch tower called *Morgan's Mount*, on which a battery was placed during the siege. A little further on is *Goblin Tower*, near which a great hoard of Saxon silver pennies was found in 1914. The last tower on the north side is *Bonewaldesthorne*, connected with the outlying *Water Tower*, whose base was once washed by the Dee. This is the most picturesque spot on the walls. Several relics are preserved in the little garden, and from the top of the tower there is a great view of the river estuary and of the hills. Continuing our walk we pass the *Water Gate* and see below us, on the right, the picturesque **Roodee*, where horse races have been held for the past four hundred years. Further on we pass (right) the *Grosvenor Bridge*, a single fine span of over 200 ft., built in 1829. The irregular south wall runs between the castle and the Dee. At *Bridge Gate* we pass the quaint **Dee Bridge*, whose seven irregular arches were built in 1280. The famous " Mills of Dee," which stood at this spot, were pulled down to make way for the electric power station. From Bridge Gate we see, on the left, the old Bear & Billet Inn. At the point where the wall turns north is a flight of steps arranged in six sets of three each. These are known as the *Wishing Steps*. The wish is only obtained if the person soliciting it is able to run up and down the whole flight of steps and up again without once taking breath ! The rest of the wall has houses built up against it. We cross the *New Gate* and come back to the point from which we started.

Bishop Lloyd's House, Chester.

A unique feature of the town's architecture is the ***Rows**, found in the four main streets leading to the market-cross. The Rows are continuous galleries or arcades along the first floor of the houses. These curious passages are reached by flights of steps from the street below. Some of them, particularly those in Eastgate St. contain shops. Those in Northgate St. are on the ground level, recalling the arcades of some continental towns.

The city contains a large number of fine timbered houses, but the best are in Watergate St. *God's Providence House* was built in 1652, but was reconstructed in 1862. It gets its name from the inscription on a beam under the uppermost window, "God's Providence is my inheritance," carved in gratitude for deliverance from the plague. *Leche House*, four doors below, has not undergone modern restoration and deserves to be better known than it is. In the house are a fine banqueting hall and gallery, an ancient fireplace and chimney with a hiding place, an old squint-hole, and much fine carving. *Bishop Lloyd's House* is elaborately carved with the figures of animals and scenes from sacred history. Bishop Lloyd's eldest daughter was married twice to husbands whose names are well known in America, Thomas Yale, the grandfather of Governor Elihu Yale, founder of Yale College, and Theophilus Eaton, who founded the settlement of New Haven in 1639.

At the corner of Weaver St. stands the old *Custom House Inn*. The *Yacht Inn*, where Swift lodged, is at the corner of Nicholas St. A passage on the left beyond Nicholas St. leads to **Stanley Palace* or Derby House, once the city mansion of the Stanleys of Alderley. (Adm. 6d.)

Eastgate St. the Via Principalis of the Roman fortress, is the chief street of the city. A well preserved crypt below Messrs. Brown & Co.'s premises is freely shown to visitors.

To the left of Bridge St. is *Bridge Street Row*, and to the right, *Scotch Row*, the oldest and most picturesque of them all. There are remains of a Roman bath at No. 39, and a 13th century vaulted crypt at No. 12.—*Edgar Inn*, in Lower Bridge St., is traditionally connected with King Edgar's ceremonial row on the Dee. The boldly carved *Bear & Billet Inn*, further south, was formerly the town house of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

The ***Cathedral** shows large variations of architectural style and is of considerable interest. It is built of red-sandstone, a material which conveys interiorly a pleasant impression of warmth and intimacy.

Fees of inspection have been abolished and all parts of the building are free to the public. Services are held on week-days at 8 a.m. (Wed. and Fri. 7.45 a.m.), 10.15 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. On Sundays at 8 and 10.30 a.m., 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.

CHESTER.

The cathedral originally arose from a Saxon convent established in 925. Hugh Lupus transformed the convent into a Benedictine Abbey in 1093. There are now no traces of the original convent and but few of the Abbey. About 1200 the church was almost entirely rebuilt in the Gothic style. The Early English Chapter House and Lady Chapel were erected between 1200 and 1270. The choir (1280-1300) is a mixture of Gothic and early-Decorated, with Geometrical tracery, but the west front, the massive central tower, and the upper parts of the nave and south transept are Perpendicular (1490). Henry VIII converted the abbey church into the cathedral of the diocese of Chester in 1541, but the see of Lichfield had been transferred to Chester during the 11th centuries and the Bishops of Lichfield often called themselves Bishops of Chester.

EXTERIOR.—The west front is not particularly satisfying, in spite of its fine Perpendicular window. A good feature of the south side is the Tudor porch with an upper chamber. The apsidal termination of the south choir-aisle has a curious conical shaped roof. The corbels on the south front bear modern grotesque portraits, including one of Gladstone overthrowing the Irish church. Perhaps the best view of the exterior is from the city walls.

INTERIOR.—We enter by the 16th century south west porch, and get a view from the west end of the NAVE, raised above the rest of the pavement, which is noble in its simplicity. The oak fan vaulting is modern, but effective. There is a Consistory Court, with Jacobean furniture, at the west end of the South aisle, and a 6th century font brought from North Italy in the North aisle. At the end of this aisle a Norman doorway leads into the cloisters. We pass under the stone organ loft into the North Transept, a part of the original Norman church. The South Transept, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, is remarkable for its great size, about four times as large as the North transept and nearly as large as the choir. Until 1880 it was partitioned off from the rest of the cathedral and used as a parish church. Above the flags of the Cheshire Regiment shown here is one which was flown at the Battle of Bunker's Hill. Another of the flags was wrapped round the body of Wolfe when he was killed at Quebec.

The rich *CHOIR was built in the 13th century. Particular attention should be paid to the 14th century **_Stalls_ and misericords, rivalled in England only by those at Beverley and Lincoln. The bishop's throne, choir screen, altar, pulpit and panelling are modern. At the centre of the south aisle is a tomb traditionally, but wrongly regarded as that of Henry V of Germany, who died in 1125. Some of the original Norman work persists in the north aisle, which gives access to the interesting little _Canons' Vestry_. A doorway in the north choir aisle also leads into the much restored but still exceptionally beautiful Early English *LADY CHAPEL.

Conventual buildings to the north of the church are possibly more interesting than the church itself. The *CHAPTER HOUSE, entered either from the cloisters or the north transept, is pure Early English and quite as beautiful as the Lady Chapel. It is

surprising in such early work to find the mouldings in the vestibule run up so gracefully into the vaulting without the interposition of capitals. Part of the cathedral library is housed here, and there is a fine 13th century cupboard.—The *Cloisters are Perpendicular and are doubled on the south side. The visitor is shown the Norman *St. Anselm's Chapel*, the elaborately roofed *Slype*, the *Dormitory*, and the **Refectory* in the North Walk. This magnificent Early English structure has a *Reader's Pulpit with an arcaded staircase in the wall. The only other example in England is at Beaulieu.

St. John's St. and Little St. John St. lead from the East Gate to the church of **St. John's,** finely situated above the Dee. It was built in the 11th century and was the cathedral of the diocese of Mercia between 1075 and 1085. The present church, however, is little more than part of the nave of the old building. It has been most unfortunate in its towers. The original central tower fell in 1468, destroying part of the choir and east end. It was rebuilt and collapsed again in 1572. The north-east tower fell in 1574, destroying the west front, and a massive tower on the north-west side crumbled without warning in 1881, destroying the great porch, which was later restored. The choir and Lady Chapel are still in picturesque ruins.

The *Interior is a splendid example of simple and beautifully harmonised Norman work. The charming triforium was built about 100 years later than the rest of the church, and the clerestory is Early English. A crypt on the south side of the altar contains roof bosses and ancient Celtic crosses. De Quincey lived as a boy in a house which used to stand over it.

In the precincts is an old Anchorite's Cell. There is a queer tradition that Harold lived in it as a hermit after the Battle of Hastings, where he had been wounded but not killed.

Grosvenor St. leads from the middle of Bridge St. to the *Grosvenor Museum* (adm. 3d.; Wed. free), which contains the finest collection in Great Britain of Roman remains from one single site.

Eaton Hall, the great seat of the Duke of Westminster, is beautifully situated on the Dee about 4½ m. south of the city. It can be reached either by river or by motorbus to *Eccleston* village. The house and gardens are not shown but the public is allowed to walk freely through the deer park. Those who go to it by steamer should alight either at *Eccleston Ferry*, 1½ m. below the Hall, and walk through the park, or at the *Iron Bridge*, just above it. The present house, a massive Gothic building, was erected in 1870-82. In front of it stands a gigantic bronze equestrian statue of Hugh Lupus, by G. F. Watts. There is a good walk of 2½ m. from the house along the avenue leading north-west to *Overleigh Lodge*, near which is the Grosvenor Bridge tram terminus.

Hawarden (pronounced "harden"; *Glynne Arms*), a picturesque village in Flintshire, is often visited from Chester, which is six miles distant. *Hawarden Castle*, an 18th century mansion, is celebrated as the home of Gladstone for over 60 years. It is now occupied by his direct descendants, but the mansion itself is not shown. Visitors, however, are freely admitted to the picturesque park on week-days, and to the *Old Castle* from 2 till sunset on week-days, except Thursdays. The castle dates from the 13th century, and the ruins contain a chapel and a massive round tower which commands a good view of the Dee. *Broadlane House*, near the modern castle, houses a Gladstone Museum (week-days, 2 to 4 or 6; adm. 1/-). The Early English church in the village was restored by Gladstone and contains a striking monument to him and to his wife, a rood by Sir Gilbert Scott commemorating the death in action of W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P., and a West window by Burne-Jones. *St. Deiniol's Library*, founded by Gladstone, is housed in the national memorial to the statesman built in 1902. —2 m. away are the romantic ruins of *Ewloe Castle*.

From Chester to Liverpool. There are two routes, the first by Birkenhead and the second by Runcorn.

A. Via Birkenhead (16 m.) This line runs through the *Wirral*, a narrow peninsula lying between the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee.—A branch line runs to *West Kirby* from (8 m.) *Hooton*. 10 m. *Bromborough*, where the Manchester Ship Canal enters the Mersey. Ferries ply to Liverpool from *Eastham*, a little to the east.—11 m. *Spital*, near which is **Port Sunlight**, occupied by the employees at the large soap works of Lever Bros. The village is a fine achievement of the co-partnership system. Its excellent housing and schemes of recreation and education have become an accepted model for schemes of industrial betterment in every part of the world. The **Lady Lever Art Gallery*, presented by Lord Leverhulme, contains examples of the works of Turner, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Hoppner, Raeburn, Constable, Crome, Wilson, the Pre-Raphaelites, and many others. Passengers to Liverpool change for the Mersey Railway at *Rock Ferry*, or go on to Woodside Station, in Birkenhead, whence a ferry crosses the Mersey to Liverpool, see p. 347.

B. Via Runcorn (27 m.).

From Chester to Manchester. There are two routes, one by Warrington and one by Northwich.

A. By Northwich, 39 m. "Cheshire Lines" from *Northgate Station*.—10½ m. *Delamere*, in the middle of the treeless Delamere Forest.—18 m. **Northwich** (*Greenbank; Crown & Anchor*; 18,385 inhab.), the centre of the Cheshire salt district. There are numerous brown rock-salt mines and brine-springs. The pumping of the brine has led to uneven subsidences throughout the town, so that many of the houses are lop sided. Some of them have sunk so deeply that the first floors have been turned into cellars. A branch line runs from Northwich through *Middlewich* and *Sandwich* to Crewe.

24 m. **Knutsford** (*Royal George; Angel; Rose & Crown*), a charming old town with many ancient houses. This was the "Cranford" of Mrs. Gaskell, who is buried in the graveyard of the

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Unitarian chapel near the station. The curious tower of the Council house was set up to her memory (1905) A prison in the town has now been turned into a Theological College. North of the town is *Tatton Park*, the seat of Lord Egerton of Tatton. The large deer park contains 2,000 acres. On the edge of a mere stands the beautiful old church of *Rostherne*, containing the family monuments of the Egertons. Visitors are not admitted to *Tabley House* (2 m.) an 18th century mansion built on an island in the middle of a lake, nor to *Peover Hall* (3½ m. away). There is almost a unique example of a black and white timber *Church at *Lower Peover*. It was built in the 13th century entirely of wood except for the stone tower.—31 m. *Altrincham & Bowdon.*—39 m. *Manchester* (Central Station), see p. 369.

B. Via *Warrington*, 40 m.—At (10 m.) *Frodsham* the line to Liverpool via Runcorn diverges to the left.—" Lewis Carroll," the author of " Alice in Wonderland," was born at (15 m.) *Daresbury.*—18 m. *Warrington*, and thence to Manchester, see p. 369.

From Crewe to Liverpool, 34 m.

The first place of importance is (21 m.) *Runcorn*, a busy port and industrial town of 18,000 inhab. The Mersey is crossed to *Widnes* by a transporter bridge. An iron viaduct over two miles long carries the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey.—23½ m. *Ditton Junction* and thence to (34 m.) Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, with 870,000 inhab., is the third city in England and with the exception of London the most important seaport. It is situated on a gentle slope on the bank of the Mersey Estuary, about 3 m. from the open sea. It is a good deal pleasanter than most other large industrial towns. Its streets are cleaner, its air purer, and its public buildings more magnificent. Liverpool is the chief cotton market in Europe. The main imports are grain, cattle, provisions and tobacco; its exports include textiles and machinery from the mills and factories of Lancashire and the Midlands.

HOTELS: *Midland Adelphi*, near Central and Lime Street Stations, with restaurants, Turkish and swimming baths, a sports department, etc.; *North Western*, at Lime Street Station; *Exchange Station Hotel*; *George Hotel*; *Imperial Hotel* and *Washington Hotel*, all in Lime St.; *Stork*, Queen's Square, etc.

RESTAURANTS: *Bear's Paw*, 53, Lord St.; *Sainsbury's*, Exchange St. East, Brunswick St., and Exchange Flags; *State Cafe*, Dale St.; *Carlton*, Ederle St., and numerous others.

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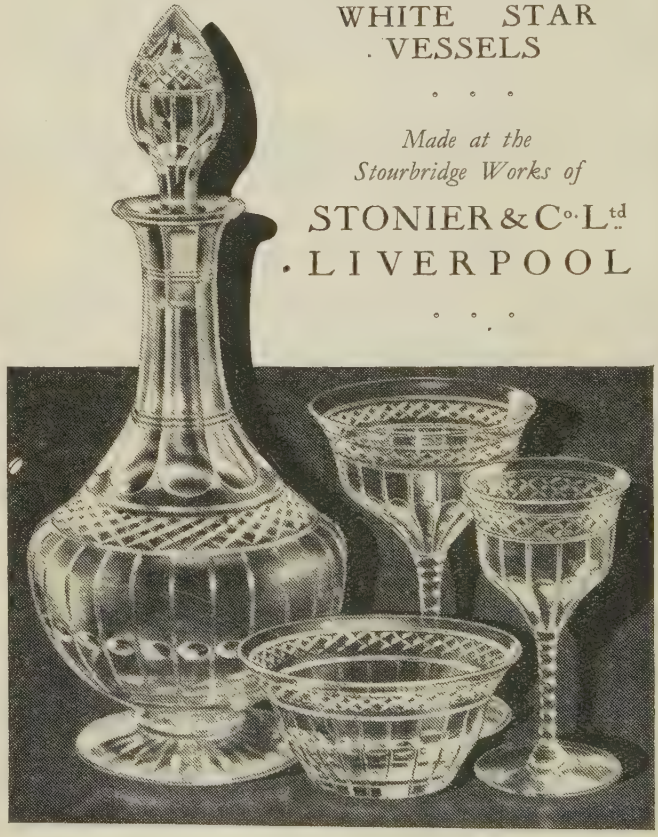

of the docks, from Dingle on the south to Seaforth Sands or Seaforth and Litherland on the north, a distance of 6½ m.—MERSEY RAILWAY. There are electric trains every few minutes from the Central (Low Level) and James St. stations through the Mersey Tunnel to Hamilton Square, Birkenhead, and thence alternately to Birkenhead Park (for the Wirral Railways) and to Birkenhead Central, Green Lane (Tranmere), and Rock Ferry (for the Chester trains, etc.).

STEAMERS: Ferry steamers ply from George's Landing Stage to Birkenhead, to Rock Ferry, to Seacombe, Egermont, and New Brighton, and to Eastham.—Steamers ply to Falmouth, Plymouth, Southampton and London (Coast Lines, Ltd.); to Llandudno, Bangor and Beaumaris daily in summer; to Blackpool, the Isle of Man, to Bristol, to Dublin and to Belfast; to Cork, Glasgow, etc. Steamers also leave Liverpool for all parts of the globe.

TOURIST AGENTS: *Thos. Cook & Son*, 49, Lord St.; *American Express Co.*, 31, James St.; *Automobile Association*, 35, Dale St.; *Royal Automobile Club*, 42, Church St.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, Tower Buildings (4th floor), 22, Water St.

RACECOURSE at Aintree. The chief races are the Grand National in March; the Spring Cup, in March; Liverpool Cup, in July; and Autumn Cup, in November.

LANDING STAGE, LIVERPOOL.

History :— It is popularly supposed that the name of Liverpool is derived from a purely mythical bird, the "Liver," supposed to have frequented the marshes in days gone by. The bird appears

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on the city arms. "Liverpool" first appears in a charter dated 1173, when Henry II was building the castle around which the town grew. Towards the middle of the 16th century there were only 138 householders, but its trade began to develop after the Restoration. The first dock was opened in 1700, when the population was about 5,000. The slave trade between Africa and the West Indies, the great extension of docks, and later, the coming of steam, led to an enormous and rapid extension. The first steam communication with New York was opened in 1840. This definitely enabled Liverpool to become the premier sea-port on the western sea-board. About a third of Britain's foreign trade is now conducted through this port.

Liverpool was the birthplace of Jeremiah Horrocks (died 1641), the astronomer; William Roscoe (1753-1831), the historian; Felicia Hemans, the writer; the poet A. H. Clough and his sister Anne, first principal of Newnham College; W. S. Jevons, the economist; and W. E. Gladstone. Richard Mather, father of Increase and grandfather of Cotton Mather, was minister at Ancient Chapel, Park Rd., Toxteth Park. The novelist "Ian Maclaren" was pastor of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church for 25 years. Nathaniel Hawthorne served as American Consul at Liverpool from 1853 to 1857, with offices at the corner of Brunswick St.

The ***Docks**, which are the most stirring and interesting sight of the town, claim to be unrivalled in the world. This magnificent system stretches over a length of 7 m. and handles an enormous amount of traffic efficiently and swiftly. To-day there are 87 docks and basins, 22 graving docks, and over 40 miles of quays. The **Gladstone Dock*, 1,050 ft. long, is the largest graving dock in the world. A good general survey of them may be obtained from the electric Overhead Railway.

Towards the centre of the docks is the great ***Landing Stage**, a floating structure 2,534 ft. long resting on 200 iron pontoons and connected with the shore by a number of hinged bridges. Ocean liners are moored at the *Prince's Landing Stage* at the north end. Ferry Steamers use the southern end, known as *George's Landing Stage*. The ferry steamers include the "Royal Iris" and the "Royal Daffodil," both of which were engaged in the Zeebrugge Raid in 1918.

Three magnificent modern office buildings rise at the Pierhead, overlooking the Landing Stage. These are the Royal Liver Building, a 17 story skyscraper crowned with figures of the "Liver" bird; the Cunard Building, and the Dock Board Offices with its great dome. At the corner of Chapel St. (north end of the Pierhead), is *St. Nicholas*, the original parish church of the town.

The ***Cathedral** is conspicuously set on St. James's Mount, and has been designed to be viewed not from the near-by streets but from the distant river. It was begun in 1904 and when completed will be the largest cathedral in the country. Sir George

BY APPOINTMENT

CRAWFORD'S BISCUITS ARE GOOD BISCUITS

Gilbert Scott, the architect, had his designs for the building accepted when he was only twenty-one years of age. The material used is red sandstone, and the roofs are of copper. The first part to be completed was the Lady Chapel, consecrated in 1910. The Choir, East Transepts and Chapter House were consecrated in 1924, and the West Transepts and central parts were begun in 1926. This " finest achievement of present-day architecture " should not be missed even in its present incomplete state.

The picturesque cemetery of St. James, laid out in an old quarry, is on the east side of the cathedral. Here is the mausoleum of William Huskisson, the M.P. for Liverpool who was killed at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1830.

Perhaps the finest modern classical building in the country is ***St. George's Hall,** opposite Lime St. station. The architect, Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, was only 23 when he submitted the designs. The building, which is 500 ft. long and 170 ft. wide, was completed in 1854. The *Great Hall, 170 ft. long, 90 ft. wide and 80 ft. high, contains the largest organ in England, and has a seating capacity of 2,500 persons.

The Walker Art Gallery, in William Brown St. was given by Sir Andrew Walker, the brewer, in 1877. The building contains an important collection of paintings, drawings, sculpture and ceramics. The *Roscoe Collection of Old Masters, on permanent loan from the Royal Institution, contains fine examples of early Flemish, Italian, and German painters. No. 8, *Simone Memmi*, The Return from the Temple, and No. 20, *Lorenzo Vecchietta*, St. Bernardino preaching in the Cathedral at Florence, are particularly notable. The modern paintings have been purposely chosen for their popular appeal and are not very satisfactory. There are four sculptures by Rodin.

The **Free Public Museums and Library,** also in William Brown St. contain the Lord Derby Museum (zoological, botanical and geological collections and a marine and fresh water aquarium); the Mayer Museum of antiquities, with an unrivalled collection of Wedgwood and Liverpool ware, the Gilton brooch, the girdle of Rameses III, mediæval ivories, etc.

The ***Town Hall,** the oldest public building in Liverpool (1754), rises at the end of Dale St. It is built in the Corinthian style and is surmounted by a high dome. To the north is a large quadrangle known as the *Exchange Flags*. The Nelson monument is at the centre and the sides are occupied by the **Exchange,** built in 1864-67 in the French Renaissance style. Its main front faces Titheburn St., just off which is the *Cotton Exchange*.

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BIRKENHEAD.

The city has a great number of open spaces and parks, the finest of which is *Sefton Park* (269 acres), containing a lake, a large palmhouse, and an aviary. There is a beautiful rose garden in *Calderstones Park*. The *Botanic Gardens* are in Waverlree Park.

From Liverpool to Southport (18½ m.).—Electric trains run from Exchange Station, serving the residential suburbs on the sand hills strung along the mouth of the Mersey.—2¾ m. *Bootle*, where several of the Mersey docks are situated.—4 m. *Seaforth and Litherland*. Gladstone spent part of his boyhood at his father's house here.—11¾ m. *Formby*, a sea-side resort. Near it is *Altcar*, where the Waterloo Cup, the premier event of the greyhound coursing season is held, usually in February.—18½ m. **Southport** (*Victoria ; Palace ; Prince of Wales ; Royal ; Queen's ; Scarisbrick*, etc. ; 76,644 inhab.) an up-to-date, well laid out and built sea-side resort and residential town. Its attractions include a pier, winter garden, botanic gardens, and exceptionally fine sands often used for motor speed-tests. The town is over-crowded in summer by thousands of excursionists from the industrial areas.

Birkenhead (*Royal ; Woodside ; Queen's*, etc. ; 145,592 inhab.) is on the opposite side of the river from Liverpool, and is connected with it by ferry and railway. The town has grown enormously within living memory. A Benedictine Priory was established here in the 12th century, but in 1801 it was still a tiny village with only 110 inhabitants. The Docks, covering an area of 506 acres, were amalgamated with those of Liverpool in 1857 after a period of acrimonious rivalry. The first iron vessel ever constructed came from John Laird's shipbuilding yard in 1829, and here was launched (1862) the notorious Confederate privateer, "Alabama," which eventually cost this country over £3,000,000 in indemnities to the United States. There is a statue of John Laird in Hamilton Square.

From Birkenhead to West Kirby.—Trains run via Birkenhead from the Central Station (Low Level), Liverpool, calling at Hamilton Square Park and North stations at Birkenhead. The line serves the Wirral, often called "the dormitory of Liverpool." Beyond the North Station some of the trains diverge for *Wallasey* and **New Brighton**, a healthy, breezy sea-side resort whose many attractions bring thousands of visitors during the summer.—9 m. Hoylake (*Royal ; Green Lodge*), a bathing resort with a famous golf course.—10¼ m. West Kirby (Hydro) is another resort. It is connected by a branch line with *Hooton*.

From Crewe to Manchester, 31 m.

4½ m. *Sandbach*, the junction for Northwich, is a quaint old village with a Perpendicular church and two fine Saxon *Crosses in the market-place.—17 m. *Alderley Edge*, a residential small town. The "edge" rises to a rocky summit 650 ft. high, commanding fine views over the Cheshire plain.—At (20 m.) *Handforth*, is the old hall of the Breretons, now turned into a farm.—25 m. **Stockport**, an intensely busy industrial town of 123,000 inhabitants. The chief industries are cotton spinning and hat making. An occasional old timbered house may still be seen.—31 m. *Manchester* (London Road), see page 369.

DERBY AND THE PEAK DISTRICT.

The main trunk line from London to Sheffield splits at (119 m.) *Trent*. Trains for Nottingham diverge to the right; those for Sheffield go straight on. The trains for Manchester and Liverpool along this line follow the north bank of the Derwent to *Derby*.

Derby (pronounced " darby "), the county town of Derbyshire, is situated on the west bank of the Derwent. This busy industrial town of 129,836 inhabitants has a wide diversity of manufactures, including cotton, silk, lace, motor-cars, chemicals, and porcelain.

HOTELS: *Midland; Friary; Royal*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Matlock, Uttoxeter, Nottingham, Ashbourne, Loughborough, and a number of other places.

The Roman station of *Derventio* was at Little Chester, on the other side of the river. Derby was one of the " Five Boroughs " of the Danelagh. It was here that John Lombe erected the first silk mill in England in 1717.—The painter Joseph Wright (" Wright of Derby," 1734-97), and Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), were born in the town.

Midland Road leads from the station into London Road, which runs into the centre of the town. London Road is continued by St. Peter's St., in which is the church of *St. Peter*, built in the 14th-15th centuries but retaining some Norman fragments. Victoria St. runs left to Wardwick. The *Library & Museum* contains oak panelling from Exeter House, where the young Pretender lodged in 1795 during his attempt to march on London. The adjoining *Art Gallery* has two paintings by Joseph Wright and an extensive collection of Derby ware. At the beginning of Friar Gate is *St. Werburgh's* (now partly rebuilt) where Dr. Johnson married Mrs. Porter in 1735. Sadler Gate takes us to the market place, from which Iron Gate leads to **All Saints,** since 1927 the cathedral of the new diocese. It has a splendid Perpendicular *Tower, 174 ft. high. The church, most of which was rebuilt in 1735, contains the tomb of " Bess of Hardwick " who built Hardwick Hall, in the Dukeries. There is a unique wooden effigy of a canon (1515), a curious incised slab to sub-dean Lowe, several fine monuments and iron screens. The old custom of giving doles of bread on Sunday morning is still kept up.

Near Queen St. is *Derby School*, said to have been founded in 1160 and refounded by Queen Mary in 1554. Bridge Gate runs down to *St. Mary's Bridge* and the remains of the chapel of *Our Lady of the Brigg* (1330).

In Osmaston Road, near the Midland Station, are the works of the *Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co.*, which may be inspected daily (except Sat.) from 9.30 to 12 and 2 to 4.30 (adm. 6d.). Derby

porcelain was first manufactured by William Duesbury in 1750, but the present company was formed in 1877 to revive what was then a dying industry.—A curious headless cross stands in a park known as the *Arboretum*, close by. During the plague of 1665 the hollow in the cross was filled with vinegar, in which the townspeople placed their money when buying provisions from the country folk.

About 4 m. from the town is *Kedleston*, the seat of the Curzons. It was built by Adam in 1761, and Dr. Johnson said of the finished building that it would do well for a town hall! The tombs of the Curzons are in the church.—About 2½ m. from Derby is the fine church at *Breadsall*. It was burnt by the suffragettes in 1914 but has since been restored. *Morley Church*, 2 m. further, has a number of brasses and monuments and exquisite 15th century stained glass from Dale Abbey, whose ruins may be seen 3 m. south-east.

From Derby to Ashby de la Zouch (16 m.).—7 m. *Melbourne*, with a noble early Norman *Church. The beautiful Dutch gardens and garden sculpture at *Melbourne Hall* may be seen on week-days upon application.—9 m. *Tonge and Breedon*. The church on the hill is a relic of a 12th century priory and has an extraordinary sculptured frieze from a still earlier building.—16 m. *Ashby*, see p. 319.

From Derby to Crewe by Stoke-on-Trent (51 m.), running up the valley of the Dove.—11½ m. *Tutbury* has an uninteresting castle, first built in 1080, but the present remains are mostly those of a mansion-fortress erected by John of Gaunt about 1360. Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner here on four separate occasions. The west door of the Norman church is exceptionally fine. A short branch line of 5 m. runs from Tutbury to Burton.—19 m. **Uttoxeter** (sometimes called "uxeter"; *White Hart*; 5,361 inhab.) where Dr. Johnson's father had a bookstall in the market place. His son, when a boy, refused to attend at the stall, but many years later stood bareheaded in the rain to expiate his refusal (see the bas-relief on the conduit).—25 m. *Leigh*. *Checkley*, 2 m. away, has a splendid *Church with Saxon cross-shafts, a Decorated chancel, old stalls and ancient glass.—30 m. *Blythe Bridge*, near which is *Caverswall Castle*, a huge Jacobean manor-house built in 1643 by Mathew Cradock, first governor of the Massachusetts Company.—The line now runs through the Potteries to Stoke-on-Trent and so to Crewe.

From Derby to Stafford (34 m.), from Friargate Station.—The line as far as Uttoxeter is the same as to Crewe.—26 m. *Chartley* has the remains of a 13th century castle. The Hall in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned was burnt down 150 years ago.—34 m. *Stafford*.

From Derby to Macclesfield (52 m.).—19 m. *Uttoxeter* (see above).—24 m. *Rocester*. The line which runs from here to Ashbourne and Buxton is described on p. 362.—Beyond, the railway runs up the beautiful ***Churnet Valley** on the western edge of the Peak District.—27 m. *Alton*, with a few castle ruins on a high sandstone cliff. ***Alton Towers**, on the other side of the glen, was formerly a seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The house itself and the six hundred acres of lovely gardens and grounds, now form one of the best show places in the country (adm. 1/-; free parking of cars). The picturesque ruins of *Croxden Abbey* are 3 m. away (shown on application).—38 m. **Leek** (*Red Lion*; 17,213 inhab.), a silk-spinning town. The church has four Saxon crosses, and the churchyard commands a magnificent view of the tumbled masses of millstone grit on the Roaches, a range of hills five miles distant. A short branch line runs south to Stoke-on-Trent, and another north to *Hulme End* (see p. 362).—40 m. *Rudyard Lake*, a reservoir built in 1793 in delightful natural surroundings. It is said that Rudyard Kipling takes his name from it.—43 m. *Rushton*, a good centre for excursions into the beautiful lower valley of the Dane, has a "Chapel in the Wilderness" built about 1350, almost entirely of wood.—52 m. *Macclesfield*, see p. 336.

THE PEAK DISTRICT.

The ***Peak** is a hilly district at the southern end of the Pennine Chain. Strictly speaking, it is confined to the northern and north-western parts of Derbyshire, but the characteristic scenery is continued into the moorlands of Staffordshire and Cheshire. A rough limitation would be from Buxton on the west to Chesterfield on the east, and from Glossop on the north to Ashbourne on the south, an area about 30 m. long by 20 m. broad. There are two main types of scenery, both equally magnificent. The higher and wilder parts, rising in height to about 1,600 ft., are formed of mill-stone grit. Here are the lonely heather covered moorlands varied

Monsal Dale.

with spits of cultivated land in the valleys, "edged" by lines of black crag. The lower carboniferous country is smoother and more undulating. It is covered in the main with grass and is divided into fields by piled stone walls. The monotony is broken by narrow valleys, exceedingly beautiful and bounded in some cases by shining walls of white cliff.

The best way of seeing the Peak District is by tramping it on foot, but it is possible to get a general impression of the area by motor car. The southern area is covered by a route through Derby, Matlock, Hathersage, Castleton, Buxton and Ashbourne.

A. From Derby to Manchester.

L.M. & S.R. to *Matlock*, 16 m.; to *Buxton*, 37 m.; to *Manchester* (Central Station), 61 m. This is an unusually picturesque railway route.

From Derby we ascend the valley of the Derwent to (5 m.) *Duffield*, where the foundations of a great Norman keep have been laid bare.

A branch line, 8½ m. long, runs from Duffield to **Wirksworth**, the old market-town capital of the lead mining district in the Low Peak. The Miners' Standard Dish is kept at the *Moot Hall* (1814), where the ancient "Barmote Courts" are still occasionally held. There is a remarkable sculptured Saxon stone in the interesting 13th century church. Samuel Evans, the original of George Eliot's "Adam Bede," was buried in the churchyard.

Belper, the next town, is mainly industrial, but beyond (10 m.) *Ambergate* the scenery gets better. A line runs from Ambergate to *Chesterfield* via *Wingfield* (3½ m.). Here are the magnificent ruins of ***Wingfield Manor** (adm. 6d.; Sunday 1/-), built by Lord Cromwell in 1440, and afterwards the seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned there on two occasions.

12½ m. *Whatstandwell*. About 2 m. away is *Crich Stand*, 955 ft. high, with its many quarries and great *View from the view-tower. Richard Arkwright built his first cotton mill at (15 m.) *Cromford* in 1771.

16 m. *Matlock Bath*; 17 m. *Matlock*.

Matlock is generally used for the two watering places, *Matlock* and *Matlock Bath*, with a total population of 8,880. The former is the more important, but Matlock Bath the more picturesque. Matlock itself is divided into two parts, Matlock Bridge, down by the river, and Matlock Bank, on the hillside above. Matlock Bath is most picturesquely situated in the deep and narrow limestone ravine through which the Derwent runs. The east bank is lined by magnificent crags and limestone cliffs. On the opposite side are woods and steeply rising meadows mounting to the crown at Masson. Great efforts are being made to control the building and quarrying which threatened to spoil this fine landscape.

HOTELS: At Matlock Bath: *Royal Hotel & Baths*; *New Bath*, with gardens and swimming baths; *Temple*; *Devonshire*; *Bath Terrace*, etc. Hydros at Matlock Bank: *Smedley's*; *Rockside*; *Chatsworth*; *Chesterfield*; *Oldham & Prospect*, etc.

BATHS: At the Royal and New Bath hotels, and *Fountain Baths* in the main street at Matlock Bank.

MOTORBUSES run to Bakewell and Buxton, Wirksworth, Ashbourne, Chesterfield, Chatsworth, Dovedale, Haddon, etc.—A Cable Tramway runs up Matlock Bank from Matlock Station.

Springs were discovered as early as 1698 at Matlock, but they are of little importance nowadays. It was John Smedley who opened the first hydropathic establishment in 1850 and made the town the "metropolis of hydropathy."

Towering over the narrow pass which runs between Matlock and Matlock Bath is the **High Tor*, a limestone rock rising 400 ft. above the river. At the foot is a *Grotto* (adm. 6d.) containing remarkable crystals, and at the top, from which there are magnificent views, is *Fern Cave*, a deep fissure running inland. A walk up the hills on the other side of the river brings us to the *Heights of Abraham*, on which stands a tower commanding wide views. Higher still is the dome of the *Masson*, rising to 1,100 ft.

Matlock is famous for its petrifying wells (in the main street), and also for its many caves. Some of these are natural, but many of them are abandoned lead-mines. The most attractive are the *Cumberland Cave*, on the slope behind the New Bath hotel, and the *Rutland Cavern*, on the way to the Heights of Abraham. (Adm. to each, 6d.)

A footpath from Matlock Bath leads (about 1½ m.) to the picturesque village of *Bonsall*. This upland village has a fine market-cross, an old gabled inn, and a curious 14th century church spire. It is possible to return over Masson.

Beyond Matlock the valley of the Derwent opens out. It has been estimated that the yew in the churchyard at (19 m.) *Darley Dale* is 2,000 years old. It measures 33 ft. in girth. Three miles away, up a long incline, is the village of *Winster*, with a quaint old market house. A mile and a half further are the *Rowtor Rocks*, the crags of *Robin Hood's Stride* (looking very like a castle), and *Cratcliff Tor*, at the foot of which lies a hermitage with a 14th century crucifix carved in the rock.

21½ m. *Rowsley* (Peacock), at the confluence of the Derwent and the Wye, is the nearest station to ***Haddon Hall,** the splendid seat of the Duke of Rutland (no admission). The picturesque dales of the Lathkil and the Bradford lie to the west.

Beyond Rowsley the line turns up the beautiful ***Valley of the Wye.**

25 m. **Bakewell** (*Rutland Arms : Castle*), a small town set in surroundings of great natural charm. The *Church contains a 14th century font and various documents relating to the Vernon and Manners families. There are a number of Saxon and Norman incised slabs in the south porch and a fine Saxon cross in the churchyard.

Both Haddon and Chatsworth are usually visited from Bakewell, where motor cars can be hired for the tour. Pedestrians visiting Chatsworth should take the old road to *Edensor*, thence to Chatsworth, and return by a path along the north side of the Wye. There are magnificent views all the way along this round of little over eight miles.

***Chatsworth,** the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is about 3m. from Bakewell. Chatsworth, sometimes called " The Palace of the Peak," is a huge Palladian mansion set in a large deer park verging upon the open moors. The house was built by the first

duke in 1687-1706 on the site of a building where Mary Queen of Scots had been held a prisoner on five separate occasions. A wing was added at the beginning of the last century, making the total length 560 ft. Visitors are admitted during the summer on Tues., Wed., and Thurs., from 11 to 3.30. (Fee 1/-.)

In the NORTH ENTRANCE HALL are two paintings by *Landseer* (Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, and Laying down the Law). The PAINTED HALL has frescoes by *Verrio* and *Laguerre*, illustrating the life of Julius Cæsar. The cedar panelled CHAPEL contains carvings in pear wood by *Samuel Watson*, a reredos of Derbyshire marble, statues of Faith and Hope by *Cibber*, and a ceiling painting of the Ascension. The state apartments are on the third floor, their corridors forming what is known as the *SKETCH GALLERY. Here is hung the great collection of drawings by the masters, *Leonardo da Vinci*, *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Michael Angelo*, *Correggio*, *Rembrandt*, *Rubens*, *Durer*, *Holbein*, etc. In the STATE DINING ROOM, on the same floor, are the coronation chairs of George III. and Queen Charlotte, and Henry VIII's rosary.—The largest known vase of "Blue John" is on the First State Landing. Thence we pass through the PICTURE GALLERY, hung with Brussels tapestry. Beyond the oak staircase is a little room containing the most marvellous carving in wood. The Sculpture Gallery and Orangery has works by *Canova* and other masters. These are only a few of the rooms shown to the visitor, nor is it possible to convey by cataloguing items the general impression of magnificence and taste conveyed by a tour of the rooms.

The Orangery leads out into the formal gardens, where there are many fountains and artificial cascades. The Emperor Fountain throws a jet 267 ft. high.—The great *PARK, 10 m. in circumference, is open to visitors, who are allowed to ascend to the *Hunting Tower*. There is a fine view from this Elizabethan building. Near the bridge crossing the Derwent on the way from Chatsworth to Edensworth stands *Queen Mary's Bower*, where the imprisoned queen spent much of her time.

To the west of the park lies the model village of *Edensor*. The Cavendishes are buried in the churchyard. The church, mostly rebuilt, contains several monuments to the family, and a brass plate to the memory of John Beaton (died 1570), steward to Mary Queen of Scots.—To the north of the park is **Baslow** (*Grand*, with a golf course; *Peacock; Devonshire Park*), a small village on the Derwent much frequented by visitors in summer.

27 m. *Great Longstone*, the station for the charming village of *Ashford-in-the-Water*. In the church are preserved five "virgin crants," or paper garlands which were borne before the coffins of unmarried women.—31 m. *Miller's Dale*, the junction for *Buxton* (6 m. p. 363). Beyond *Peak Forest*, the highest station on the line, we pass through the long *Doveholes Tunnel* (2,984 yards) into an industrial area. There is a good view (right) of the *Kinderscout* just beyond the tunnel, but the usual starting point for the mountain is *Hayfield*, reached by a short branch line from (45 m.) *New Mills*. —48 m. *Marple*. The oldest wooden pulpit in England (14th century) is at *Mellor* church, 2 m. away.

54 m. *Stockport*.—61 m. *Manchester*, see page 369.

From Derby to Manchester via Ashbourne.

L.M. & S.R. to *Ashbourne*, 30½ m.; to *Buxton*, 53 m.; to *Manchester* (London Road Station), 78 m.

The route from Derby to Rocester via Uttoxeter, where we change, has been described on p. 357.—26 m. *Norbury & Ellastone*,

where there is a fine *Church with a 14th century chancel, many monuments of the 14th and 15th centuries, a great wealth of old glass, and two Saxon crosses. George Eliot's father, Robert Evans, was born in a cottage (shown) at *Roysto*n, about a mile from Norbury, and lies buried in Ellastone churchyard. Rousseau lived for a year and wrote the first part of his " Confessions " at *Wootton Hall*, about a mile north of Ellastone. *Wootton Lodge*, a mile from the hall, is a graceful Jacobean mansion built in 1615.

30½ m. *Ashbourne* (Station Hotel ; Green Man ; 4,147 inhab.), a picturesque town on the fringe of the Peak district. The 13th century *Church has a tall spire, 212 ft. high, and contains a touching monument to a child, Penelope Boothby, who died in 1791. Here also are the ancient monuments of the Cockayne family.

Thorpe Cloud (33 m.) is the nearest station for the lower end of **Dovedale** (the " dove " pronounced to rhyme with " stove "). This beautifully wooded narrow ravine, nearly 3 m. long, is bordered by wild and fantastic arrangements of the limestone rocks. Through the ravine runs the river Dove. " He who has seen Dovedale," said Dr. Johnson, " has no need to visit the Highlands."

A quarter of a mile along the road leading westwards are the *Dog & Partridge* and the *Peveril of the Peak* hotels. A path runs from the latter to the famous stepping stones across the stream. There is a better, but somewhat longer way, by the road which leads to the pretty little village of *Thorpe*. This crosses the stream by a bridge, beyond which (right) is a gate leading to the *Izaac Walton Hotel*. Half a mile further stands the village of *Ilam*, where there is a church containing an early Roman font. In the churchyard are two fine Saxon crosses. The river Manifold, which dips underground at Thor's Cave, reappears in the grounds of *Ilam Hall*.

From the bridge near the Izaac Walton Hotel we walk up stream on the east, or Derbyshire side. *Thorpe Cloud* rises to 940 ft. on the right and commands a fine *View. Beyond *Sharplow Point* (another fine view) we come to the various rocks known as *Tissington Spires*, the *Twelve Apostles*, and the *Church*. Beyond, on the right, is *Reynard's Cave*, and jutting out into the contracted valley the *Lion's Head* rock. Dovedale proper ends at *Dove Holes*, where there are caves, and the scenery becomes more or less uninteresting. From this point a footpath runs to the station at *Alsop-en-le-Dale*.

34 m. *Tissington*, prides itself on its old custom of " well dressing " on Ascension Day.—37 m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (New Inns), a good centre for exploring the northern end of Dovedale. The country now becomes desolate.—42 m. *Hartington* (Charles Cotton). The village is over a mile from the station. An interesting walk can be taken to the ravine of **Beresford Dale*, about a mile to the west.

Here is the Mecca of English anglers, the famous *Fishing House* where Izaac Walton met his friend and biographer, Charles Cotton.

From *Hulme End*, 2 m. from Hartington, a light railway runs to Leek, 18 m. away, descending the pretty valley of the *Manifold* and serving the beautiful moorlands of Staffordshire. The Manifold runs underground at (3½ m.) **Thor's Cave*, where the rock scenery is exceptionally bold. Beyond the great crag at *Beeston Tor* (4¾ m.) we enter the valley of the *Hamps*.—18 m. *Leek*, see page 357.

The line now rises to 1,250 ft. above sea-level. There are fine views of the Dove along the road leading from (46 m.) *Hurdlow* station to the pleasant fishing resort of *Longnor*, 3 m. to the west.—52½ m. *Higher Buxton.*

53 m. **Buxton** (15,651 inhab.), stands at about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, a fact which explains its high rainfall and low mean temperature. In spite of these disadvantages it is very popular during the summer months as a watering place, and occasionally, during the cold weather, winter sports are possible. Three sides of the town are surrounded by wild hills; the fourth side gives on to a treeless plateau. The town itself is split in two by *St. Anne's Cliff*: the older part, Higher Buxton, is placed on a hill facing south; the modern town, Lower Buxton, lies in the valley to the north.

HOTELS: *Palace; St. Ann's; Crescent; Savoy; Old Hall; George; Grove Clarendon; White Lion*, etc.

HYDROS: *Buxton; Haddon Hall & Oliver's.*

MOTORBUSES run to Macclesfield, Rudyard Lake, Ashbourne, Matlock, Glossop, Castleton, and other places. In summer motor-coaches run to Dovedale, Chatsworth, etc.

INFORMATION BUREAU in the *Colonnade.*

The nine radio-active springs at Buxton were resorted to in very early days. During the middle-ages pilgrimages were made to the town, much as they are made to-day to Lourdes. The springs, with a temperature of 82° Fahr., are particularly efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and kindred diseases. The waters have a peculiar bluish tint and are strongly charged with nitrogen and carbonic acid. They are occasionally drunk (by doctor's orders only), but are more often used externally.

The best hotels and baths are in the more fashionable Lower Buxton, where the striking *Crescent* was built by the fifth Duke of Devonshire in 1780. At one end of the street are the sumptuous *New Natural Baths*, and at the other the *Hot Baths*, where the water is artificially heated. Beyond St. Ann's Well, where the water can be drunk, rises St. Ann's Cliff, with the *Town Hall* at its upper end. Here is a small *Museum* (10–1, and 3–5; closed Thurs. afterns.), containing an interesting collection of antiquities. Higher Buxton lies beyond the hill.—At the back of the Crescent stands the *Devonshire Hospital*, originally a riding school, but

converted by the sixth Duke of Devonshire to its present use as an institution for poor invalids. The dome, 118 ft. high and 154 ft. in diameter, is said to be the widest in the world.—*Buxton Gardens*, with a lake, a bandstand and a concert-hall, are to the west of the Crescent.

A short walk of about a mile brings us to *Poole's Cavern* (adm. 6d.), a cave containing a marvellous array of stalactites. Half a mile further stands the view tower of *Solomon's Temple*. Another walk may be taken to the summit of *Axe Edge*, over 1,800 ft. above sea-level. The road reaches 1,600 ft. and is the gateway to beautiful moorland scenery. Turnings beyond to left or right lead to heather clad moors, splashing streams and fine vistas.

Five miles to the west is the *Cat & Fiddle Inn*, the second highest licensed house in England (1,700 ft.). The road passes over the Axe range at a higher elevation than any other turnpike in the country, affording extensive views of the surrounding country beyond a foreground of rough heather. From the "Cat" itself there is a magnificent view over the fertile plains of Cheshire, with the silvery streak of the Mersey Estuary in the far distance. The return journey (by charabanc) shows to advantage the romantic heights of the Upper Dove and the Buxton Valley as far as Kinder Scout, Mam Tor, and Rushup Edge.—The road is continued beyond the Cat & Fiddle to Macclesfield (12 m.), see p. 336.

There is a difficult walk, but one well worth taking, through Cheedale to Miller's Dale, a distance of 6 m. The first part is along the Bakewell Road through *Ashwood Dale*. We pass the *Lover's Leap*, about 1½ m. from the town, and at 3½ m. take a track to the left and cross a bridge over the Wye near the junction of the Buxton branch with the main line. We follow closely the left bank of the river, and after about ½-hour cross the river by a plank bridge, beyond which the river sweeps away to the left. We pass under the railway, cross the river once more, and come to ***Cheedale**, a horse-shoe shaped valley with magnificent limestone scenery. On the south side rises *Chee Tor*, a bold, almost cylindrical crag 300 ft. high. We follow the left bank of the river to *Miller's Dale*, and return by train.

A number of other walks and excursions are detailed in a local guide-book, "Buxton," price 6d., issued by the Bureau of Information.

On the left, beyond Buxton, stands *Combs Moss* (1,614 ft.).—58 m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith*, and so to Stockport and Manchester.

From Sheffield to Manchester via Edale.

L.M. & S.R. to *Manchester* (Central Station) 45 m.—This line gives access to the High Peak and some of the best scenery in Derbyshire. Passengers from Buxton join at Chinley. The Motor Road runs through Ashopton, Snake Inn, Glossop, Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, to (36½ m.) Manchester.—Another road runs through Hathersage, Bamford, Hope, Castleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Whaley Bridge, to Manchester.

4½ m. from Sheffield we pass through the *Totley Tunnel*, 3½ m. long and the second longest in the country. Beyond lies the

industrial setting is rather painful. The beautiful CHAPTER HOUSE is almost intact, but the church is roofless. The Abbot's House, a splendid example of 13th century domestic architecture, the kitchen, refectory, and museum of curios are also shown.

It is also possible to go by tram from Leeds to ***Temple Newsam,** (adm. 6d.), 4½ m. to the east. The present Jacobean mansion stands on the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, the original of "Templestowe" in Ivanhoe and the birthplace of Lord Darnley in 1545. There is a fine collection of paintings in the mansion, and the park is laid out into playing fields and golf courses.

At *Headingley*, one of the residential suburbs to the north of the city, stands an old "Shire Oak," 29 ft. in girth. Two miles farther, at *Adel*, is a tiny Norman *Church with quaint sculptures on the chancel arch and in the south porch. It is reached by a tram to *Lawnswood*.

The ancient town of **Wakefield** (*Stafford Arms*), 10 m. from Leeds, on the line to Doncaster, has since 1888 been the seat of a Bishop. The 15th century cathedral, *All Saints, has a crocketed spire 247 ft. high. The best features of the interior are the woodwork of the choir stalls and rood screen. The eastern extensions were added at the beginning of the century. Tourists should also visit the old *Bridge, built in 1350 and still carrying its chantry-chapel, and a curious half-timbered Elizabethan house known as *Six Chimneys*, in Kirkgate. George Gissing, the novelist, was born at Wakefield.

Sheffield is in many ways more interesting than Leeds. This great city is the centre of the steel industry and has a population of about 520,000. It therefore ranks as the fifth largest city in England. Like all other industrial towns it is smoky and somewhat dirty, but the environs are quite attractive. Horace Walpole described it as "one of the foulest towns in England in the most charming situation." The Peak District is almost at its door.

HOTELS: ***Kings Head; Angel.***

Sheffield steel is mentioned in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"; the miller, it will be remembered, carried "a Sheffield thwitel in his hose." The town has been famous through the ages for its cutlery, and its present day output of steel goods of all descriptions, from files to guns, is immense. There is plenty of local coal and power, but nearly all the iron ore has to be imported from Sweden. "Sheffield Plate," which was invented in 1742, has now been ousted by electro-plating, but is much prized by collectors.

The most interesting building in Sheffield is the **Cathedral,** built in the 14th and 15th centuries. Opposite it stands the *Cutlers' Hall*. The Cutlers' Company, founded in 1624, is not so important as it once was, but still retains the right of granting trade marks.

A little to the east of *Beech Hill*, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, is *Manor Lodge*, a fragment of the mansion in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned.

The line from Sheffield to York (46½ m.) runs through (5 m.) **Rotherham,** an ugly town with a beautiful church, *All Saints, and a bridge across the Don carrying an ancient chapel.—25 m. **Pontefract,** or Pomfret (*Red Lion*), has a Norman castle full of interest for the antiquary, but disappointing to the casual sightseer. Richard II died here in 1400, probably from starvation. The castle was slighted during the Civil War, when it was twice besieged by the Parliamentarians.

FROM LONDON TO CARLISLE.

There are two routes from London to Carlisle, the first via Crewe, Preston and Lancaster, and the second via Sheffield, Leeds, and Hellifield. The latter is slightly longer than the former.

A. Via Crewe and Lancaster.

L.M. & S.R. from Euston (London) to *Preston*, 209 m.; to *Lancaster*, 230 m.; to *Carlisle*, 299 m. This is the main route to the north and the Lake District. It is also part of the West Coast route to Scotland.

The line to Crewe and to Acton Bridge, where the trunk line veers north, has already been described. The first place of any importance is (182 m.) *Warrington*, where wire, soap, iron, and glass are manufactured. We run through an industrial area as far as (209 m.) **Preston** (*Park Hotel*), a large cotton weaving town. Its chief claim to tourist interest is that the poet Francis Thompson was born here, at 7, Winckley St., off Fishergate. Americans will be interested to know that the teetotal movement was started at Preston almost exactly a hundred years ago.—A branch line diverges here for Blackpool and Fleetwood.

230 m. **Lancaster** (*County; King's Arms*: 40,000 inhab.), the county town, is more particularly famous for its *Castle (tickets at the Judge's Lodgings, 6d.). It was built in the reign of William the Conqueror on the site of a Roman camp, but parts of it are Tudor and some of it (the law courts and gaol) quite modern. There is a good *View from the turret known as "John O'Gaunt's Chair," on the Norman Lungess Tower (circa 1170). The church of *St. Mary's*, close by, is a 15th century structure with an 18th century tower. The carved canopied *Stalls date from 1431, and the view from the churchyard should not be missed.

The town has another station, Green Ayre, on the line from Hellifield to Morecambe and Heysham. **Morecambe** (*Midland ; Grand ; Grosvenor*, etc.), is a popular seaside resort about 3½ m. from Lancaster, whence it can be reached either by train or tram. The railway runs on to **Heysham** the starting point of steamers to Belfast, Dublin and Londonderry, and the Isle of Man. The tiny Norman church has some Saxon foundations ; in the churchyard is a 10th century tomb with Nordic sculpture. The ruins of a very old chapel, possibly of the 9th century, look out to sea.

236 m. **Carnforth,** an uninteresting little town, but a mile away, under the shoulder of *Warton Crag*, is the village of *Warton*, the home of the Washingtons before they went to live at Northampton, Sulgrave, and Brington. The large church, whose registers contain many Washington entries, was built in the 15th century, and has much old timber work of that period. Sir John Washington, who died in 1483, built the fine West Tower. His coat of arms in carved stone may be seen on the west wall of his tower. George Washington was his direct descendant in the seventh generation. Close to the church, near the vicarage, are the beautiful ruins of a small monastery (1300), about which very little is known. The picturesque limestone Warton Crag is noted for its fort and hut circles. Below the crest, on the western slope, we may see the " Bride's Chair," said to have been used for marriage ceremonies once, and a cave in which lived Three-fingered Jack, a notorious robber.—Carnforth is the junction of lines running west to Lake Side (Windermere), Barrow, and Whitehaven, and east to Hellifield and Leeds via Wennington. About eight miles beyond the town we enter Westmorland.

The small county of **Westmorland** runs into the Lake District on the north-west and into the Pennine Chain on the east. There is a wide variety of scenery, ranging from picturesque mountains to solitary moors. The county is intersected by the beautiful valley of the river Eden.

From (243 m.) *Milnthorpe* the line rises in a long gradient for 24 m. to *Shap Summit.*—249 m. *Oxenholme*, the junction of a line running to Windermere. Two miles along this line is **Kendal** (*King's Arms ; County ;* 14,149 inhab.), where " Kendal Green " was once made, and where the manufacture of woolen goods, established by Flemish weavers 600 years ago, is still carried on. The church was mainly built in the 13th and 14th centuries, and Katherine Parr was probably born in the ruined castle on the hill. The famous Kendal Sports are held here annually in August.

The line now runs up the picturesque fells to *Low Gill*, where it enters the valley of the *Lune*. Four miles further we come to *Tebay*.

From Tebay to Ingleton (23 m.). This line runs back to *Low Gill* and then diverges into the pretty valley of the Lune. It passes through *Sedbergh*, with fine mountain

scenery and a public school founded in 1525, to (18 m.) *Kirkby Lonsdale* (*Royal Hotel*). The village is nearly 2 m. from the station. At *Cowan Bridge* (¾ m. from the station) is the Clergy Daughters' School which Emily and Charlotte Bronte attended. The school is the "Lowood" of "Jane Eyre." Parts of the buildings remain, but the school has now been moved to *Casterton*, about 2 m. north of the station. The Mr. Brocklehurst of the novel lived at the Old Hall here.—23 m. *Ingleton*, see p. 378.

From Tebay a line runs via *Kirkby Stephen* to *Darlington*. Beyond Tebay there is a steep ascent to *Shap Summit* (900 ft.), with *Shap Fells* rising grandly on the left all the way. From this point the line descends 850 ft. in 31 miles.—270 m. *Shap* (Greyhound), makes a good starting point for the Lake District. There is both a road and a path to Hawes Water, about 9 m. to the east. A short walk of 1 m. westwards brings us to the ruins of an abbey and a 15th century chapel.

277 m. *Clifton and Lowther*. There is no admission to *Lowther Castle*, seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, but the picturesque village of Askham, close by, is well worth a visit. The Eamont is now crossed and we are in Cumberland.

Most of the Lake District falls into **Cumberland.** The county as a whole is mountainous and wild, but a small part of it, near *Whitehaven* and *Workington* on the east coast, has been industrialised. Some of the coal mines in this area run far out under the sea.

281 m. **Penrith** (*George ; Crown ;* 8,342 inhab.), a comfortable old market town with the ruins of a castle built in 1499. There is some old wainscoating at the *Gloucester Arms*, where the room in which Richard III slept is shown. A visit should be paid to the churchyard to see the *Giant's Grave* and the *Giant's Thumb*. It is an easy climb up to the view-tower at the top of Penrith Beacon (937 ft.), where it is possible to catch a glimpse of Ullswater.

The ruins of *Brougham Castle* (pronounced "broom,") are nearly 2 m. from Penrith. *Brougham Hall*, the imposing seat of Lord Brougham and Vaux, is a mile west of the castle.

From Penrith to Whitehaven (39 m.). This line is one of the main approaches to the Lake District. The great fells at the head of Ullswater open out to the left beyond Penrith. A road runs from (10 m.) *Troutbeck* to Ullswater, see p. 401.—15 m. *Threlkeld*, is the usual starting point for climbing Blencathra, to the north. There is a memorial in the churchyard to 40 natives of the parish of Threlkeld, "all noted veterans of the chase." The Vale of St. John opens out to the left, and the line threads its way through the beautiful valley of the *Greta*.—18 m. **Keswick,** see p. 394.—The Derwent is crossed and beyond *Braithwaite* we skirt the western side of Bassenthwaite Lake, with Skiddaw towering up across the water. There is a station at the lake side.—31 m. **Cockermouth** (*Globe*), a small town at the confluence of the Cocker and the Derwent. The only objects of interest are the ruins of the castle and house in the main street in which William Wordsworth was born in 1770. There is a curious church at *Bridekirk*, 2½ m. to the north. The inscription on the 12th century font is partly in Scandinavian and partly in old English.—39½ m. *Workington*. A line runs down the coast to *Whitehaven*, see p. 384.

Railway from Penrith to Kirkby Stephen and Darlington, see p. 435.

299 m. *Carlisle*, see p. 379.

B. Via Sheffield and Leeds.

L.M. & S.R. from St. Pancras (London), to *Sheffield*, 158 m.; to *Leeds*, 196 m.; to *Carlisle*, 310 m. This forms part of the "Waverley Route" to Scotland, and boat trains to *Heysham* (for Belfast, etc.) follow it as far as Hellifield. There are alternative routes to both Sheffield and Leeds.

For the route from London to Sheffield see "Central England. Beyond Sheffield the line runs through an industrial area to *Leeds*, and for 17 m. beyond to (215 m.) *Keighley* (pronounced "keethley."). This is the last outpost of industry in the area; beyond it the line runs through exceptionally pleasing country. 3½ m. south from Keighley, on the branch line to (5 m.) *Oxenhope*, stands **Haworth,** the straggling village at the edge of bleak moors immortally associated with the Brontës. The Rev. Patrick Brontë brought his family here in 1820, to a parsonage which has since been enlarged. Anne Brontë is buried at Scarborough, but all the other members of the family lie in the church, though the tomb mentions only Charlotte and Emily. Branwell Brontë, the unfortunate boy who "was not made for time, but for eternity," used to frequent the Black Bull Inn, close by the churchyard. Opposite is the museum of the Brontë Society (adm. 3d.). A walk across the moors to *Stanbury*, and thence to *Ponden House* (the Grange of "Wuthering House") and *Top Withens* ("Wuthering Heights" itself) will help the visitor to realise and understand the sombre genius of the family.

Beyond Keighley we come to the lime-stone fell district known as the **Craven,** comprising the upper basins of three rivers, the *Wharfe*, the *Ribble*, and the *Aire*. The scenery is occasionally wild and picturesque.—219 m. *Kildwick*, has an early 16th century church of unusual length and an old stone bridge. Charlotte Brontë was a governess at Stone Gap, the "Gateshead Hall" of "Jane Eyre," about 3 m. away.

224 m. **Skipton** (*Black Horse; Devonshire Arms;* 12,013 inhab.), the capital of the Craven district. The *Castle (shown on week-days; adm. 6d.) was built in the 11th century, but the present structure is in the main a manor-house built in the 13th century and restored after a siege by the Parliamentarians in 1642. It was the home of the Cliffords for 500 years, but is now occupied by Lord Hothfield. The older portion, however, is not lived in. A balustrade over the gateway-tower bears the Clifford motto, "Désormais." The visitor is taken through the quaint courtyard into the hall, kitchen and dungeon, and up on to the roof.

A road runs from (230 m.) *Bell Busk* to **Malham** (*Buck*), in the heart of magnificent hill scenery.

Nearly a mile to the north of the town is ***Malham Cove**, an ampitheatre of rock rising sheer for 300 ft. At the foot of the precipice is the source of the river *Aire*. A little further from Malham, and to the north-east, is another great circle of precipice, ***Gordale Scar.** Both these have been formed by the subsidences of the "Craven Fault," which can be traced for a distance of over 20 m. Beyond the ridge lies the *Tarn*, a lonely mountain lake three miles in circumference. Kingsley wrote his "Water-Babies" here.

234 m. *Hellifield* (Black Horse).

From Hellifield to Heysham (35½ m.).—The mail trains to Ireland run along this route.—5 m. *Giggleswick*. The village, over a mile from the station, has a public school, founded in 1507.—11 m **Clapham** (*New Inn*), also over a mile from the station, is the customary starting-off point for exploring the stirring scenery in the limestone area. A mile and a half from the village is *Ingleborough Cave* (week-days, 1/- each; minimum 2/6), a series of underground passages and chambers containing remarkable stalactites and stalagmites. A 1 m. walk up the hillside brings us to *Gaping Ghyll*, a wide-mouthed cavern, 400 ft. deep, into which a stream pours itself. The top of **Ingleborough** (2,373 ft.), from which there is a glorious ***View**, is about a mile and a half further. It is usual to descend the mountain on the far side to **Ingleton,** a picturesque little town from which a branch line runs to Clapham. There are other excursions from Clapham (or Ingleton) to the pretty *Ingleton Beck Falls* (adm. 3d.), and on to Chapel-le-Dale, to see the striking waterfall pouring into **Weathercote*, a deep rocky chasm. Ingleton is the best starting point for the *Thornton Beck Falls* (1½ m., adm. 3d.) and **Yordas Cave* (adm. 6d.) in Kingsdale, 4½ m. from Ingleton.

We enter Lancashire beyond (15 m.) *Bentham*. *Wennington* (18 m.) is the junction for *Carnforth*. There is an Anglo-Scandinavian churchyard cross at (26 m.) *Halton*. Two miles further we run into Lancaster, under which town the rest of the journey to Heysham is described. (See p. 375.)

The line ascends the upper valley of the *Ribble* to (239 m.) **Settle** (*Golden Lion*), an old town which is often chosen as the centre for excursions to Ingleborough, Clapham Caves, Malham Cove, etc. Giggleswick is a mile away. The next section of the line runs at an average height of 1,200 ft. through the wildest scenery, with *Penyghent* (2,273 ft.; Horton Station), rising to the right, and *Ingleborough* and *Whernside* (2,414 ft.) to the left.—250 m. *Ribblehead*, with Weathercote Cave 2 m. away. Beyond, the line is carried over *Batty Moss* by a viaduct 165 ft. high. It then enters the long Bleamoor Tunnel, to emerge at the head of *Dentdale* (*view to the left). Beyond another tunnel we see *Baugh Fell* to our left, towering to a height of 2,216 ft. A line runs from (259 m.) Hawes Junction across country to *Wensleydale* and *Northallerton*. A little further the line reaches the summit (1,167 ft.) and descends *Mallerstang*, the green and beautiful valley of the Eden. Swarth Fell and Wild Boar Fell, both over 2,200 ft. appear on the left. *Pendragon Castle*, on the right, was built, according to legend, by Uthr Pendragon, King Arthur's father.—269 m. *Kirkby Stephen* (King's Arms; Black Bull), a jolly little town much used by people exploring the Yorkshire Dales. Brough Castle, 4 m. north, built by William II to police the road from York to Carlisle, is worth visiting.

From the L. & N.E.R. station, 1 m. from the town, a line runs east to *Darlington*, west to *Tebay*, and another north to *Penrith*.

280 m. **Appleby** (*King's Head; Tufton Arms;* 7,186 inhab.), the county town of Westmoreland. The castle was rebuilt in the 17th century but the Norman keep was not touched. The church contains the monuments of Anne, Countess of Pembroke (died 1676), and her mother. Walks may be taken to High Cup Nick and Caldron Snout, see p. 435.

We continue to descend the valley of the Eden, with the Pennine Chain on the right, rising to its highest point in *Cross Fell* (2,930 ft.), and on the left a succession of high hills hemming in the Lake District. A mile and a half from (291 m.) *Langwathby* stands *Eden Hall*, familiarised for many readers by Longfellow's translation of Uhland's Ballad, "The Luck of Eden Hall." The glass goblet "mascot" was removed to the Bank of England when the Hall was turned into a girls' school. A mile or so from (292 m.) *Little Salkeld* are *Long Meg and her Daughters*, a huge circle of stones, 27 of which are still standing. The tallest is 18ft. high.—295 m. *Lazonby and Kirkoswald.* Kirkoswald is a delightful little place charmingly situated on the right bank of the river. The castle is in ruins.—310 m. *Carlisle.*

Carlisle, in spite of its great age and long history, is to-day a modern, bustling industrial town and railway centre. It is difficult indeed to associate it now with the ancient Border town so often sung in the ballads.

HOTELS: *County & Station; Crown & Mitre; Red Lion; Viaduct* (temperance).

MOTORBUSES run to Cockermouth, Maryport and Brampton, Whitehaven, Dumfries, etc.

History: There was a British village at Carlisle before the Romans occupied it under the name of *Luguvallium*. The Roman Wall ran just north of the town, through the suburb now known as Stanwix. When the Romans were withdrawn the place ceased to be of importance, but William Rufus revived it by building a castle in 1092. From that time on Carlisle was repeatedly attacked by the Scots; David I of Scotland actually captured it and died there in 1153, and Bruce unsuccessfully besieged it after Bannockburn. It was again besieged, and captured, by the Scots after eight months, in 1645, during the Civil War. Almost exactly a hundred years later the Young Pretender was passing through Carlisle, mounted on a white steed and proceeded by a hundred pipers on his way south. A few weeks later the town was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

English St. runs from the station into the city, passing between the two frowning round towers now used as Assize Courts and County Buildings. In the wide Market Place stand the *Town Hall* (1709), and the old *Carel Cross* (1682). It was in a house at the corner of the Market Place that Miss Charpentier stayed before her marriage to Walter Scott at the cathedral, which is reached from here by Castle St.

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CARLISLE.

The ***Cathedral** has probably suffered more from fire and war than any other in England. An Augustinian priory was founded on the site of the present building in 1123. This became the seat of a bishop in 1133. The choir, built in 1245, was burnt down in 1292, and rebuilt again during the next century. Yet another fire damaged the cathedral in 1392, after which the central tower and North transept were added. Incalculable damage was done during the Civil War, for it is almost certain that the Scots repaired the castle by pulling down the nave and using the material. Thus shortened, the cathedral is now one of the smallest in the country.

There is no charge for admission in summer, except for the 6d. entrance fee to the tower. Services are held on week-days at 8, 9.30 and 4; on Sundays at 8.15, 11, 3, and 6.30.

INTERIOR:—Two only of the Norman bays of the nave have survived, and even in these the arches have been distorted by the infirmity of the piers. The tiny *South Transept* is of the same date. The best feature of the church is the *CHOIR, and the crowning glory of the choir is the late-Decorated **East Window*, 58 ft. high and 32 ft. broad. This exquisitely beautiful window carries 14th century glass representing "The Last Judgement" in its tracery lights. The choir ceiling dates from the 14th century, and the stalls, their backs painted with scenes from the lives of the saints, from the 15th. Paley, once famous as the author of "Evidences of Christianity," lies just below the East Window. Particular attention should be paid to the picturesque Renaissance screen on the north side of the choir, and the two beautiful oak screens in *St. Catherine's Chapel*. There are also some good brasses and monuments.

The remains of the old monastic buildings to the south of the cathedral are not particularly interesting. They include the *Fratry*, or Chapter Library, the *Deanery* and the *Gatewav*.

If we follow Castle St. beyond the cathedral we come to *Tullie House*, with a good collection of Roman antiquities, and an entrance to the ***Castle** (adm. 6d.). Its massive Norman *Keep is the best example of its kind in the country. The guide takes us round the dungeons, where some of the walls were carved by the many Scots prisoners after the rebellion of '45. There are also a few relics of Mary Queen of Scots, imprisoned in the picturesque 14th century *Mary's Tower* for two months in 1568. A walk round the ramparts of the inner ward gives some fine views of town and country.

From 1820 to 1835 Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of President Wilson, was pastor of the Congregational Church in Lowther Street. Wilson's mother was born at 83, Cavendish Place, Warwick Road. When the President visited Carlisle in 1918 he was made a Freeman of the City.

The great biscuit-making factory of Carr & Co., Ltd., is at Carlisle. Visitors who wish to see biscuits in the making –a most interesting process, are made welcome. Permits are issued by request and parties are arranged and escorted round the works.

From Carlisle to Silloth (22¾ m.)—6½ m. *Burgh-by-Sands* (pronounced "bruff"). A mile away is a monument to show the place where Edward I died in 1307 on his way north to quell Robert Bruce. Near (18 m.) *Abbey Town* are the remains of *Holme Cultram Abbey*, founded by Henry I in the 12th century.— 22½ m. **Silloth** (Skinburness Hotel, 2 m. from station; Solway Golf; Silloth Hydro), a small seaside resort with good golf and bathing. Steamers run to the Isle of Man, Dublin, Liverpool, etc.

CARNFORTH TO CARLISLE VIA BARROW.

L.M. & S.R. to *Lake Side*, 28 m.; to *Furness Abbey*, 25 m.; to *Barrow-in-Furness*, 28 m.; to *Whitehaven*, 74 m.; to *Carlisle*, 114 m. The Lake District is approached by this picturesque line, which frequently runs close to the sea and offers fine views of the mountains.

Carnforth, see p. 375. Beyond the country is pretty rather than grand. After crossing the river Kent we come to (9 m.) *Grange* (Golf; Grange; Crown), a pleasant little resort delightfully situated on the yellow sands of Morecambe Bay. Two miles inland is **Cartmel,** a tiny stone-built town with an extraordinarily fine *Church, the relic of a priory founded in 1188 by the Earl of Pembroke. The church was richly endowed by the founder on condition that the monks furnished guides for people traversing the dangerous sands of the estuary. The conventual buildings were demolished at the dissolution of monasteries, but the church, mainly of Norman and Transition work, stands uninjured. It contains some interesting tombs, particularly those of Sir John Harrington (died 1305), and Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was murdered in Dublin in 1882. The fine Renaissance stalls in the choir have a different device carved upon each. The beautiful screen is of later date, probably about 1620. Two miles south, near the railway, is *Wraysholme Tower*, a well preserved fortified dwelling now turned into a farmhouse.

We now cross the estuary of the *Leven* and enter the district of *Furness*, a bold promontory lying between the estuaries of the Leven and the *Duddon*. We get a good view of *Coniston Old Man* and the fells to the right.

19 m. **Ulverston** (*Springfield; Sun; Conishead Priory Hydro*, 2 m. south), a small market town with ironworks. Margaret Fell lived at the Elizabethan *Swarthmore Hall*, 1 m. south, before her marriage to George Fox. It has now been bought by the Society of Friends, who still worship at a Quaker meeting house close by built by Fox in 1688.—A branch line runs from Ulverston to *Windermere* (Lake Side Station, see p. 386).

25 m. *Furness Abbey Station* (Furness Abbey Hotel), near which are the magnificent ruins of ****Furness Abbey** (open every day ; adm. 6d.). The ruins of this great abbey founded by Stephen in 1127, are very extensive, for the original building was probably the largest in the country. It lies in the *Vale of Deadly Nightshade ;* a sprig of this plant appeared in the coat of arms of the powerful Abbots, who worked iron mines and built *Dalton Castle.* The rose red sandstone ruins make a glorious picture. Its most impressive features are the beautiful sedilia in the church, the chapter house, the west tower, the east wing of the cloisters with their glorious deep moulded arches, and the infirmary, which has a chapel containing the only two effigies of Norman knights in armour in England.

The line loops southwards to **Barrow-in-Furness,** an industrial town of over 75,000 inhabitants, and north again to within a mile of its former track. There is an interesting church and a ruined castle at (44 m.) *Millom,* beyond which the line curves round the foot of Black Combe (1,969 ft.), to *Ravenglass* (Pennington Arms). This quiet fishing village was once a Roman harbour. A little north is *Walls Castle,* one of the best preserved Roman villas in England, while 2 m. to the east stands *Muncaster Castle,* from whose terrace may be seen the best *View in all Cumberland. A boat takes us to a gullery where enormous numbers of terns and black-headed gulls breed. Another curiosity is the toy railway of 15 in. gauge whose tiny train runs up beautiful Eskdale to *Dalegarth,* near which is *Boot,* where the Romans had a complete system of lead piping to carry water to their camp.

61½ m. **Seascale** (*Scawfell*), an increasingly popular sea-side resort and centre for visiting the Lake District. Coaches run to Wasdale Head and Ennerdale via *Gosforth,* where there is a huge *Viking Cross with 7th century carvings. Two miles further is *Sellafield,* whence a branch line runs north to *Cleator Moor.* This runs through (2½ m.) *Beckermet,* which is about 3 m. from the ruins of the once glorious *Calder Abbey,* founded in 1134. Three miles further along this line are the ruins of a castle at *Egremont.*

There is a legend that over the castle gate was hung a horn which could only be winded by the rightful owner. A younger brother bribed some assassins to murder the heir and then took possession without venturing, however, to wind the horn. Years later, when a banquet was in progress, a blast was uttered by the horn and the younger brother fled, believing the heir's spirit to have returned. But nearly all legends end happily, and it was the heir in person, back after long captivity among the heathen. The story is told in Wordsworth's " Horn of Egremont Castle."

70 m. *St. Bees* (Queen's ; Albert), near the headland of that name, which carries a lighthouse. It owes its name to an Irish nun who founded a convent on the site of the present church. The grammar school was founded in 1587.

74 m. **Whitehaven** (*Grand ; Black Lion*), the centre of the coal and iron mining area. Some of the coal mines run 4 m. out under the sea. The privateer, Paul Jones, who was a prentice at Whitehaven, bombarded and raided the town in 1778. It was also bombarded during the war by a German submarine.

81 m. **Workington** (*Central ; Commercial*), another industrial and not very interesting town. The line runs through small mining towns nearly all the way to Carlisle. " Old John Peel, with his coat so gay," lies buried at *Caldbeck* (8 m. south of Wigton), where the centenary of the famous song was held in 1929.

THE LAKE DISTRICT.

The ****Lake District** is roughly about 50 m. long and 40 m. wide. Within this comparatively small space is concentrated a great variety of most beautiful scenery. Here are the three highest mountains in England (Scaw Fell, Skiddaw, and Helvellyn), sixteen lakes, none of them large, but each beautiful in its way, many ancient castles, old churches, and Roman remains. The mountains are not high, as mountains go, but they are both picturesque and wild. Owing to the curious ruggedness of the country, its natural features look far more imposing than their modest dimensions warrant. It is hardly surprising that the district should have become associated with a number of poets, writers, and artists. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey lived in the Lake District and described it in many of their poems. Ruskin and Thomas de Quincey were closely associated with it, and numerous books have been written about its history, geology and botany. One of these, Harriet Martineau's " Guide to the Lake District," is a little classic in its way, but a good deal of it is now out of date. Cragsmen should read " Rock Climbing in the Lake District," by Glynne Jones, or G. D. Abraham's " British Mountain Climbs " (1923).— The best detailed guide is Baddeley's " The English Lake District " (Ward Lock, 6/-), which contains directions for a number of mountain walks and climbs.

Plan of Tour : Most visitors go to Windermere first, and then progress by gradations to the wilder and more inaccessible places. Transport facilities are abundant during the season, when motor-coaches run to all the most interesting places from all the towns

in the neighbourhood. Excellent circular tours are arranged by the L.M. & S. Railway. Main roads, however, are not numerous, and much of the most attractive scenery can only be seen by walkers. The lakes can be seen in one day by taking the motor-bus from Windermere to Keswick, passing through Ambleside, Grasmere, and Thirlmere. Many will prefer to go from Windermere to Ambleside by steamer, and then join the motor-bus. Those

Keswick, Friar's Crag, Derwentwater.

who can afford to spend one day only in the area would be well advised to choose the Buttermere Round of 22 m., through Borrowdale and Honister Hause, returning by Newlands (see p. 396). This is undoubtedly the best drive of all, and should on no account be missed.

Those who have time and have done both the tours mentioned, will find that the tour of the Langdales from Ambleside, the

Ambleside and Coniston round, and the Ullswater visit from Pooley Bridge to Patterdale are almost as good.

Motoring : The roads are well surfaced but hilly, and the motorist should see to his brakes before attempting the area. A main road runs from Lancaster through Kendal, Windermere Ambleside, and Keswick, to Cockermouth. Another runs at right angles to this from Penrith through Patterdale, Kirkstone Pass, Troutbeck and Bowness to Newby Bridge and Barrow. A good motoring map will show what excursions are possible from the main roads.

Place Names : Some of the place names are unusual. The following terms, many of them derived from the Norse, are used locally : *Beck*, a stream ; *blea*, blue ; *borran*, a heap of stones ; *combe*, a dip or hollow ; *dodd*, a rounded foothill ; *fell*, mountain ; *force*, waterfall ; *ghyll* or *gill*, gorge or ravine ; *hause*, top of a pass ; *howe*, *how* or *knowe*, a mounded hill ; *keld*, spring ; *knott*, rocky projection ; *man*, cairn ; *pike*, peak ; *pich*, a steep rise ; *raise*, top of ridge ; *scar*, rocky face ; *scree*, steep slope of loose stones ; *stickle*, sharp peak ; *thwaite*, clearing ; *trod*, sheep path ; *wath*, a ford.

A. Windermere Section.

Windermere is usually approached by railway from *Oxenholme*, on the main line from London to Carlisle, or from *Carnforth*. Passengers on the latter route arrive at *Lake Side Station*, which is connected by steamer to Windermere proper.

Windermere, 128 ft. above sea-level, is the largest of the English lakes, measuring 10 m. in length but only a quarter to a mile and a quarter in breadth. Its greatest depth is 220 ft. Woods run down from the hills to the water side, where country houses nestle quietly among the trees. To the north rise the fells ; **Windermere Town** is set 300 ft. above the lake on the slope of *Orrest Head*. Its outskirts join up with **Bowness,** 1½ m. to the south, beautifully situated on a tiny bay on the east side of the lake. Bowness is older than Windermere, and has a church dating from 1485.

HOTELS :—At Windermere : *Rigg's Windermere*, with a splendid view. At Bowness : *Old England ; Rigg's Belsfield ; Rigg's Crown ; Royal ; Feirn's Stag's Head ; Windermere Hydro*, on Biscay How, etc. Most of them are closed during the winter.

MOTORCOACHES run daily in summer to Ambleside, Grasmere and Keswick ; round the Langdales, and to Patterdale, via the ferry to Coniston. Motorbuses also run to most of these places.

STEAMERS are run in conjunction with trains and motorbuses. A tour of the lake takes about 2½ hours. Motor and rowing boats can be hired at Miller Ground Landing, Windermere, or at the Bowness Pier.

The best view of the lake and the surrounding country is from **Orrest Head,** which can be reached in about 20 minutes from Windermere. Leaving the station yard we take the main road to the left, pass a fountain and take the second gate on the right, at the foot of the drive to *Rigg's Windermere Hotel*. Posts direct us through the woods of *Elleray* to the summit, where there is an

indicator. A glorious **View opens out along the winding lake, which can be seen from end to end, set in a high circle of mountains. Straight across the lake is Coniston Old Man; through the gap southwards we get a glimpse of Morecambe Bay in the distance. Coming down again we keep a little to the right and pass *Elleray*, where Christopher North lived for forty years. Further on we strike the Ambleside road, where we turn to the left for Windermere, or to the right and then left at the cross roads for Bowness. There are other views from *Biscay How*, east of Bowness, from *Adelaide's Hill*, *Miller Brow*, and *Brant Fell*.

Steamer on Windermere.—A steamer runs the whole length of the lake from Lake Side to Waterhead. Leaving Lake Side the course lies up the centre of the lake, so narrow at this point that it resembles a river. *Gummer's How* rises to 1,054 ft. on the right. Beyond a few scattered islets we come to *Rawlinson Nab* on the left, and call at Storr's Point (*Storr's Hall Hotel*), where a regatta attended by Sir Walter Scott, Wordsworth, Christopher North, Southey, and Canning, was held in 1825 to celebrate Scott's fifty-fourth birthday. The next call is at the *Ferry Hotel*, situated on a tongue of land running out from the west shore. The steamer then cuts across the lake to Bowness, running between the shore and the wooded *Belle Isle*. The most romantic part of the passage lies beyond Bowness, where we run between several islands to emerge in the open waters of the beautiful upper reach, with the glorious circle of mountains in full view. Fairfield is due north; to the immediate left of it we get a glimpse of Helvellyn. Right away to the left of it are the bold Langdale Pikes, Bow Fell, and the Scawfell range. To the right of it are Red Screes, High Street, Froswick, and Ill Bell. The beautiful glen of the *Trout Beck* opens out on the right, and Coniston Old Man and Wetherlam rise on the left. Beyond *Wray Castle* (left) Bow Fell and Scawfell Pike come into view to the left of Langdale Pike. We stop at the *Lowood Hotel*, on the east side of the lake. High above it stands *Dove Nest*, once the home of Mrs. Hemans, a popular poet no longer read. To the left, towards the end of the lake, is *Pull Wyke Bay*. We stop again at *Waterhead Pier*, at the extreme northern end of the lake. Motorbuses to Ambleside and Grasmere connect with the steamer.

From Bowness to Coniston via Hawkshead, by motorcoach, 10 m. The Low Road runs south to the ferry across Windermere (motor-car 1/- to 1/6). From the *Ferry Hotel*, on the far side, a steep road skirts the *Claife Heights* to Far Sawrey and Near Sawrey, and then runs down to *Esthwaite Water*, 1½ m. long and from ½ m. to ¼ m. broad. After following the lake for some distance the road turns to the left to **Hawkshead** (*Red Lion*), the quaint little township in which Wordsworth was schooled from 1778 to 1787. The grammar school he attended, and where he carved his name on a desk, was closed in 1910, but the old church is worth a visit. A road runs north to Ambleside, but we turn to the left at Hawkshead Hall and ascend to *High Cross* (600 ft.), the highest point of the round. As we descend the steep and twisting hill we have in front of us the Yewdale Crag, backed by the Old Man and Wetherlam, and a few glimpses of Coniston Water to the left. We turn to the right at the head of the lake, past the *Waterhead Hotel*, for the village of *Coniston*.

Coniston (*Waterhead ; Crown ; Sun ; Black Bull*, etc.), is half a mile from the lake, neatly set at the foot of the Old Man.

The village is always associated with John Ruskin, who lies buried in the churchyard. Many of his drawings, notebooks and personal relics are preserved at the *Ruskin Museum* (adm. 1d.). Coniston is as good a starting point as any for excursions to the Langdales, Grasmere, Ambleside, Windermere, etc.—There is good fishing in **Coniston Lake,** 5½ m. long, about ½ m. broad, and 260 ft. deep at the deepest spot. It is not so imposing as Windermere, but the view from *Tarn Hows* takes a lot of beating. A steamer plies up and down the lake four times daily during the season, starting from the pier near the *Waterhead Hotel*. The scene is dominated for some distance by the Old Man, but further down the lake the distant heads of Helvellyn, Fairfield, and Red Screes come into view. *Tent Lodge,* almost opposite the pier, was the home of Tennyson for a short time, and Ruskin spent the clouded years of his later life at *Brantwood,* a mile down the lake, on the same side. As we descend the banks grow more and more wooded, until we arrive at *Lake Bank Pier,* at the very foot of the lake.

A short walk of 2½ m. from Coniston brings us to **Tarn Hows.** We take the Ambleside road for about ¾ m. beyond the Waterhead Hotel, and turn to the left nearly opposite Waterhead House. A wooded valley runs up to *Tarn Hows Farm,* which we pass on our left, making for the high ground beyond. Here, most surprisingly, we come upon the tarn in a beautiful hollow. The *View is from the high ground on the opposite side. Coming back again we turn right along a path leading through St. Mary's Glen to Yewdale.

Ascents -There are several well marked routes up the Old Man of Coniston (2,633 ft.), the plainest of all being the pony track. When the weather is clear there is a glorious *View from the summit. The fells roll away to the north towards Skiddaw, with Saddleback, Helvellyn, Fairfield, Red Screes, High Street, and Ill Bell serrating the sky to its right. To the east we see Coniston Water, Esthwaite Water, glimpses of Windermere with the Yorkshire hills lying beyond. Morecambe Bay and the sea are visible towards the south, and even Snowden in very clear weather. To the west is the sea, with the dark shadow of the Isle of Man upon it, and to the north-west rise Scafell and Scafell Pike. There are several possible descents, by *Dow Crag* to *Walney Scar Pass ;* by *Seathwaite Reservoir* to Seathwaite ; and along the *Duddon* to Broughton and back by train ; or to the north via Brim Fell, Grey Friar, and Carrs to Wrynose Pass.—There is also a good but not very extensive view from Wetherlam (2,502 ft.), reached from Coniston via Tilberthwaite Glen.

Duddon Valley and Eskdale. The famous valley can be reached on foot or by train to *Broughton* and by motor-coach thence to *Seathwaite.* Walkers go over the Walney Scar Pass (2,035 ft.), to the south of the Old Man, and down by Long House Ghyll and Long House into the ***Duddon Valley** and *Seathwaite.* Here, in the churchyard, lies Robert Walker (" Wonderful Walker," 1709-1802), the despotic but benevolent rector of the parish for 67 years. He brought up and educated a family of eight children and left a personal fortune of £2,000, in spite of the fact that his stipend never exceeded £50 a year.

The *Duddon* has its source in the Wrynose Pass, descending in long curves and occasional cascades to the great gorges at Birks Bridge and above Seathwaite. This is the part of the valley so faithfully described in Wordsworth's sonnets.

There are two ways from Seathwaite to Eskdale. The first lies along the route back to Coniston, but we turn north at the finger post to Langdale, and skirt the southern slopes of Harter Fell into Eskdale. The second, and longer way, is from the head of the Duddon Valley over the Wrynose Pass into Little Langdale, and thence over the Hard Knott Pass, past *Hard Knott Castle*, to *Boot* in Eskdale.

From Coniston to Dungeon Ghyll (8 m.).—The road is rough, but is just possible for carriages. It strikes north from the Bowness road near the *Crown Hotel* and climbs through *Yewdale* round the foot of *Yewdale Crag* (1,050 ft.). When the road forks we take the one to the left, which ascends through Tilberthwaite Glen, with the colourful Holme Fell and Raven Crag rocks to our right. A mile above the fork, near where the beck is crossed, the romantic **Tilberthwaite Ghyll* opens out on the left. The road through it is by a succession of ladders, bridges, steps and planks. We pass across the mouth, however, to *High Tilberthwaite Farm*, turning through the gate on the left beyond. (The gate on the right leads to Little Langdale). We now climb up past some slate quarries, and then descend towards the farm of *Fell Foot*, but before reaching it we cross the Brathay, turn to the right, and join the road from Ambleside. This leads us into Dungeon Ghyll (see Tour of the Langdales, p. 391).

From Windermere to Ambleside, Grasmere, and Keswick (21 m.). During the summer this route is traversed by motor buses and coaches daily, taking about 2 hours. The road is good, and runs through some of the most interesting places in the Lake District. It runs north past Elleray and down past the cross roads through woods into *Troutbeck Bridge*. We reach Lake Windermere at the *Lowood Hotel*, and proceed along the banks, passing *Dove Nest*, where Mrs. Hemans lived, to *Waterhead*. The richly timbered valley of the Rothay, with houses nearly all the way, takes us to Ambleside (p. 390).

Beyond Ambleside we cross the Stock Beck and pass the *Knoll*, once the home of Harriet Martineau; further on, at the foot of Loughrigg Fell, is *Fox Howe*, built by Arnold of Rugby (1795-1842). The Scandale Valley descends to the right and we soon come to the pretty village of **Rydal** (*Glen Rothay Hotel*), with its hall, standing at the end of Rydal Water ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad). Rydal Mount, where Wordsworth lived from 1813 until his death in 1850, is the second house above the church. It is almost hidden in foliage and is strictly private. All relics of the poet were dispersed long ago.

The road runs along the north bank of the charming little lake, passing *Nab Cottage*, where Hartley Coleridge and De Quincey lived. At the end of the lake the road turns right and almost immediately there is a splendid *View of Grasmere and the fells in front. The low ground between Rydal and Grasmere has been disfigured by refuse from the quarries. We run along the side of the lake for $\frac{1}{2}$ m., then turn to the left to rejoin the main road

at the Swan Hotel. Grasmere and neighbourhood are described on p. 392.

Along the 3 m. ascent to Dunmoil Raise Pass (780 ft.), there are fine retrospects of Grasmere. Steel Fell rises to the right and Seat Sandal to the left. **Thirlmere** comes into view in front, with the huge bulk of Helvellyn and Skiddaw to the right in the distance. Just before we reach the lake we come to Wythburn, the handiest place for climbing Helvellyn.

Thirlmere, nearly 4 m. long and ½ m. wide at its widest, is now the property of the Manchester Corporation. The level of the lake-reservoir has been considerably raised, impairing, to some extent, its beauty. The water is taken to Manchester by an aquaduct 96 m. long.

The road, running along the east side of the lake, is not particularly interesting, but there are good views of the opposite side, fringed with hanging woods and rocks. We ascend for about a mile, coming suddenly upon a glorious view of the valley of St. John, backed by the edges of the Saddleback. Half a mile over the top is *Thirlspot*, where a track from Helvellyn joins the highway. In less than a mile the road down the Vale of St. John diverges to the right. The *Castle Rock of Triermain* now rises to our right, but the scenery tames down for the next 3 m. until we reach the top of Castlerigg, where there is a surprise *View of the Vale of Keswick, the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite. Skiddaw is seen from head to foot, and away to the left the fells clustering round the head of Westdale and Ennerdale. There are two roads from Castlerigg to Keswick; one to the left, very steep, and one to the right, dropping into the Greta valley. For Keswick, see p. 394.

From Windermere to Patterdale, see p. 402.

Ambleside, beautifully situated in the park-like vale of Rothay, is nearly a mile from Lake Windermere. It is circled by high fells in all directions except southwards, and is more central than Windermere and Bowness for excursions in the southern parts of the Lake District. The modern church is shockingly incongruous.

HOTELS:—*Queen's; Salutation; White Lion; Royal Oak*, and a number of boarding houses and private hotels.

A short walk of ½ m. brings us to *Stock Gill Force* (adm. 3d.), a waterfall of about 60 ft., which is particularly effective after rain.—A pleasant after dinner stroll may be taken up the valley of the Rothay, famous for its green pastures and great trees. Cross the river near the church, and walk up the stream to *Pelter Bridge*, and then back by the highway.

Ascents:—*Wansfell Pike* (1,597 ft.), is easily accessible in an hour. The way up is clearly marked beyond the entrance to Stock Gill. The full length of Windermere comes into view at the top, and both Rydal and Grasmere are visible. The descent to *Troutbeck* is marked by a series of white posts. This quaint, straggling village is well worth a visit. *Loughrigg Fell* (pronounced "luffrig") can be climbed in two hours. It

commands an uninterrupted view southwards, and wide vistas of mountain slopes and peaks in other directions. There are many paths to the top, all of them fairly easy.—*Nab Scar* is best reached from Rydal village.—*Fairfield* is reached by walking along the ridge from Nab Scar, or direct from Grasmere.

TOUR OF THE LANGDALES (19½ m.). This round is made daily in summer by coaches. The road crosses *Rothay Bridge* and skirts the base of Loughrigg Fell. A mile further, at *Clappersgate*, the Coniston road diverges to the left, over the bridge, but we keep to the left bank of the river as far as *Skelwith Bridge*, near which is the waterfall known as *Skelwith Force*. The bridge is crossed, and about a mile further we diverge to the right from the main Coniston road and descend to *Colwith Bridge*, stopping at the fork beyond to visit *Colwith Force* (3d.). The road runs up past the fall through the valley of **Little Langdale,** with the Lingmoor Fell to our right between us and Great Langdale. Past the small hamlet of Little Langdale we come to Little Langdale Tarn. Half a mile further the open fell is reached and the road ascends steeply the slope of Lingmoor towards **Great Langdale.** The Langdale Pikes come suddenly into View,* a striking and glorious sight. We are now on the classic ground of Wordsworth's " Excursion." From the top of the first brow we look down upon *Blea Tarn* and the cottage of the " Solitary " appears before us. The road switchbacks up to the top of the pass, 700 ft. above sea level. From the summit we look down into Great Langdale, the best *View in the district, barring perhaps the head of Ennerdale. A steep winding descent brings us to the bottom of the valley, and half a mile further, to the *Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel*, at the foot of Langdale Pikes. The *New Dungeon Ghyll Hotel* is at *Millbeck*, a mile further on. **Dungeon Ghyll** is a favourite resort of mountain climbers, the best courses being the precipices of Pavey Ark, Gimmer Crag, and Bowfell Buttress. A halt is made for luncheon, and time is allowed for a visit to **Dungeon Ghyll Force*, which makes a plunge of 60 ft. into a basin enclosed by perpendicular precipices a hundred feet high and not more than a few feet apart. Two rocks have wedged themselves into the ravine at the top, making a natural bridge.

ASCENTS FROM DUNGEON GHYLL.—Ponies and guides are available for the climb up **Langdale Pikes** (*Harrison Stickle*, 2,401 ft.) ; and *Pike O' Stickle*, 2,323 ft.), which takes about two hours. There is some boggy ground between the top of the lower spur of the mountain and the foot of the peaks, which are separated by a gully. The way is round Loft Crag to the left of the gully for both peaks. There are views of Langdale and Windermere from the top, and Skiddaw looks particularly imposing from Pike O' Stickle. The best and safest descent is by *Stickle Tarn*, keeping to the grass between the Pavey Ark rocks and then down by the beck. It is possible also to reach Grasmere or Borrowdale, but these routes are not recommended without guides.—**Bow Fell** can be climbed in 2½ hours from the *Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel*, via *Stool End Farm* and the shoulder known as the *Band*. Three lakes are visible from the top.

The road continues east through Great Langdale valley, with retrospects of the Pikes rising full length from the strath and

edged against the sky. Two miles down the valley is the hamlet of *Chapel Stile*, where the scenery is marred by quarries. The road forks here, the right branch leading direct to Ambleside village via the village of Elterwater. [A fine new road breaks away on the right, ½ m. beyond Elterwater, to rejoin the outward route near Skelwith Bridge.] Our road to the left ascends High Close (520 ft.), a depression between Loughrigg Fell and Silver How. On the summit is a seat with the inscription: "Rest and be thankful." The backward view is very grand. A path to the left runs to *Grasmere*. We descend the breakneck hill of *Red Bank*. About 150 yards from the summit a rough lane leads off on the right to **Loughrigg Terrace*, from which Grasmere lake, village, and valley burst surprisingly on the view. The traveller may rejoin the coach on the road or descend from the terrace to the road running between Grasmere and Rydal Water. Grasmere, see below. Hence to Ambleside, see p. 390.

From Ambleside to Coniston via Barn Gates and back by Yewdale, a round of 15½ m. At *Clappersgate* we diverge left from the road to Skelwith Bridge and the Langdales crossing the river *Brathay*. We proceed through pleasant woods and meadows, past *Brathay Hall*, on the left, for 1½ m., and take the right hand road to *Barn Gates Inn*, locally known as "The Drunken Duck." There is a fine prospect of mountain scenery here. The road ascends gradually to *High Cross* (600 ft.), where we join the high road to Coniston (p. 387).—The return journey is north through Yewdale, past *High Yewdale Farm*. The remains of the ancient yew destroyed by a storm 35 years ago may still be seen on the left. The road now turns to the left to climb the slopes of Oxenfell, crossing the ridge (526 ft.; view), and dipping down, past *Elter Water* on the left, to Skelwith Bridge. Hence to Ambleside.

Grasmere (*Prince of Wales Lake Hotel; Rothay; Swan; Dale Lodge*, private), beautifully situated near the northern end of the lake, was for 14 years the home of William Wordsworth, whose poems are full of descriptions and references to the district. His first home was at *Dove Cottage*; his second at *Allan Bank*, on the other side of the village, and for two years he lived at the *Rectory*, moving from there to *Rydal Mount*, where he died in 1850. There are memorial tablets to him in the picturesque barn-like church of *St. Oswald's*, parts of which were erected in the 13th century. Wordsworth and his wife, his sister Dorothy, his children, and Coleridge are buried in the churchyard. The only one of Wordsworth's homes which may be visited is Dove Cottage, now turned into a museum (week-days, 6d.). De Quincey lived in it for a time, succeeding Wordsworth as its tenant.—In August each year a large gathering witnesses the Grasmere Sports, which include wrestling bouts and a guides' race up and down *Castle Rock*. A rush bearing festival is held at the church on the Sat. after Aug. 5th.

Grasmere Lake is nearly one mile long and half a mile wide, with a small green island in the middle. The greatest depth is 180 ft. A good view is obtained from the Wishing Gate, half a mile south of Dove Cottage, on the old road.

There are many beautiful walks in the surrounding country. One of the best is round the lake, by Loughrigg Terrace and Red Bank. This four mile walk may be extended to include Rydal

AMBLESIDE, GRASMERE LAKE.

Water if necessary. ***Easedale Tarn** (915 ft.), in a wild upland valley north-west of Grasmere, is only 2½ m away, but it takes nearly an hour and a half to reach it. A bridle path runs all the way, following the course of the Easedale Beck. Not far from the tarn, and on our way, is *Sour Milk Force* and some fine views of Grasmere. It is possible to go on to Dungeon Ghyll and the Langdale Pikes. Another way to Langdale is over Silver How (1,300 ft.).

An hour's steep climb brings us to the summit of **Helm Crag,** 1,100 ft. above the level of the lake. The view is not particularly exhilarating, but the weird rocks on the summit ridge are not easily forgotten. Wordsworth described two of these curious crags as " the Astrologer, sage Sidrophel," and an " Ancient Woman cowering beside her rifted cell." The way up is along the Easedale Road for ½ of a mile beyond the slabbed bridge, then right between two houses, through a gate to the right, and along the wall. When this wall dips, keep on to the left. The summit is a popular place for picnics.

ASCENT OF HELVELLYN.—This climb, which is usually done from Grasmere, takes from 3 to 3½ hrs. Both guides and ponies are available. We follow the high road to Keswick to a bridge ¾ m. beyond the *Swan Hotel*, and take a rough track to the right along the stream, turning aside to see the delightful little waterfall known as *Tongue Gill Force*. The track along the left bank of the stream cannot be missed, but the climber should beware of mistaking Seat Sandal, away to the left, for Helvellyn. We arrive at the *Grisedale Pass*, between Fairfield and Seat Sandal, descend to the tarn (1,758 ft.), and cross the stream issuing from it. A zig-zag path runs steeply up the fell side to the left, to the summit-ridge of Helvellyn. Our track runs a little left of the first peak, *Dollywaggon Pike* (2,810 ft.), due north and close along the precipitous cliff to the summit. The *View embraces four lakes and a wide range of peaks. *Red Tarn* lies below us to the east; the sea stretches away to the south, and to the north the Solway Firth and the humped hills of Dumfriesshire are plainly visible. It is possible to descend to *Patterdale* by Glenridding or by Red Tarn, to *Thirlspot* or to *Wythburn.—Fairfield* may easily be reached from the top of the Grisedale Pass, and so can Patterdale.

FROM GRASMERE TO BORROWDALE VIA EASEDALE (to *Rosthwaite*, 3½ to 4½ hrs.). The first part is the same as for the ascent of Helm Crag, but beyond the two houses (see above) we take the pony track to the left up the Far Easedale Gill, crossing the beck at *Stythwaite Steps*. The track gets a little uncertain, but we follow the beck for 3 m. to the finger-post at the head of the Easedale Valley. We cross a depression at the head of the *Wythburn Valley* (right), but keep our direction and climb up to *Greenup Edge* (2,081 ft.), where there is a glorious *View. We are now between High Raise (2,500 ft.) and Ullscarf (right, 2,370 ft.). Heaps of stones give a rough indication of the way down until we reach a path along the right bank of the stream. The stream is crossed at *Stonethwaite*, and we soon join the Borrowdale road. This is an easy and delightful excursion.

B. **Keswick and Derwentwater.**

Keswick is reached by railway either from Penrith or from Whitehaven, see p. 384.

Keswick (pronounced " kezzik "; 5,559 inhab.), lies close to Derwentwater, on the south bank of the *Greta*. The lake is hidden from the town, and so are most of the fine mountains for which it is the accepted centre.

HOTELS:—*Keswick*, at the station; *Royal Oak*; *Queen's*, in the main street; *County*; *George*; *Lake*; *King's Arms*; *Gillespie's Skiddaw*, unlicensed. At Portinscale, 1½ m. from the station: *Derwentwater*; *Tower*, private.

MOTORBUSES AND HORSE-COACHES run daily to Windermere and Ambleside, Grasmere, Kendal, Lodore, Seatoller, Ullswater, Bassenthwaite Lake, Thirlmere, Buttermere, and other places.

BOATS can be hired on the lake for 1/- an hour, and 5/- a day.

FISHING :—There are trout, pike, perch and eels in the lake, and good trout fishing in the streams.

The old pencil making industry for which Keswick has long been famous still flourishes, but the plumbago mines of Borrowdale are worked out and the mineral is now imported. *Greta Hall*, unpretentious but solidly comfortable, is close at hand. Southey lived here from 1813 until his death in 1843. Coleridge lived in the town for some time, and Shelley spent part of 1812 with Harriet Westbrook at *Chestnut Hill House*, near the junction of the Penrith and Ambleside roads. There are relics of these poets, and a model of the Lake District, at the *Museum*, near the station. *Crossthwaite*, ½ m. away, has a beautiful Perpendicular church dedicated to St. Kentigern, which contains the Southey monument with an inscription by Wordsworth.

***Derwentwater** (244 ft.), the most beautiful of the English lakes, is nearly 3 m. long, 1¼ m. wide, and 72 ft. deep at the deepest spot. The islets are charmingly distributed and the shores are varied with crags, green fell and wooded slopes running down to the water's edge. Borrowdale opens out to the south and Skiddaw looms up northwards. One island only, *Derwent Isle*, has a house upon it, but Lord Derwentwater, executed after the 1715 rising, had his mansion on *Lord's Isle*. St. Herbert's Isle is said to have contained the cell of St. Herbert, a 7th century hermit.

At the far end of the lake are the famous **Lodore Falls*, pretty rather than imposing, and inclined to run thinly in hot summers. Close by is the *Bowder Stone*, a great mass of rock delicately poised in the valley.

There are several points from which the lake can be viewed to advantage, but no two people will agree as to which is the best. Southey used to hold that the best view was from the terrace between Applethwaite and Millbank, 2 m. to the north of Keswick. To reach this we cross the bridge over the *Greta*, turn right, cross the railway, and walk up the lane to the right. This goes to *Ormathwaite*, beyond which the lane twists to the right for *Applethwaite*. Half a mile further, towards Millbeck, we get the *View.—Another good place is ***Castle Head** (529 ft.), a hill on the left side of the Borrowdale road to the south of the town. The whole lake can be seen from this point, and a good idea obtained of the surrounding country.—A much closer view of the lake may be had from ***Friar's Crag**, which was bought by the nation as a memorial to Canon Rawnsley. It is reached along the Borrowdale Road, but we diverge to the right opposite the *Lake Hotel*. At the top of this crag, rising out of the lake, is a memorial to John Ruskin.

ROUND DERWENTWATER BY ROAD (10 m., motorcoaches). Keswick is left by the road leading past *St. John's Church* and *Castle Head*. The road runs for a mile through Great Wood, at

the foot of *Walla Crag*, rising to the left, and then past the picturesque *Falcon Crag* (1,050 ft.). The road forks, the left branch running to *Watendlath*. Beyond this is *Barrow House*, where permission can be obtained to visit the comparatively uninteresting *Barrow Falls* (125 ft. high).—3 m. The *Lodore Hotel*, behind which are the *Lodore Falls* in their setting of crags and woods. If the stream is followed upwards for half a mile we come to another fall, *High Lodore*.

Beyond the *Borrowdale Hotel* we reach *Grange*, where we quit the Borrowdale road and cross the *Derwent* by a quaint bridge. A climb of nearly a mile brings us to the farm of *Manesty*. The old road turns to the left here and walkers are advised to take it for the very good views it gives. The coach road runs through *Manesty Park* and *Brandelhow Park* to join the old road at *Cat Bells*. A ¼ m. further our road is joined by another from *Skelgill* and we turn to the right through a gate. From this point a footpath runs through the woods of *Portinscale*, re-uniting with the road before it reaches the village. At the signpost our road is joined by one from Buttermere, and we reach the cosy little village of Portinscale, close to the lake, and 1½ m. from Keswick.

From Keswick to Buttermere, via Borrowdale and Honister Hause, returning by Newlands. This round of 22 m. is done by horse-coach, because parts of the route are closed to motors. It is generally considered to be the very best drive in Britain, and should on no account be missed.—The route as far as *Grange* has been described above. We keep straight on, without crossing the bridge, with Grange Fell (1,363 ft.) on our left. At the slate quarry, ½ m. further on, a path runs down to the delicately poised *Bowder Stone*, which weighs up to 2,000 tons (see p. 395). It is possible to reach the top of the stone by a ladder, and get a fine view of the beautiful ***Borrowdale Valley, its green mouth bordered by coloured crags, the wooded Castle Crag opposite, and Glaramara rising southwards over Rosthwaite. We regain the road and push on to *Rosthwaite* (Scawfell ; Royal Oak, temperance), delightfully set in the valley. Rosthwaite is the usual starting off place for climbing the Great Gable.

It is possible for walkers to return to Keswick by following a path, commanding excellent views, to *Watendlath*. The road thence leads to the Barrow Falls, where the main road to Keswick is joined.

Half a mile beyond Rosthwaite the path to Stake Pass strikes off to the left near the church ; before entering the hamlet of *Seatoller* another path turns left to *Sty Head Pass* and *Seathwaite*. The steep road from Seatoller to Honister Hause is closed to motor-cars. At the top of the pass the precipitous **Honister Crag* (1,750 ft.) rises to the left, its sheer face broken into by slate quarries.

As we descend the rough, abrupt hillside Buttermere and Crummock Water come slowly into view, with High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike rising beyond them to the left, Mellbreak in the centre, and Robinson to the right. When we reach *Gatesgarth Farm* at the bottom of the pass, we see the Scarf Gap to Ennerdale just left of

KESWICK, THE HONISTER PASS.

the High Crag. Our route skirts the north bank of Buttermere to the charming old village of **Buttermere** (*Buttermere ; Fish ; Victoria*, unlicensed). Lunch is usually taken here and a visit paid to Scale Force. ***Buttermere Lake** is 1¼ m. long and nearly ½ m. wide. It is very shallow at the lower end and is nowhere more than 100 ft. deep. The succession of little cataracts down the fells into a corner of the lake is Sour Milk Gill, descending from Bleaberry Tarn.

A stream nearly a mile long connects Buttermere with its neighbour, ***Crummock Water**, 2¾ m. long and from ½ to ¾ m. wide. **Scale Force*, which is usually visited during the luncheon hour, is in a glen on the south side of Crummock Water. It falls

125 ft., and is in many ways the most satisfactory waterfall in the Lake District. It is nearly always approached by boat across Crummock Water, but may be reached by a footpath across the beck between the two lakes. The walk may be extended from Scale Force across the fells to *Floutern Tarn* and (5 m.) **Ennerdale Water,** 2½ m. long and ½ m. wide.

The best view in the neightbourhood is from the top of **Red Pike** (2,479 ft.). The shortest route is up Ruddy Beck, which flows into the south-west corner of Crummock Water, and down again by Bleaberry Tarn and Sour Milk Gill. A large number of tarns and lakes are visible from the top.—From Buttermere to Wasdale Head by Scarf Gap and Black Sail Pass, see p. 399.

The road from Buttermere ascends to *Buttermere* or *Newlands Hause* (1,096 ft.), between Robinson on the right, and Whiteless Pike and Wanhope on the left. It then traverses the high and bleak valley of *Keskadale* and descends into the sleepy and rather tame valley of *Newlands*. Nearly a mile beyond *Stair* we join the road round Derwentwater for home.

There is another route for Buttermere, and one which is possible for motor-cars all the way, through the **Whinlatter Pass.** The road runs west to Portinscale and to Braithwaite. A road strikes away to the right to Bassenthwaite, but our route climbs up to the Whinlatter Pass (1,043 ft.), between Lord's Seat (1,811 ft.) on the right and Grisedale Pike (2,593 ft.) on the left. About 2 m. further we turn left from the road to Cockermouth, and later join the road from Cockermouth to Buttermere at *Brackenthwaite.*

Good walkers should cross the summit of Cat Bells from Keswick to Buttermere. It takes about 6 hours, but there are grand *Views on the way. This walk runs over the summits of Cat Bells (1,482 ft.), Maiden Moor (1,887 ft.), Scawdale Fell (2,143 ft.), Dale Head (2,473 ft.), Hindscarth (2,385 ft.), and Robinson (2,417 ft.).

From Keswick to Wasdale Head by the Sty Head Pass, (14 m.). It is possible to drive to (9 m.) *Seathwaite,* but the walk from there on to Wasdale Head takes another two hours. Ponies and guides are available at *Rosthwaite.*—From Keswick to Seatoller, see p. 396. Before we get to Seatoller we turn left through a gate into a lane running along the Derwent and crossing it by a bridge. [Just short of the bridge a gate on the right leads to what remains of the famous Borrowdale Yews, Wordsworth's "fraternal four of Borrowdale." The path goes on past the old and now disused plumbago mine to Seathwaite.] Our own path runs from the bridge to *Seathwaite,* where the annual rainfall is 130 in. a year, about 20 in. below that of *Sty,* at the head of the valley. The lane now comes to an end and we follow a footpath along the riverside. The mountain to the right is Base Brown (2,120 ft.); that to the left Glaramara, and in front of us looms Great End. At *Stockley Bridge* the Derwent is crossed, and we pass through a gate and mount to *Taylor's Gill Force,* with a fine retrospect of Derwentwater and Borrowdale. We now keep to the left, cross the beck, and reach the lonely *Sty Head Tarn,* set in wild and sombre mountain scenery. Straight in front of us are Lingmell,

Great End, and Scawfell Pike ; to the right are Green Gable and Great Gable. Just beyond the tarn the track leading by Esk Hause to Langdale and Dungeon Ghyll turns off to the left. We go on to the top of **Sty Head Pass** (1,600 ft.). The fells on both sides were bought by the Fell and Rock Climbing Club as a War Memorial and have been presented to the nation. A steep and stony path descends to the right to *Burnthwaite Farm*, from which a cart track leads to the church and a field-path (right) to the *Wastwater Hotel* at Wasdale Head.

From Keswick to Wasdale Head by Scarf Gap and Black Sail Pass (19 m.). We may drive as far as *Gatesgarth*, and then take the bridle-path, a matter of from 3 to 3½ hours in all. The roads from Keswick to Gatesgarth, one by Honister Hause and the other by Newlands, have been given on p. 396. At Gatesgarth we turn south of the road, pass through a gate, and walk across the fields to a footpath at the north end of the plantation. The path ascends steeply for half an hour to the top of **Scarf Gap** (1,400 ft.) between Haystacks on the left and High Crag on the right. Before us, during our descent, lies Kirk Fell, with the **Pillar* precipices to its right and the Great Gable to its left, and a splendid view of the sea. We descend to the green floor of Ennerdale and follow the right bank of Liza for ½ a mile before crossing it. The path ascends again between two streams to ***Black Snail Pass** (1,750 ft.), between the Pillar on the right and Kirk Fell on the left. The *View is exceptionally sombre and savage. In front lies Mosedale, with Yewbarrow to the left and Red Pike (not the one in Buttermere), to the right. Behind us we see, right to left, Great Gable, Green Gable, Brandreth, Haystacks, with Fleetwith Pike rising behind it, and High Crag. In the distance are Robinson and Grasmoor. As we move down on the far side of the pass, Scawfell suddenly comes into *View. Soon afterwards we see the *Wastwater Hotel*, reached by a path along the left side of the beck.

The motor road from Keswick to Wasdale makes a wide detour by the Whinlatter Pass, Lamplugh, Egremont, Calder Bridge and Gosforth, a distance of 40 miles.

From Keswick to Thirlmere by the Druids' Circle and Vale of St. John. We leave Keswick by the Penrith road, turning right from the road to the station and crossing the railway, first under it and then over. We leave the main road at the second turning to the right (this is the old road to Penrith), pass a lane on the right to the gate giving upon a field containing the *Druids' Circle*. There are 48 stones, some of which are 8 ft. high. Half a mile beyond the circle our road joins the new road to Penrith.

A short distance farther we take the road to the right, cross *Wanthwaite Bridge*, and join the main road through the pretty **Vale of St. John,** with the Wanthwaite Crags and the Dodds of Helvellyn to our left. In front of us, at the head of the vale, rises Castle Rock. We keep straight on at the fork for *Thirlspot* and *Wythburn*, ¼ m. from the head of *Thirlmere*, see p. 390.

From Keswick to Patterdale by the Sticks Pass (11 m.). We take the Ambleside road for 5 m. and then turn into the road leading through the Vale of St. John, but after a few yards pass through a gate to the right. Our path goes past *Stanah Farm*, across a stream, and up towards the left in a series of zig-zags. From the top of the **Sticks Pass** (2,450 ft. ; marked by stakes), there is a glorious retrospect of the Buttermere Fells, Skiddaw and Scafell. We descend past the reservoir and lead mine, joining the Glenridding ascent of Helvellyn at the Greenside Smelting Mill. A cart track, about 1½ m. long, descends to the high road opposite the Ullswater Hotel at Glenridding, in Patterdale.

Motorists who wish to drive from Keswick to Patterdale will take the route via *Troutbeck Station* (not the Troutbeck near Windermere). The rather dreary road runs due south from the station to round Mell Fell and reach *Dockwray* (Royal). The descent thence to Ullswater is very beautiful.

Ascents from Keswick.—The easiest ascent from Keswick is **Skiddaw** (3,054 ft.), the fourth highest mountain in the Lake District, but exceptionally gentle in its inclines. Guides are not necessary and ponies can reach the very top. We pass under the railway a little to the right of the station and follow the second turning on the right, *Spoony Green Lane*, which runs round the north side of Latrigg and comes to a stop at the gate leading into a road from Applethwaite. This road continues for about 50 yards and ends at a gate opening upon the fells. Our path runs along a wall to a white hut, and ascends rather sharply for half a mile until we come to an angle in the wall, where the path veers left along level ground. It keeps slightly to the right of the summits of *Low Man* or *Little Man* (2,837 ft.), the southern buttress of the main ridge. The lakeland view from this point is better than from the top of Skiddaw, a mile farther. From the *High Man*, as the summit is known, there is a wide panoramic view, including the Old Man of Coniston and Helvellyn towards the south, Skiddaw and Saddleback to the east, the sea to the west, and to the north Solway and the mountains of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright.—It is usual to come down the same way, but there is a shorter descent by Carl Side (2,400 ft.) to Millbeck.

There are better rewards in the way of scenery for those who climb the **Saddleback** or *Blencathra* (2,847 ft.), but it is not by any means so easy. From *Threlkeld*, on the way from Penrith to Whitehaven (see p. 376), the climb takes about 3½ hours, but it is better to climb up by Scales Fell and walk along the whole ridge from east to west, coming down at either Threlkeld or Keswick (by the *Glenderaterra Beck*). There are glorious *Views along this route.

***Helvellyn** (3,118 ft.), is best reached from Keswick by way of *Thirlspot* (p. 390), or *Wythburn* (p. 390). The climb itself can be done in both cases in about 2 hours ; ponies and guides are available. The pony track from Thirlspot begins near the *King's Head*, running north-east to the Fisher Gill, where it turns right for the summit. This track could hardly be missed. The ascent from Wythburn is shorter, but more steep. This also is a well marked track, leaving the road opposite the *Nag's Head* and climbing along the right bank of the Birkside Gill. About half a mile from the top it joins the route from Grasmere (p. 394). The view is described under that climb.

C. Ullswater Section.

The gateway to the Ullswater section of the Lake District is *Penrith* (p. 376). Motor-buses run daily in summer from Penrith to Patterdale (14 m.). The road crosses Eamont Bridge and passes between two old circular earthworths. *Yanwith Hall* was built in the 16th century, and *Barton Church*, near Kirkbarrow, has two chancel arches, one above the other. We soon reach **Pooley Bridge** (*Waterfoot*, with golf course; *Sun*), at the lower end of the lake. Patterdale is reached from Pooley Bridge either by road or by steamer.

***Ullswater,** 476 ft. above sea-level, is 7½ m. long and from ⅓ to ¾ m. broad, with a maximum depth of 205 ft. To avoid an anti-climax it is better to travel southwards on the first journey, for the scenery grows in strength and beauty towards the head. This lake is usually called the English Lucerne, but Ullswater can show scenery quite equal to the Swiss lake and a variety of colours, particularly green, quite lacking in the latter. No general view of the lake is possible, owing to its triple bend. There is a good road along the whole western side, but the road along the steep east bank stops at *Sandwick*. Fishing in the lake is free, and boats can be hired.

Small Steamers ply three or four times daily in summer on the lake, starting from a pier near *Pooley Bridge*. As we leave Pooley Bridge we see the picturesque *Dunmallet Hill* with its superb woods. The first call is at *Howtown*, on a pretty bay. We pass *Skelly Nab* on our right and enter the second reach, which extends as far as *House Holm Island*. Hallin Fell and Birk Fell rise to the left, with the hamlet of *Sandwick*, at the mouth of Martindale, between them. Shortly after, Gowbarrow Hill rises to the right and we approach *Lyulph's Tower* and *Aira Force*, the scene which Wordsworth described in his poem, "Daffodils." Helvellyn rises grandly at the end of the reach, where we turn left to enter the final reach. The *View here is exquisite; to the left Place Fell rises steeply out of the water; to the right are the bold woods of Stybarrow Crag, and in front, at the head of the lake, lies Patterdale, with St. Sunday Crag towering above it. The pier is at *Glenridding*, in the grounds of the *Ullswater Hotel*, ½ m. from the head of the lake and 1 m. from the village of Patterdale.

Patterdale (probably "St. Patrick's Dale"; *Ullswater Hotel*, at Glenridding; *Patterdale; White Lion*), lies close to the lake, snuggled into the foot of a valley. The village is a favourite centre for excursions in this part of the Lake District. The best short excursion in the neighbourhood is to (4 m.) ***Aira Force,** either by land or by water. The road runs along the west bank of the lake. Just beyond the road turning off (left) to *Troutbeck Station* we cross the beck and take the path (left) to the fall, ½ m. away. Aira Force plunges 70 ft. into a wooded ravine, with most romantic views from the bridges above and below it. *Gowbarrow Park*, near by, is associated with Wordsworth's "Daffodils;"

> "I wandered lonely as a cloud
> That floats on high o'er vales and hills
> When all at once I saw a crowd,
> A host of golden daffodils
> Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
> Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

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The path runs on above Aira Force to a delightful little water-fall, *High Force*, and to Dockray (1 m.).

Another short excursion may be taken to Howtown by a path along the south-eastern side of the lake. From Howtown we can return by steamer, or on foot via Boredale and Boredale Hause (1,200 ft.; view). The complete walk takes about four hours.

From Patterdale to Hawswater and Mardale Green.—It is customary to start from Howtown, which is reached from Patterdale by boat. The walk takes about 3 hrs., but those who wish to drive should start from Pooley Bridge. From Howtown we ascend along the banks of the beck, running through *Fusedale*. After half an hour we incline to the left, up the slope, and cross a stream. The path here is very faint. Another ½ hr. brings us to the top of the ridge, *Weather Hill* (2,174 ft.), with far reaching views of the fells to the south and west. We descend, keeping much to our former direction, and cross the *Measand Beck* by a foot-bridge to reach, soon afterwards, the road running along the west bank of Hawes Water to Mardale Green.—The direct route from Patterdale to Haweswater, which may be covered by good walkers in 4 hrs. or so, runs by Kidsty Pike. It turns off the Windermere road about 2 m. from Patterdale, at that point where the road turns to the right after crossing the outflow from Brothers Water. We take the cart track leading straight on through the hamlet of Low Hartsop, cross the Hayes Water Gill, ¾ m. farther, and cross again after another ½ m. We now skirt the foot of *Hayes Water* (1,383 ft.), and take the zigzag path ascending to the top of the ridge. We may climb High Street from this point and enjoy the great views from the summit. The quickest route to Mardale keeps straight on through the gateway in the wall, but the descent is both sudden and rough. Most people incline to the left to include *Kidsty Pike* (2,560 ft.).

Haweswater (694 ft. above sea-level), is 2½ m. long and ½ m. wide. The fells rise steeply out of the lonely lake on both sides, those on the west bare and severe, those to the east craggy and precipitous and covered with the ragged woodlands of *Naddle Forest*, one of the most ancient in the country. A short way up the lake the waters of the upland valley of *Measand* come tumbling into the lake in a series of cascades. The lake has a quiet, restrained beauty all its own, which may or may not be spoilt when it is turned into a reservoir for Manchester. It is certain that the surface of the water will be raised sufficiently to submerge the primitive little church of Mardale, with its quiet circle of yews. Visitors generally stay at *Mardale* or *Mardale Green* (Dun Bull), ¾ m. from the head of the lake.

Haweswater may also be reached by both road and path from *Shap*, 9½ m. away (see p. 376), and from *Penrith*, 11 m. by carriage road. Good walkers reach Windermere from Mardale Green by High Street and the Troutbeck Valley, or via Nan Bield Pass (2,050 ft.), the Kentmere Reservoir and Garburn Pass (1,450 ft.).

From Patterdale to Windermere and Ambleside (12½ m.).—Motorcoaches run daily during the summer from the Ullswater Hotel. We ascend through Patterdale, crossing the *Deepdale Beck* and the *Goldrill Beck*. The road turns right to skirt *Brothers Water*, said to have been named after the drowning of two brothers; we pass the *Brothers Water Inn* and ascend steeply to the top of the *Kirkstone Pass* (1,500 ft.), between Red Screes (2,541 ft.) on the right and Caudale Moor (2,502 ft.) on the left. Just short of the summit is the stone which gives the pass its name, and it must be admitted that it looks uncommonly like a church from some parts of the road. About 200 yds. beyond the summit lies the *Traveller's Rest Inn*, where the direct road to Ambleside diverges to the right. This is, however, none too safe for wheeled traffic; our own coach road traverses the ridge to the left, descending sharply until Windermere comes into sight.

The road forks at the *Queen's Head Hotel*, the left branch running to Troutbeck Church, and the right through Troutbeck village and Low Wood to Ambleside. If we take the left branch it is worth turning into Troutbeck Church to see the window by Morris Burne-Jones and Madox Brown. The road rises beyond the church to the *Borrans*, where we get charming *Views of Windermere.—12½ m. *Windermere* (p. 386).

Ascents from Patterdale. ***Helvellyn** (3,118 ft.), the third in height, but the most shapely mountain in the Lake District, is reached from Patterdale along three separate routes. The shortest, steepest, and most interesting is the *Red Tarn Route*. We follow the Grisedale track for ½ m., turn right, cross a beck, and enter a well marked pony track to a gateway, beyond which lies Red Tarn (2,536 ft.),the highest lake in the Lake District. Ponies should be left here ; we skirt the right side of the tarn and climb the steep slope to the top of *Swirrel Edge* and along it to the summit. Climbers sometimes incline to the left from the gateway and go along *Striding Edge* to the top, but this is dangerous in bad weather.—The second route is by *Glenridding*. Ponies can be taken to the top. We leave the road opposite the Ullswater Hotel and take a cart-track up to the Greenside Smelting Mill, where the cart-track to the right should be avoided. We follow a bridle-path leading straight on. A little below *Keppelcove Tarn* (1,825 ft.) the track zigzags to the right and then to the left to reach the top of the ridge, where we turn to the left for the summit. For the view from Helvellyn, see p. 394.—**Place Fell** (2,154 ft.) is reached from Patterdale in 1½ hrs., via Boredale Hause. The descent may be made to Boredale and Howtown.—**St. Sunday Crag** (2,756 ft.) is reached in 1½ hrs. from Patterdale by the route running through Grisedale. About 200 yards beyond the farm of *Elmhow* we turn left and ascend by a zigzag path on the right of a beck to the summit. The top commands a good view of Helvellyn and Ullswater. We descend along the ridge down to Patterdale.

D. Ennerdale, Wastwater, and Scafell Section.

This, the western section of the Lake District, is usually approached through the various passes between it and other parts of the district. It is best reached from the outside by one of the stations between *St. Bees*, on the north, and *Ravenglass*, on the south, on the Carnforth to Carlyle route.

***Wastwater**, the deepest lake in England, is 3 m. long, ½ m. wide, and 200 ft. above sea-level. In spite of its relatively small size it has never been known to freeze. The prevailing feature of the scenery is wildness, tempered by large and luxuriant woods at its lower end. Scafell, Lingmell, Great Gable, Kirk Fell and Yewbarrow are grouped at the head, and the south-east side is noted for the *Screes*, curious fan-shaped splays of loose rock rising sheer out of the water to culminate in *Ilgill Head* (1,978 ft.).

Wasdale Head (*Wastwater ; Middle Row ; Burnthwaite Farm*), a mile from the head of the lake, lies in a deep depression surrounded by high mountains, and with no natural outlet save along the lake. The population is less than fifty and there is a church reputed to be the smallest in the country (42 ft. by 16 ft.). Wasdale is the centre of British rock-climbing, and is often overcrowded during Christmas and Easter, when a good deal of snow and ice work is done.

The best view of the lake is not from Wasdale, but from the lower end, best reached by boat. A road runs along the west side, giving exceptionally fine views from *Bowderdale*, a mile from the lake head. The round of the lake is often done on foot, although the walking is rough and strenuous. The route runs along the top of the screes, not along their base, which is impracticable.

Ascents.—The ***Scafell** group of mountains to the east of Wasdale are the most imposing in the Lake District. The four main summits are Scafell Pike, Scafell, Great End, and Lingmell. Scafell Pike (3,210 ft.), is the highest mountain in England. It is best climbed from Wasdale Head, but the ascent is difficult and not to be undertaken in dubious weather without a guide. Lord Leaconfield presented Scafell Pike down to the 3,000 contour line to the nation in 1920 as a war memorial. Large tracts on the slopes and summits of other peaks in the area have been presented from time to time to the National Trust.

***Scafell Pike** offers most satisfaction to the amateur. Ponies go to within ½ hr. of the top. The usual route is along *Lingmell Gill* until it forks, when we go straight on between the arms. When we reach more level ground we incline left towards Lingmell (2,649 ft.), but turn right near a wall and then along the cairns marking the route to the summit.—A finer but more strenuous route is via Burnthwaite and along the valley between Lingmell and Great Gable, with Lingmell Beck on our right. After about 10 mins. we leave the Sty Head pony track, which diverges to the left, and ascend to the left of the fine but dangerous gorge of *Pier's Gill*. In another hour or so our path joins the one described above in the hollow between Lingmell and Scafell Pike. Ponies go on to *Esk Hause* and then ascend to the right. The *View from the summit includes Skiddaw and a glimpse of Derwentwater to the north, Helvellyn to the north-east, High Street to the east, with Ingleborough and a little of Windermere in the distance, the Coniston Hills to the south, and the sea and the Isle of Man westwards. When the weather is absolutely clear Snowden and even the Mourne Mountains in Ireland are visible. A slate tablet in the cairn at the summit is a war memorial for the men of the Lake District.—There is even a better *View from **Great End** (2,984 ft.), the north-eastern massif of the group, which is reached without difficulty from the top of Scafell Pike in about an hour.—Scafell can be climbed direct from Wasdale Head, but it is usually reached from Scafell Pike via *Mickledore Ridge*.

There is a grand view also from the **Great Gable** (2,949 ft.), easily reached from the Sty Head Pass in an hour. Wast Water, Scafell, Scafell Pike, Skiddaw and Helvellyn are all visible. A bronze tablet on the summit commemorates the members of the Fell and Rock Climbing Club who were killed in the war.—Another easy climb is that of *Yewbarrow* (2,058 ft.), with a fine *View of Wast Water.

From Wasdale to Keswick, see p. 399.

Eskdale, a valley descending south-west from the Scafell range to the sea, has no lake, but its waterfalls and mountain scenery is notable. A branch line from *Ravenglass* (p. 383) runs to *Dalegarth*, half-way up the valley. Eskdale is reached from the Duddon Valley and the Langdales by a cart-track, and from Wasdale Head by a pony-track running between Scafell and Illgill Head. This track, 6 m. long, leads to **Boot** (*Freemason's Arms ; Woolpack*, 1 m. east), ¼ m. from the rail-head at Dalegarth. The great sight here is **Dalegarth Force* (2 m. from Boot), the finest waterfall in the Lake District, though the fall is only 60 ft. A key is obtained at *Dalegarth Hall*, a quaint old farmhouse.

LONDON TO YORK.

L. & N.E.R. from King's Cross to *York* (188 m.). This is the East Coast Route to Scotland. The journey as far as (156 m.) *Doncaster*, has been described in "Eastern England," see pp. 244-248.

174 m. **Selby** (*Londesborough Arms ; George ;* 9,990 inhab.), a small and somewhat industrialised country town on the *Ouse*, which is navigable up to this point by small vessels. Its main interest lies in the ***Abbey Church**, founded by William the Conqueror in 1069. It was badly injured by fire in 1906, but still remains one of the most exquisite monastic churches in England. The chief features of the exterior are the west front, with a particularly fine doorway, the central tower, and the Norman doorway in the north porch. The nave was built during five different periods, the eastern half being Norman, the west end Transitional, and the clerestory Early English. On the south side of the nave are some unique slender pillars reaching from the arches to the roof. The beautiful Choir is Decorated work. The great *East Window with its gracious tracery and 14th century glass suffered during the fire but has been well restored.

A branch line runs from Selby to Hull (31 m.), passing through (8½ m.) *Howden*, which has a fine *Collegiate Church with a ruined choir and chapter-house. There was a disastrous fire in the church on Oct. 9th, 1929 ; one of the large Perpendicular windows in the tower collapsed ; the lead on the roof melted and poured into the chancel, and tons of masonry were dislodged. The church is to be restored as soon as possible.

188 m. *York*.

York (84,039 inhab.), the capital of Yorkshire, is exceptionally interesting to the tourist. Its famous Minster is one of the noblest ecclesiastical buildings in the country ; its ancient city walls are still standing ; even to-day many of the streets are mediæval in their narrowness and irregularity, and everywhere the eye is caught by some old house or the ruins of some great building. "The past does not live before your eyes in London, or in any English city, as it does in York. York is unique in this respect. In this way at any rate it has fulfilled the old prophesy, 'Lincoln was, London is, and York shall be, the fairest city of the three.'" The Archbishop of the Northern Provinces, whose seat is at York, bears the title of Primate of England.

HOTELS :—*Royal Station ; Harker's York ; Black Swan ; White Swan ; Windmill ; Queen's*, etc.—Temperance Hotels : —*Young's*, 24, High Petergate ; *City ; Minster*, etc.

PLEASURE STEAMERS and Launches ply both above and below the city in summer.—Motor-buses run to Selby, Beverley, Pontrefact, Harrogate, Knaresborough, Thirsk, Pickering, Scarborough, etc.

HISTORY :—The Romans occupied York and made it into an armed camp about A.D. 71. Under them it became one of the most important cities in Britain, and ultimately the headquarters of the 6th Legion. The emperors Severus and Constantius Chloris both died at York, and Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor there. York during

York Minster.

the Saxon period became equally important as the centre from which Christianity spread over the north of England. Its cloister school under Alcuin (735-804) was one of the great seats of learning in Europe. When the Danes settled here in 867 it was given the name of Jorvik. During the middle Ages it was a town of wealth and importance. In 1377 its population was 13,500, the second town in the kingdom as regards population and the sixth as regards trade. In 1394 there were 800 weavers in the town and the Ouse was crowded with shipping, but during the 15th and 16th centuries trade steadily declined owing to the rise of the West Riding weaving towns.—It was besieged by Parliament in 1644 and capitulated after the battle of Marston Moor.

To reach the *Minster* from the station we turn left and follow the tram-line over the *Lendal Bridge* (view), and follow Museum St. and Duncombe Place, past the Roman Catholic church of *St. Wilfred*.

****York Minster** is the largest in size of the English mediæval cathedrals. The first Minster, a small wooden building, was erected A.D. 627, and there, on Easter Day in that year, Edwin, King of Northumbria, was baptised by Paulinus, a missionary from Rome. A stone church was soon built around it, but it was still unfinished when Edwin was killed in A.D. 633. A third church was gutted by fire in 1069, and a fourth was built to replace it by Thomas of Bayeux (1070-1100), the first Norman archbishop. The present building was erected between 1230 and 1500, the south transept and north transept early in the 13th century, the nave between 1290 and 1354, the Lady Chapel and presbytery in 1361-72, and the choir in 1380-1405. The towers were added in the 15th century.

The Minster has been exposed to many dangers; twice during the 19th century it was nearly destroyed by fire, first in 1829, when the Lady Chapel and Choir were set aflame by a fanatic, and again in 1840, when the south-west tower was burnt out through the carelessness of workmen.

The best features of the exterior are the great *West Front, with its beautiful west window and two massive but graceful towers, 200 ft. high; the Perpendicular Central Tower; and the Chapter House with its flying buttresses. In the north-west tower hangs Big Peter, weighing nearly 11 tons. It is struck at mid-day only. There are some curious gargoyles on the Chapter House.

Interior.—The usual entrance is by the door of the South Transept. This gives an unrivalled first impression, a vista of stone culminating in the five windows known as the *Five Sisters*.—The Nave is exceptionally high and broad in order to show off to advantage the wealth of stained glass, particularly in the *West Window, glazed in 1388. Perhaps the chief glory of the Minster lies in its unrivalled series of stained glass windows, some of which date from 1150. The wooden roof of the nave, destroyed by fire in 1840, has been painted to resemble stone.

The Transepts, Early English in style, are the oldest part of the present Minster. In the terminal wall of the North Transept are the famous **Five Sisters windows, 53½ ft. high by 5 ft. wide. They are unique from an architectural point of view and have gained fame through Charles Dickens's story of the five sisters in "Nicholas Nickleby." The 13th century glass was taken out and cleaned in 1923, the cost

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being subscribed by the women of England as a memorial to the 1465 women of the Empire who lost their lives in the war. On the eastern blocked-in archway in this transept is a clock, with two armed figures which strike the time ; underneath it is a memorial to Admiral Cradock, killed at the Battle of Coronel. Behind the clock arch is the beautiful canopied Tomb of Archbishop Greenfield, with one of the oldest brasses in the country. The most notable features of the South Transept are the marigold window and the *Tomb of Archbishop Grey, his hand raised in blessing and his feet trampling a lion.

The *Choir, in which services are usually held, is separated from the nave by a 15th century stone rood screen, inset with life-size statues of English kings. The great *East Window was glazed in 1405, and is still almost intact. In no other window in the world is there such a large surface of mediæval glass. There is much ancient glass also in the clerestory and in the soaring windows of the East Transepts. To the south of the choir are the *Record Room*, the *Vestry*, and the *Treasury*. Many interesting relics are preserved in the vestry, particularly the Horn of Ulphus and the Saxon wooden chair in which the archbishops were enthroned.

From the east aisle of the north transept a *Vestibule leads to the **Chapter House. Both are exquisite examples of Decorated architecture, fully bearing out the proud inscription near the door of the vestibule, " Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum." (As the rose is the flower of flowers, so in this the house of houses.) The Chapter House is an octagon, 63 ft. in diameter and 68 ft. high. Seven sides are filled with windows, and the eighth, above the door, has window tracery on the wall.

The Crypt is late-Norman work, incorporating a fragment of the pre-Norman church. Edwin is supposed to have been baptized in the well.

A little to the east of the Minster is *St. William's College*, a Jacobean half-timbered building now used as a House of Convocation. Quite near stands the *Treasurer's House*, whose quaint courtyard is worth seeing, the *Deanery*, and the *Minster Library* (open Mon. and Thurs. 11-1), containing old MSS. and early printed books.—The church of *St. Michael-le-Belfry* (1536), to the south of the Minster, has some good stained glass and a collection of old armour. Guy Fawkes, of the Gunpowder Plot, was baptised in this church and his name occurs in the register.

A short walk to the Goodramgate brings us to *Holy Trinity*, a picturesque 14th century church which captures the visitor's attention by its quaintness, the uneven flooring, wooden box-pews, and the two-thirds of a three-decker which serves as a reading desk and pulpit.

The visitor to York is strongly recommended to make a tour, or at least a partial tour of the ***Walls**, which, though not so complete as those of Chester, are much greater in circumference and even more picturesque. The present walls were built in the 14th century along the line of the Roman wall from *Bootham Bar* to *Layerthorpe*, and along the Saxon defences to the south of the *Ouse*. Four of the ancient " bars " or gates are still standing. Chapter House St. leads from the Minster to *Monk Bar*, the tallest of the York bars, with Norman arches and 14th century superstructure. The old portcullis of oak with iron teeth and the machinery for raising and lowering it can still be seen. A short walk along the wall to the north-west brings us to *Bootham Bar*,

which also retains its portcullis. There are glorious views of the Minster between Monk Bar and Bootham Bar, where we leave the wall, cross Lendal Bridge, and mount again near the statue of Leeman. We now turn to the right, cross the railway, pass round the corner, and reach *Micklegate Bar*, in many ways the most interesting of all. The heads of traitors were hung at this bar, where "York did overlook the town of York" after the Battle of Wakefield. Beyond the modern *Victoria Bar* we come to the Norman mound, *Baile Hill*, and cross the Ouse by *Skeldergate Bridge*. We pass by the stout modern wall enclosing the *Castle*, now turned into assize courts and barracks. *Clifford's Tower* (adm. 6d.) dates from the early 13th century. Beyond we cross the Foss and regain the wall at *Fishergate*, descending again for a few yards at *George St. Bar*. The fourth old gate, *Walmgate Bar*, is the only one which retains its barbican. On the inside is a quaint Elizabethan dwelling house.

The **Museum Gardens,** entered from Museum St. (adm. 1/-; after 5 p.m., 6d.), belong to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Here, within an area of 10 acres, are one of the corner towers and a stretch of the Roman walls, the ruins of a great mediæval hospital, magnificent fragments of the Benedictine *Abbey of St. Mary*, and the *Yorkshire Museum* with its great collection of Roman relics discovered in the city. *St. Leonard's Hospital*, to the right of the entrance, was founded in 937 but rebuilt in 1114. The ruins of ***St. Mary's Abbey,** begun in 1271, are very picturesque. The tomb seen through the north door of the nave is that of William Etty, the painter (1787-1849). Note in particular the perfect fortified abbey wall. The *Museum* is worth a visit if only to see the most interesting and curious of all Roman relics in the country —the auburn hair of a Roman lady, with the jet pins still in it, found in a coffin below the booking office at York Station !

East of the gardens, with an entrance in St. Leonard's Place, is the *King's Manor*, now a school for the blind. It was originally the residence of the abbot of St. Mary's Abbey. Opposite the entrance to the Museum Gardens, Lendal leads to the *Mansion House*, behind which, facing the river, is the *Guildhall* (1446), a perpendicular building whose roof is supported by wooden pillars.

The centre of the town still has many ancient, narrow, twisting streets full of mediæval houses and queer corners. The oldest and queerest are High and Low Petergate, on the line of the old Roman road from Bootham Bar to King's Square, Hornpot Lane, Stonegate, the *Shambles, Goodramgate, and Chapter House St. Visits should be paid if possible to the **Marchants' Hall*, in Fossgate, *St. Anthony's*

Hall, Peaseholme Green, the *Merchant Taylors*, in Aldwark, and *St. Peter's School*, in Bootham, which claims to be the oldest school in the country. Even this round of visits would not exhaust the interest of the town. For fuller and further details the reader is referred to an excellent little book, "*The Official Guide to the City of York*," 1/-, issued by the City Council.

There are no good excursions in the immediate vicinity of the town, save perhaps to *Skelton*, 3½ m. away, where there is a tiny but exquisite Early English *Church built about 1240.

From York to Harrogate (20 m.).—6 m. *Marston Moor*, where Cromwell finally defeated the Royalists in 1644. There is a tiny Saxon church at (9 m.) *Hammerton*. Goldsborough Hall, at (14 m.) *Goldsborough*, is the residence of the Earl and Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood).—16½ m. **Knaresborough** (*Elephant & Castle*), an old world town picturesquely situated on the banks of the *Nidd*, which flows through a fairly narrow ravine in the limestone. The castle has a 14th century keep (adm. 6d.), which also served as a gatehouse between the outer and inner wards, the only known example. The king's chamber, where Richard II. was confined in 1399, the wards, guard-room, and dungeons are shown. Interesting monuments of the Slingsby family may be seen in the church, and near the Low Bridge is a 14th century wayside shrine cut out of the rock, on which is carved the figure of a man in armour. On the other side of the bridge is the *Dropping Well*, entered through *Mother Shipton's Inn*. The well is famous for its petrifications, which are sold here. Mother Shipton, a 15th century prophetess, is said to have been born in a cave close by. A delightful walk over the *Crag Top* runs to (1½ m.) *St. Robert's Cave*, where Eugene Aram (1704-59), the beadle at a Knaresborough school, hid the body of the man he had murdered. From Knaresborough to *Pilmoor*, see p. 419.—20 m. *Harrogate*.

From York to Pickering via Pilmoor (44 m.).—Few trains stop at (16 m.) *Pilmoor*, on the direct route from York to Newcastle.—20 m. *Coxwold*, the pretty village at which Laurence Sterne was perpetual curate from 1760 till his death in 1768. Parts of "Tristram Shandy" and of "The Sentimental Journey" were written at *Shandy Hall* (tablet). About 1½ m. away are the ruins of **Byland Abbey** (adm. 6d.), founded about 1177. The best features are the striking west front and south transept of the church.—At (23 m.) *Ampleforth* there is a modern Benedictine Abbey and a well-known school transferred from France in 1802.—A branch line runs from (25 m.) *Gilling* to *Malton*. There is no admission to *Gilling Castle*, which has an Edwardian keep.—32 m. *Helmsley* (*Black Swan*) has an interesting ruined castle inside the gates of *Duncombe Park* (Earl of Feversham), but tourists are generally more interested in ***Rievaulx Abbey** (pronounced "rivvis"; week-days 1/-), nearly 3 m. away. This was founded for Cistercians in 1131, but the ruins, partly Norman, are mainly Early English. They consist of the choir and transepts of the church (orientated north and south), the chapter house, infirmary, refectory, and some other domestic buildings. *Rievaulx Terrace* (adm. 1/-), above the Abbey, commands wide *Views of the valley of the Rye.—37 m. *Kirkby Moorside*. There is a noted Saxon church at *Kirkdale*, 1½ m. away, with a rare Saxon sundial (1060) in the porch. The church at *Lastingham*, 5 m. to the north-east, has a unique crypt making almost a complete little church on its own.—44 m. *Pickering*, see p. 418.

FROM YORK TO HULL—BEVERLEY.

L. & N.E.R. to *Beverley*, 34 m.; to *Hull*, 42 m. Another route runs through *Selby*, see p. 405.

9 m. *Stamford Bridge*, was the scene of Harold's victory over the Danes, just before his defeat by William of Normandy at Hastings.—16 m. *Pocklington* (Feathers) lies at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds, a hilly chalk district little frequented by tourists but picturesque in its way, with many charming old villages. This country is best explored by walking from Pocklington to *Malton*. —22 m. *Market Weighton* (pronounced "weeton"; Londesborough Arms), a tiny market town at the foot of the Wolds, lies also on the line from Selby to *Bridlington*.

34 m. **Beverley** (*Beverley Arms; Holderness:* 13,469 inhab.), the capital of the East Riding of Yorkshire, has two remarkable churches of the highest order and beauty. ****Beverley Minster,** to the south-east of the town, stands comparison with many of our cathedrals, and is one of the few English churches which has a double set of transepts. Its particular loveliness lies in the purity of the beautifully faced choir and transepts. The nave is Decorated (1310); the north porch and the western towers are Perpendicular of the 15th century, but these several styles have been fused into a single building of singular beauty.

Admission to the nave is free; to the choir, 6d. Services are held on week-days at 8 and 5; on Sunday at 8, 10.30, 3 and 6.30

We enter by the north-west porch into the low vaulted nave and cross towards the south door to see the font and the *Maiden's Tomb*. The Great Transept has both East and West aisles. In the East aisle of the north arm is the remarkable tomb of an unknown priest. Behind a modern organ screen lies the glorious *Choir, an exquisite example of Early English architecture, with finely carved 15th century *Stalls, canopies, misericords and sedilia (14th century). The magnificent **Percy Shrine* (about 1350) is to the north of the altar. There is no better monumental work in the country than this. Particular notice should be paid to the noble double staircase in the north aisle, leading to the now vanished Chapter House.—There are fragments of old glass in the East window of the lovely *Retro Choir or *Lady Chapel*, and at the eastern end of the north-aisle stands the "Fridstol," or chair of peace, dating from the time of Athelstan, when the right of inviolable sanctuary was granted the church.

The church of *St. Mary's*, north of the market-place, is not so interesting in some ways as the Minster, but should not be missed. The best features are the west front, the great south porch, the panelled ceiling of the chancel with portraits of English sovereigns (1445), the choir screen, stalls and misericords, and the gracious sculptural decoration throughout the whole church. The verger, upon application, will show a priest's chamber above the choir-aisle.—Beyond St. Mary's is the red brick *North Bar*, the only town gate still in position.

42 m. **Hull,** a sea-port and city of 287,000 inhab., is the largest oil-seed crushing centre in the world, and carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic countries. Apart from the church, there is little in this busy industrial city to interest the tourist.

HOTELS :—*Royal Station ; Imperial ; Grosvenor,* commercial, etc.

STEAMERS ply to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Oslo, Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Zeebrugge, and along the coast to Newcastle, Aberdeen, Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Leith.

AMERICAN CONSULATE :—Prudential Buildings, King Edward St.

From the station Paragon St. runs east to Queen Victoria Square. We cross the docks by Monument Bridge and turn off Whitefriargate on the right to reach the church of ***Holy Trinity,** the largest parish church in the kingdom (285 ft. long and 98 ft. wide). There are several fine features, including the tower, nave, and chancel, but the church is chiefly remarkable for the use of brick-work (14th century) in the chancel and transepts. The font and the south window in the south transept should be examined, but the best window of all was smashed during an air raid in 1918.

Andrew Marvell, the poet (1659-78), and Wilberforce, were educated at the old *Grammar School* close to the church. The school was founded in 1486, but the present building dates from 1583. There are some interesting relics of Marvell and Wilberforce, and curios of the slave trade, at the *Wilberforce Museum* in the narrow High St.

East of Hull lies a flat, corn-growing district intersected by two railway lines, the first to *Hornsea* (Alexandra) with a large, picturesque mere, and the second to *Withernsea* (Queen's), both sea-side resorts. There are two noble churches along the latter line, one, "The King of Holderness," at (8 m.) *Hedon*, and the other, the "Queen of Holderness," at (17 m.) *Patrington*. Marvell was born at *Winestead*, 1½ m. north of Patrington, where his father was rector.

From Hull to Selby, see p. 405.

FROM YORK TO SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY.

There are direct routes from York to both *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, but Whitby can also be reached from Scarborough.

A. From York to Scarborough.

L. & N.E.R. to *Scarborough*, 42 m., passing through uninteresting country.

About 2½ m. from (9 m.) *Flaxton* are the picturesque ruins of *Sheriff Hutton Castle*, but the most interesting buildings on this route are (15 m.) *Kirkham Abbey*, in the lovely valley of the Derwent, and (16 m.) *Howard Castle*. The ruins at Kirkham Abbey include an exquisite Lavatorium, a gatehouse, and the cloisters. *Castle Howard*, over 3 m. from the station, is the magnificent seat of the Hon. Geoffrey Howard. It was built by Vanbrugh in 1701-14, and contains a great picture gallery (shown Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 1 to 5; adm. 1/-). Visitors are allowed to drive or walk through the park daily.

21 m. *Malton* (*Talbot*; 4,438 inhab.), an ancient town on the Derwent, with an interesting church at *Old Malton*, a mile away. This incorporates the nave of a priory founded in 1150. Lines diverge at Malton to *Driffield*, *Gilling*, and *Whitby*.

42 m. **Scarborough** (46,000 inhab.), beautifully situated on the shores of two bays separated by high rocks crowned with the ruins of a castle, is the best known sea-side resort on the north-eastern coast. A ravine laid out as a park and spanned by two high bridges separates the old town and the harbour from the residential *South Cliff*. One of the charms of the place lies in the absence of any formal esplanade, and another in the beautiful gardens laid out on the faces of the north and south cliffs. The sands are excellent and the bathing good.

HOTELS: —*Crown*; *Grand*; *Prince of Wales*; *Pavilion*; *Royal*; *Balmoral*; *Salisbury*; *Cambridge*; *Clarence Gardens*; *Victoria*; *North Eastern*; *Queen's*, and numerous others. Unlicensed:—*Waverley*; *Premier*; and *Westfield*.

MOTORBUSES and Motorcoaches run to Robin Hood's Bay, Rievaulx Abbey, Flamborough, Forge Valley and Pickering, and many other places of interest in the area.

STEAMERS ply in summer to Whitby, Bridlington, etc. Motor-boats run daily trips along the coast.

A marine drive (toll 2d.) runs round the base of *Castle Hill* and is continued by the Royal Albert Drive along the *North Bay*, above which lies *Peasholm Park* and a boating lake. The *Castle* (adm. 3d.), built during the reign of Henry II., was twice besieged and captured

during the Civil War. George Fox, the Quaker, was confined here for fifteen months in 1665-66. Among the narrow, steep streets of the picturesque "old town" stands *St. Mary's*, an ancient church with a peculiar row of four chapels opening from the south aisle. Parts of the church were shattered during the siege of the castle in 1645, and the central tower was rebuilt in 1669. Anne Brontë lies buried in a detached part of the churchyard.

The *Cliff Bridge* over the ravine (for pedestrians; 1d.) leads to the *Spa*, where there is a theatre, a large concert room, a ball room, and cafes. Beyond lies the unusually fine *Bathing Pool*.

The best views in the neighbourhood are from *Oliver's Mount*, about 1½ m. from the station, and there are numerous fine walks along the cliffs and the sands, particularly to *Carnelian Bay* and *Cayton Bay*. A favourite long excursion (about 17 m.) is to the beautiful *Forge Valley*, via *Ayton* or "Lady Edith's Drive." During the round we pass *Hackness*, at the junction of several fine valleys, and *Hackness Church*, whose old crosses, dating from the 8th century, are worth a visit.

From Scarborough to Hull (54 m.).—The first place of any importance is **Filey** (9 m.; *Royal Crescent; Foord's; Three Tuns*), a restful old town and bathing resort with a fine beach running below the cliffs to *Filey Brig*, a peculiar spit of rock ½ m. long. The old church is interesting.—There are high chalk cliffs (400 ft.) at (16½ m.) *Speeton* and (19 m.) *Bempton*. It is a stirring sight to see the fowlers being lowered on ropes to collect the eggs of numerous sea-birds during the months of May and June.—23 m. **Bridlington** (*Alexandra; Station; Britannia;* 23,000 inhab.), a picturesque old town and popular bathing resort on a fine bay. The *Priory Church, founded for Augustinian canons about 1114, has a magnificent west front, a splendid nave and west window, and two towers which have little in common (view from the top, 6d.). Close by is a massive Gatehouse dating from 1385. The chief excursion from Bridlington is to the bold chalk promontory of *Flamborough Head*, 6 m. away. The cliffs, a great breeding place for birds, fall sheer into the sea. The lighthouse can be visited, and the many caves explored. It was off this head that the American privateer, Paul Jones, of the "Bonhomme Richard," captured the British "Serapis" after a long and bloody battle. On the way to Flamborough Head we pass through the village of *Flamborough*, which has a church with a rare rood-loft. The promontory of Danes' Dyke has the best English example of a Bronze age fort.

Application must be made in writing to see the fine Elizabethan manor house at (28¾ m.) *Burton Agnes*.—34 m. *Driffield* (*Bell; Keys; Buck;* 5,674 inhab.) is the junction for Selby and Malton.—45½ m. *Beverley*, and so to Hull, see p. 413.

From Scarborough to Whitby and Saltburn (45 m.).—This line runs along the coast and is exceedingly pretty. The best views are towards the sea, on the right. Beyond the high Ravenscar we get good views of (15 m.) **Robin Hood's Bay** (*Victoria; Bay*), a picturesque fishing village huddled on a steep slope at the far end of the bay. Six miles farther on we come to **Whitby** (see p. 418), three miles beyond which lies the small sea-side place of *Sandsend*. Tickets (6d.) to view the ruins of *Mulgrave Castle*,

1½ m. away, are sold at the station. 30 m. *Hinderwell*, the station for *Runswick Bay* (hotel), perhaps the quaintest fishing village along the whole of this coast. Another place much frequented by artists because of its charm and beauty is (32 m.) *Staithes* (*Station*; *Black Lion*), built on the sharp slopes of a ravine. Boulby Cliffs (660 ft.), said to be the highest in the country, rise to the west. They are easily reached from the old town of *Lottus* (36½ m.; *Golden Lion*). 45½ m. **Saltburn** (*Zetland*; *Alexandra*), a sea-side

SALTBURN. THE CHURCH, UPLEATHAM.

resort with excellent bathing, pretty gardens, brine baths, and sound golf-links.

There are two lines from Saltburn to Middlesbrough. The first (14 m.) runs via **Redcar** (*Red Lion*), whose fine sands and racecourse attract a large number of visitors. A 3 m. drive to *Kirkleatham* brings us to an almshouse (1676), whose museum contains a 15th century boxwood *Carving of St. George and the Dragon. The second line runs through *Guisborough*, where there are some charming ruins of a priory founded about 1119 by Robert de Bruce (adm. 6d.).

Whitby Abbey.

B. From York to Whitby.

The scenery along this line is exceptionally pretty, particularly in the Vale of Pickering and the Esk Valley. Carriages are usually changed at Malton.

The route from York to Malton has been described, see p. 414. About 4 m. beyond Malton we veer north from the Scarborough line.—32 m. **Pickering** (*Black Swan ; White Swan ;* 3,504 inhab.), an uninteresting town save for its ruined castle and the *Church of SS. Peter and Paul.* The Saxon font and the effigies are attractive, but the main interest lies in the 15th century *Wall Paintings in tempera. These were discovered in 1851 and restored some 30 years later. The paintings are expertly described in a leaflet issued by the vicar.

In the *Sanctuary* is an old memorial tablet commemorating two surveyors named King, who helped and succeeded L'Enfant in planning the City of Washington. Under it are two brasses, one commemorating the American Alliance in 1917, and the other Ambassador Walter Hines Page. Americans have contributed generously to the upkeep of the church.

Lines run east from Pickering to Scarborough via Forge Valley, and west to York via Pilmoor (see p. 411).

The line now enters a narrow ravine or glen, rises to a level of 800 ft. across the moors, and then descends to (46½ m.) **Goathland** (*Hydro ; Mallyan Spout*), with several waterfalls. Wheeldale Moor, crossed by a slabbed Roman road, stretches away to the south-west. Beyond (50 m.) *Grosmont*, junction of the Whitby-Stockton line, we follow the turns and twists of the Esk valley, crossing the river no less than eight times.—56 m. *Whitby*.

Whitby (12,512 inhab.), a summer sea-side resort of increasing popularity, is sharply divided into two quarters, the visitors' quarter on the *West Cliff*, and the very picturesque old fishing town, its red-tiled houses set on both sides of the Esk and climbing the cliff. The town was famous at one time for its "Whitby Jet," but the change in fashion has now almost killed the industry.

HOTELS :—On the West Cliff : *Metropole ; Royal ; Kirby's* and *White Point*, both private. In the town : *Crown ; Angel.*

MOTORBUSES run to Sleights, Robin Hood's Bay, Sandsend, Guisborough, Middlesbrough, etc.

Whitby is famous as the birthplace of Captain Cook, who served his apprenticeship at No. 16, Grape Lane, an old house dating from 1688. His first voyage round the world was made in a Whitby built ship. Another famous navigator, William Scoresby (1789-1857) was born in the town.

The mouth of the *Esk*, spanned by a swing bridge, has been formed into a small harbour. A *Museum*, on the west quay, has some interesting relics of Captain Cook and a curious Saxon comb. Church St. is the main thoroughfare of the old town, with Grape St. leading off. From the northern end of Church St. a flight of 199 steps leads to **St. Mary's*, fortunately unrestored and still retaining its old galleries, box-pews, and three-decker pulpit. The modern cross in the church-yard commemorates the poet Caedmon (seventh century), who was a monk at the Abbey.

The ***Abbey**, whose beautiful ruins may be seen close to the church, was founded by St. Hilda in the seventh century, destroyed by the Danes in 867, and refounded as a Benedictine abbey about 1070. The lovely ruins of the abbey church (adm. 6d.), stand on the crest of the cliff 200 ft. above sea-level. The west front was damaged by a German bombardment in 1914, but has now been restored. A strange-looking old mansion just south of the ruins dates from the reign of Charles II.

From Whitby to Stockton (44 m.).—This line runs through the Esk valley and the romantic Cleaveland Moors. Excursionists from Whitby generally make for (8 m.) *Egton*, where the village of *Egton Bridge* lies in a fine wooded valley, *Glaisdale*, 2 m. further, where there is another beautiful valley, and (16 m.) *Castleton*, the centre for moorland walks.—24 m. *Battersby* is the junction for Middlesborough, via Great Ayton, from which the hill of *Roseberry Topping* (1,057 ft.; fine view) is usually climbed.

FROM YORK TO DURHAM, NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK.

A light railway runs from (11 m.) *Alne* (pronounced "awne") to *Easingwold*, 2½ m. away, whose church still preserves the common coffin in which poor people were carried to the churchyard, there to be buried without a coffin. The *White Horse* was cut in the slopes of Hambleton Hills in 1857.—16 m. *Pilmoor*, junction for Pickering, see p. 418. A branch line runs also to *Knaresborough* and *Harrogate*, passing through *Boroughbridge* (Three Arrows), where there is a notable old cross. Close by, at *Aldborough*, are the remains of the Roman city of Isarium.

22 m. **Thirsk** (*Golden Fleece; Three Tuns*), a small agricultural town with a racecourse, is the centre for excursions to see the picturesque scenery of the Hambleton Hills. The most notable point is *Whitestone Cliff* (pronounced "whisson"), 6 m. east of the town. This rises to 1,053 ft. and affords a magnificent *View. At its foot is a lake which has no visible inlet nor outlet.

30 m. **Northallerton** (*Golden Lion*; 4,791 inhab.), has a 13th century church with a Norman nave and a striking tower.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, THE CROSS.

the end of Church St. a path runs though the cemetery of *St. Oswald's*, a fine old church. This wooded walk winds down to *Prebend's Bridge* (1777), with splendid views all the way. A track runs steeply from the bridge to the south front of the cathedral.

The **Cathedral, dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, is one of the largest and best situated of English cathedrals. Its history goes back to 995, when the Monks of Lindisfarne chose this strategic position to bury the remains of St. Cuthbert and build a church to contain his relics. A new church was begun after the Conquest, by the second bishop, who completed the choir in 1096. The transepts, nave, and chapter house were finished by 1128; the Galilee followed in 1175, and the "Nine Altars" in 1280. Both the west towers were up by 1226, but the cloisters and upper part of the central towers were built between 1400 and 1490; the refectory, rebuilt as a library, dates from 1684. There was a disastrous restoration by James Wyatt between 1778 and 1800, and Sir George Gilbert Scott's more recent attempts were hardly better. The figure of a dun cow on the exterior of the north transept commemorates the legend that a cow helped Aldhun in choosing a position for the church.

The exterior was somewhat spoilt by Wyatt, who ruined the detail by paring the walls to a depth of four inches.

Interior (open week-days 8-5 or 6; Sun., 8-9, 10-1, and 3-5; adm. to choir, chapter house and Galilee, 6d.; library, 6d.; tower, 6d.; services at 10 and 3; Sun., at 8, 11 and 3.30). We enter by the North Door, with its five Norman arches, and note the famous 12th century "sanctuary knocker." The solemn vista of the grand Roman **Nave comes into view. Dr. Johnson recorded his impressions of "rocky solidity and indeterminate duration," for there is nothing to break the whole long sweep of the building from end to end. The vaulting is the earliest example of its kind in Europe. Between the second pair of piers a blue marble cross marks the spot beyond which women were not allowed to go. The canopy over the modern font is magnificent work of the 17th century, but the monuments are of no particular interest.

We turn through the west doorway of the nave into the *Galilee, or Lady Chapel, a magnificent example of Transitional Norman work. South of the entrance is the tomb of the Venerable Bede (673-735), whose remains lie below a slab bearing a modern inscription. There are late 12th century frescoes in a recess in the east wall.

A modern screen separates the nave from the *Choir, not unlike the nave in general design. The main features are the fine stalls (17th century), the vaulting (1300), a magnificent stone *Altar Screen (1380), and the *Bishop's Throne, constructed by Thomas of Hatfield to serve as his tomb. The Feretory of St. Cuthbert stood behind the high altar until 1540, and his remains still lie below.—The Chapel of the Nine Altars, although entirely different in style from the choir, is most ingeniously harmonised with it. The details are exceedingly fine, but the rose window was spoilt by Wyatt.

The domestic buildings of the old monastery, clustered round the cloisters, are almost complete. We enter the 15th century Cloisters by a fine *Prior's Door in the south aisle of the nave, and examine the Chapter House. This was once the most glorious edifice of its kind in England, but Wyatt obtusely destroyed it. In 1895 it was reconstructed again according to the original plans.—The *Priory*, now the *Deanery*, has a

kitchen which has been in regular use for 600 years. The cloisters are adjoined on the west by the **Dormitory* (1400), now converted into a library containing a great wealth of MSS, drawings, and curios, notably parts of St. Cuthbert's coffin, over 1200 years old, and remains of Anglo-Saxon vestments. The *Undercroft* below is older than any part of the cathedral; the *Monks' Kitchen* dates from 1380, and the *Great Gateway* from about 1500.

The ***Castle** of the prince-bishops stands on the neck of the peninsula, north of the cathedral and on the other side of *Palace Green*. The first building was put up by William the Conqueror in 1072, but it was rebuilt later. The castle is now used by Durham University. Parts of the castle are in imminent danger of ruin through the collapse of its foundations. Measures have already been taken to strengthen the foundations of the west front, where the ground drops precipitously to the river, more than 100ft. below. A fund has now been opened to underpin the southern section, which projects farthest towards the river.

Visitors are first shown the enormous fireplaces in the kitchen (1499), and then the *Dining Hall, built in the 13th century but subsequently altered. We pass through *Bishop Tunstall's Gallery*, hung with Flemish tapestry, and note the magnificent Norman *Doorway leading into the *Lower Hall*, containing the *Common Room* and judges' lodgings. The upper portions, the arcaded *Norman Gallery*, is now divided into rooms for students. A spiral staircase descends into the *Norman Chapel* on the ground floor. This is the earliest part of the castle and is not later than 1100. The Keep, however, is modern.

There are several delightful excursions from Durham. A little over 4 m. north stands ***Finchale Priory** (pronounced "finkle"; adm. 6d.), founded for Benedictines in 1196. The beautiful old ruins are charmingly situated on the left bank of the Wear.—Nearly a mile along the road to Brancepeth is *Neville's Cross*, where Ralph, Lord Neville, captured David of Scotland in 1346, but the weather beaten old cross is still older.—Visits may also be paid to *Sherburn Hospital*, 2½ m. east, founded in 1181, and still retaining the original gatehouse and chapel, and to *Ushaw College*, 3½ m. west, founded in 1804 as a successor to the famous Catholic seminary at Douai. The choice collection of Italian and Flemish pictures is shown, and a curious 12th century ring taken from St. Cuthbert's coffin or shrine.

A branch line from Durham to **Bishop Auckland**, 11 m. away, runs through Brancepeth (4½ m.), whose castle is now turned into a barracks and is no longer shown. For Bishop Auckland, see p. 436. Another branch line runs east from Durham to *Sunderland*, via (4 m.) *Pittington*, whose remarkable *Church has two 12th century frescoes and spirally decorated Norman pillars.

72 m. *Chester-le-Street*, once the bishop's seat, but now a grimy colliery town. After wandering for eight years the monks of Lindisfarne brought the body of St. Cuthbert here, where it remained until the see was removed to Durham. A mile and a half away is *Lumley Castle* (Earl of Scarborough; shown upon application to the agent), a 14th century castle. *Lambton Castle* (Earl of Durham), was rebuilt in the 18th century. Its beautiful park on the Wear

is shown upon application at the estate office.—The line passes through the industrial town of *Gateshead* and crosses the *Tyne* into Northumberland.

Northumberland, the northernmost county of England, is the fifth largest but one of the most sparsely populated in the country, if we except Newcastle and its environs. The great moorlands to the west are entirely unspoilt, and the valleys of the *Tyne* and *Coquet* are exceptionally beautiful in their way. The county is famous for its great castles, the relics of bitter Border warfare carried on for many centuries.

80 m. **Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**

This busy industrial city of 275,000 inhab. is the county town of Northumberland. It stands on a sloping hill on the left bank of the *Tyne*, and carries on an extensive trade in coal. The saying, " to carry coals to Newcastle," is used as an instance of futility.

HOTELS: *Central Station; Grand; County; Imperial*, Jesmond Road, unlicensed etc.

RESTAURANTS: *Tilley's*, 22, Blackett St.; *Emerson*, 36, Blackett St.; *Eldon*, 118, Grey *St.*; *Criterion*, 3, Market St., etc.

STEAMERS ply to Hull, Aberdeen and continental ports.

AMERICAN CONSULATE: Mosley Chambers, 28, Mosley St.

Stephenson's " Billy " engine, built about 1826, is shown on No. 9 platform, Central Station. Outside the station we turn right and follow Neville St. and Collingwood St. to the **Cathedral,** on the right. The main feature of the exterior is the remarkable *Lantern Tower (1440), whose spire is supported by flying buttresses. This is probably the first example of such a spire in the country.

The 14th century interior is restful and finely proportioned. The monuments have a quiet dignity, and there is a fine painting of the Washing of the Fleet ascribed to *Tintoretto*. Both the font, with its large canopy, and the eagle-lectern date from the 15th century. The rich modern woodwork of the choir is worth noting.

St. Nicholas St. leads from the west end of the cathedral to the *Castle*, split in two by the railway line. On the near side stands the *Black Gate* (1248), one of the original entrances to the fortress. Its upper story houses a great collection of Roman antiquities. All that remains of the **Castle,** beyond the railway, is the *Keep* (adm. 6d.), completed in 1177. The best room is the Norman *Chapel in the basement, but there are several other rooms and features of great interest. The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has now deposited its great mediæval collections here. There is a *View of the city from the roof.

There is little else in the town to interest the tourist, save perhaps the Bewick prints in the *Natural History Museum* and in the *Laing Art Gallery and Museum*. Newcastle has one of the best war

memorials in the country, the **Memorial of the Northumberland Fusiliers*, on the north side of *St. Thomas's*, in Percy St. Close by, in Elden Place, a tablet on No. 17 marks the house in which George and Robert Stephenson lived in 1824-5. Robert erected the fine *High Level Bridge* which carries the railway over the Tyne to Gateshead. The oldest part of the town, still retaining a few picturesque old houses, is the *Sandhill*, reached from the castle by the Side. Bessy Surtees eloped in 1772 with the future Lord Chancellor Eldon through the window of No. 42. The classical *Guildhall* was built in 1658. Attached to it is the *Merchants' Court*, with a unique chimney piece dating from 1630, although the building is somewhat later.—A visit should be paid to ***Jesmond Dene,** a park laid out in a pretty dell about 2 m. from the city.

South Shields and *Tynemouth* lie on the south and north side of the river mouth, respectively 11 m. and 8½ m. from Newcastle. The line to **South Shields,** a busy seaport of 116,000 inhab., passes through (7 m.) **Jarrow** (*Ben Lomond Hotel;* 35,500 inhab.), with large shipbuilding yards and iron works. The chancel and tower of a Saxon monastery, founded in 685, survive in the church of *St. Paul's. Venerable Bede was an inmate of the monastery, and a chair reputed to be his is shown. A visit should be paid to the north porch to see the fine Saxon carvings.

The eastern end of the old Roman Wall across the north country rested at *Wallsend*, 4 m. from Newcastle on the line to **Tynemouth** (*Grand;* 63,000), a residential suburb and sea-side resort. The ruins of a priory church established in the 11th century may be seen within the modern castle standing on a small island. The presbytery is Early English (1190), and the Percy Chapel, containing a 13th century rood screen, dates from the 15th century. Some trains run on to the fishing village of *Cullercoats*, where Grace Darling's boat is preserved in the Marine Laboratory, and to the sea-side resort of (10 m.) *Whitley Bay*.

97 m. **Morpeth** (*George & Dragon;* 7,500 inhab.), beyond the Northumberland coalfield, has a clock tower surmounted by curious figures, a 14th century church, and the ruins of a castle.

From Morpeth to Rothbury (24 m.).—A branch runs from (11 m.) *Scots Gap* across the moors to Reedsmouth Junction. The Battle of Chevy Chase (1388), in which Hotspur was captured, was fought at *Otterburn*, 5 m. north of (10 m.) *Woodburn*.—22 m. *Brinkburn*, 2½ m. from the lovely valley of the Coquet, in which stands the 12th century *Church of an Augustinian Priory.—24 m. *Rothbury* (County), a picturesque market-town in the heart of beautiful moorland and valley scenery. The fine gardens of *Cragside* (Lord Armstrong) are open on Thurs. and Sun. A curious "peel" tower (about 1200) is attached to the rectory. There are beautiful walks up Coquetdale as far as (9 m.) *Harbottle*, and a fifteen mile walk over the moors to Otterburn.

The sea comes into sight beyond Morpeth. A visit should be paid if possible to the tiny little town of **Warkworth** (112 m. : *Sun*), entered by a an ancient narrow bridge over the Coquet. The old gateway, the Norman church, and the ruined *Castle (adm. 6d., including a boat to the hermitage hollowed out of the cliff), all impress themselves upon the memory. The Percys held the castle from 1332, but it was built about 1200, although the queer looking keep was not added until the 15th century.—115 m. *Alnmouth*. The quiet, pleasant sea-side resort is a mile away.

From Alnmouth to Coldstream (39 m. ; change at Alnwick).—3 m. **Alnwick** (pronounced "annik" ; *White Swan ; Star ;* 7,000 inhab.), an old world town entered from the station by the Hotspur Gate. The large 15th century parish church is interesting, but the chief attraction of the town is the noble *Castle, seat of the Duke of Northumberland. This enormous fortress was built by the Percys from 1310 onwards on the site of a previous Norman castle. (Visitors are shewn round the gardens and wards on week-days, 10—6, and on Tues. and Sat. occasionally in summer, but only when the family is away ; fee 1/-.)—A road through *Hulne Park* (apply for pass at Estate Office, Alnwick Castle) runs through beautiful scenery to the ruins of **Hulne Priory*, a 13th century Carmelite friary.—25 m. *Wooler (Cottage ; Black Bull)*, a small market town on the north-eastern edge of the **Cheviot Hills,** which divide England from Scotland. A roughish road runs south-west to (6 m.) *Langleeford*, from which an hour's climb brings us to the Cheviot (2,676 ft. ; wild view), the highest point in the hills. We may descend by the wild Henhole Gorge and College Burn dale to *Kirknewton*.—Five miles from Wooler is *Chillingham Castle* (Earl of Tankerville ; sometimes shown), built in the 14th but remodelled in the 17th century. The last English herd of wild cattle roams the beautiful park, in which their predecessors were enclosed 600 years ago.—*Homildon Hill*, the scene of the Percys' victory over the Scots in 1402, is less than a mile from Wooler.—Beyond (28 m.) *Akeld*, to the left, rises Yavering Bell (1,182 ft. ; *View), whose top is crowned with a British fort.—39 m. *Coldstream*, see p 428.

About 1½ m. east of (123½ m.) *Christon Bank* is the village of *Embleton* and a fortified vicarage dating from the 14th century. Two miles further, a great basaltic cliff on the coast is crowned with the ruins of ***Dunstanburgh Castle,** built by the Earl of Lancaster early in the 14th century. It was offered by the nation in 1929.—128½ m. *Chathill*.

From Chathill a light railway runs north-east to (4 m.) the fishing village of *Seahouses*, from which the **Farne Islands,** about 2½ m. away, may be visited. There are some twenty of these islands, on which rare species of sea-fowl still breed. St. Cuthbert lived for 9 years on the largest, *Inner Farne*, on which stand an old chapel and a tower-house. The Longstone Lighthouse, on the remotest island, is associated with the rescue of nine lives from the "Forfarshire" in 1838 by Grace Darling and her father.—Opposite the Islands, and 3 m. from Seahouses, lies **Bamburg** (*Victoria ; Crewe Arms*), the old Saxon capital of the kingdom of Bernicia. The *Castle (Lord Armstrong ; open on Thurs., 2.30—4.30), stands most imposingly on a high basaltic rock, but has been somewhat spoilt by a too free restoration. Grace Darling is buried in the churchyard of the 13th century *St. Aidan's*, with an admirable choir and crypt.

130 m. *Lucker* and (132 m.) *Belford* are both convenient for Bamburgh.—139 m. *Beal* is the nearest station to (4 m.) **Holy Island** or *Lindisfarne*, reached by foot or in traps when the tide is out, and otherwise by boat. There are about 600 people on the island, and three inns.

St. Aidan, who set out from Iona to convert Northumberland to Christianity, founded a monastery and bishopric on Holy Island in 635. St. Cuthbert was bishop between 684 and 687, when he died. In 875 the Danes raided the island and the monks fled, bearing with them the body of St. Cuthbert, which was re-buried seven years later in Chester-le-Street. A benedictine monastery was founded on the island in 1083, and it is the ruins of this building we see to-day (adm. 6d.). The small castle on a rock, shown when the family is away, was built about 1500.

The line from Berwick to Coldstream diverges at (146 m.) *Tweedmouth*, and we cross the *Tweed* by the Royal Border Bridge, 126 ft. above the water and 720 yards long. This was built by Robert Stephenson in 1850.

147 m. **Berwick-upon-Tweed** (*King's Arms ; Wood's*, temperance ; 13,000 inhab.), a picturesque sea-port at the mouth of the Tweed which changed hands 13 times during four centuries of border warfare before it was finally ceded to England in 1482. At that time it was a neutral county, with a government of its own ; now it is regarded as part of Northumberland. The *Town Walls date from the time of Edward I., but the ones we see to-day were built by Queen Elizabeth, and are interesting as one of the first examples of a contemporary military architecture developed later by Vauban. The great bridge with 15 arches was built 1611-24, and the Parish Church in 1648-52.

From Berwick to Coldstream (13½ m.). The line beyond Tweedmouth runs along the south bank of the Tweed, which divides England from Scotland.—8 m. **Norham** whose ruined *Castle, 1 m. north, (adm. 6d.), was the border stronghold of the prince-bishops of Durham. It figures in Scott's "Marmion." The fine Norman keep was probably built by Flambard about 1121.—13½ m. **Coldstream** (*Newcastle Arms*) a small town which lies in Scotland, though the station is in Northumberland. It gave its name to the Coldstream Guards, first raised here by General Monk in 1650, and was once as famous as Gretna Green for its irregular marriages. Lord Brougham was married here in 1819.—The church of *Branxton*, 2½ m. away, stands in the centre of Flodden Field, where the Scottish Army, led by James IV, was defeated in 1513. A monument "To the Brave of Both Nations" stands where the king fell.

From Berwick to Edinburgh, see 453.

FROM LEEDS TO HARROGATE, RIPON AND THIRSK.

L. & N.E.R. to *Harrogate*, 18 m. ; to *Ripon*, 30 m. ; to *Thirsk*, 39 m. Through trains from Liverpool and Manchester to Newcastle follow this route as far as *Melmerby*. There are Pullman cars from London to Harrogate and Ripon.

Leeds (New Station), see p. 372. Beyond a long tunnel we reach the gracious lower valley of the Wharfe at (9 m.) *Arthington*, the junction for Otley and Ilkley. From *Pool*, the first station on this line, there is a fine drive to the famous grouse moor of *Blubberhouses*, 10 m. away, via the interesting old village of *Leathley*, which still retains its stocks.—19 m. *Harrogate*.

Harrogate (38,938 inhab.), a fashionable inland resort, stands on a plateau at the edge of the great Yorkshire moors. It is visited at all times of the year, but the season is at its height from July to October. The town is roughly divided into two, *High Harrogate* to the east of the railway, with *Low Harrogate* to the west of it. High Harrogate is bounded on the south by the *Stray*, a large common. The springs were discovered during the 16th century, but it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that they became widely known. A vivid account of the Harrogate of his day appears in Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker."

HOTELS: -In High Harrogate: *Queen; Granby; Prince of Wales; Royal*, all on the Stray. HYDROS: *Cairn; Harlow Manor; Harrogate; Imperial.* In Low Harrogate: *Majestic; Grand; Crown; George; Prospect; Wellington; Stray; Adelphi; Alexandra; White Hart; Lancaster; Clarendon; West Park*, etc. There are numerous private hotels, boarding houses and lodgings.

MOTORBUSES and motor-coaches run to Knaresborough, Ripon, Otley, and all places of interest in the area.

INFORMATION BUREAU, at the Winter Gardens, Parliament St.

CONCERTS are given at the Royal Hall and the Winter Gardens.

There are 87 springs at Harrogate. The waters vary greatly from spring to spring, but are in the main saline, chalybeate, and sulphurous. The chief establishments are the *Royal Baths*, to which a winter garden is attached; the *Victoria Baths*, the *Prince of Wales Baths* at Starbeck, and the *Royal Bath Hospital* for poor patients. The fine *Royal Hall* stands near the Royal Baths, and the attractive *Valley Gardens* adjoin the Royal Pump Room.

Gentle walks may be taken from the town to *Harlow Hill* (600 ft.), crowned by a view tower, and to *Plompton Park*, 4 m. away, to see the curious rocks. Excursions are made by car to Knaresborough, Bolton Abbey, Fountains Abbey, and Ripon. A very popular excursion by train is up **Nidderdale**, the picturesque valley of the Nidd. *Ripley Valley* (4 m.) is the station for 16th century *Ripley Castle* (grounds open Fri., 10-5; adm. 6d.). About 2 m. from (11 m.) *Dacre*, are the fantastically shaped and named crags of *Brimham Rocks*, scattered over a large tract of ground. *Pateley Bridge*, 3 m. farther, is a queer little town set in splendid scenery. Visits can be paid here to the romantic gorge of Raven's Hill, 1½ m. away, and to the Stump Cross Caverns, 4 m. away. From Pateley Bridge a light railway ascends past the *Gouthwaite Reservoir* to (6 m.) *Lofthouse-in-Nidderdale*, via Wath and Ramsgill, where Eugene Aram was born. The house in which he kept school has now been submerged by the Gouthwaite Reservoir.

30 m. **Ripon** (*Spa; Unicorn*), a city of 8,000 inhab. lying nearly a mile from the station, on the river *Ure*, which is spanned by a very old bridge. The city still carries out the old custom of blowing a horn every night at the market-cross and before the house of the mayor.

Kirkgate descends from the wide Market Place to the west front of the **Cathedral**, or *Minster*, built on the site of a church erected by St. Wilfred in 681. The crypt of this old church still survives, but the present building was begun by Archbishop Roger of York about 1160, in the Early English style. The double towered west front was built in the same style, but later. The east end of the CHOIR, however, is Geometrical (1296), and the nave and part of the central tower Perpendicular (1450-1538). The Minster became a cathedral in 1836.

The church is too low and wide to be impressive externally, though the west front is gracious in its way. The width is particularly noticeable in the interior, entered by the west door. The pillars, it will be noticed, vary greatly. Note the fine stone pulpit in the north arm of the Transepts. The CHOIR, in three different styles, is separated from the nave by a rich stone screen. It is the only choir in England which has a glazed triforium. The best features are the tracery of the east window, the 34 *Stalls (1490), with their canopies and misericords, and the 15th century stone sedilia.—The *Chapter House* and *Vestry*, south of the choir, are Norman, and have an undercroft below and a

"Lady loft" above. A visit should be paid to the remarkable Saxon *CRYPT, built by St. Wilfred for the exhibition of relics. It is said that the opening known as St. Wilfred's Needle was used in mediæval days as a test for chastity, the pure alone being able to pass through.

The 13th century *Wakeman's House* (week-days, 6d.), stands in the Market Place. In High St. Agnesgate, not far from the Minster, are the 15th century *Thorpe Prebend House*, now turned into a museum, and *St. Anne's Hospital*, with a 15th century chapel in ruins. The interesting old chapel of the *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene*, founded for lepers in the 12th century, lies in Stammergate.

FROM RIPON TO FOUNTAINS ABBEY (4 m.). We follow the Pateley Bridge road for nearly 2 m. and turn left at the signpost to the village of *Studley Roger*. Beyond are the gates of **Studley Royal**, with a long avenue of trees leading up to a church. About ¼ m. before we reach the church we turn left down a grand avenue of beeches, pass the lake, and reach the lodge and the gates leading into the private pleasure grounds (open week-days till 6, but no adm. after 5; Sun. also from June to Aug. Adm. 1/-; lunches and teas at the Lodge). The little river *Skell* runs through the *Gardens, laid out formally on Italian and Dutch lines in the 18th century by John Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Guide posts show the way to *Fountains Abbey* and other places. The best way, but not the shortest, is by a woodland path to the *Octagon Tower*, and then right to *Anne Boleyn's Seat*, where the visitor gets a surprise *View of the abbey. On the way down we pass *Robin Hood's Well*, where the "Curtal Friar" thrashed the outlaw and threw him into the river.

****Fountains Abbey**, founded in 1132 by Cistercians from York, is one of the most picturesque and best preserved abbeys in the country. Both the nave of the church and the Chapel of the Nine Altars are gloriously designed. The tower was added about 1500. A number of buildings are grouped round the cloisters, the most remarkable being the 13th century roofless *Refectory, with a small kitchen. There is a quaint old chimney to the warming house.—Visitors are not admitted to *Fountains Hall*, the fine Jacobean mansion close by.

Other places within easy reach of Ripon are *Markenfield Hall* (seat of Earl Grantley), an early 14th century manor-hall (Sat.; 10-4; 6d.), and *Hackfall Woods* (7 m., 9-6 daily, 6d.), with grounds laid out by Aislabie.

Norton Conyers, near (33 m.) *Melmerby*, has been identified with Rochester's hall in "Jane Eyre." A branch line runs from Kelmerby to *Masham* (5 m. from Jervaulx Abbey, see p. 433), via *Tanfield*, where the gatehouse of the castle of the Marmions is still standing. Their monuments are in the church.—39 m. *Thirsk*.

THE YORKSHIRE DALES.

Wharfedale. From Leeds to Skipton via Ilkley.

L.M. & S.R. from Leeds (Wellington Station) to *Ilkley*, 16 m.; to *Bolton Abbey*, 22 m.; to *Skipton*, 28 m. Otley and Ilkley are also served by L. & N.E.R. trains from New Station, Leeds.

10 m. *Guiseley* is the junction for (4½ m.) Otley (*Black Horse*; 9,536 inhab.), where printing machines are manufactured. There is a good view of Wharfedale from the Chevin, which rises to the

south. *Farnley Hall*, 1½ m. away, an Elizabethan mansion, contains a great *Collection of Turner's works and some curious Cromwellian relics, particularly Cromwell's hat and watch. (Adm. on written application).

The line enters Wharfedale.—15½ m. *Ben Rhydding* (*Hydro ; Highfield*), a health resort on the slopes of a great moor.

16 m. **Ilkley** (9,000 inhab.), a fashionable inland watering place in the valley of the *Wharfe*, combining the attractions of river, valley and hill scenery.

HOTELS : *Middleton*, in the town and on the river ; *Wells House ; Royal ; Crescent* commercial.—HYDROS : *Craiglands ; Troutbeck ; Stoney Lee*.

MOTORBUSES run to Bolton Abbey, Skipton, Keighley, etc. Motor-coaches ply to the Dales, Grassington, etc.

There are no marked features of interest for the tourist in the town, save perhaps the three Saxon crosses in the graveyard of the church of *All Saints*, and a rock with curious " cup and ring " markings just north of *St. Margaret's*. The town owes its popularity to its convenience as a centre for excursions into Wharfedale and the moorlands.—Short walks may be taken to the *Panorama Rocks* and *Heber's Ghyll*, 1½ m. south-west, to the *Cow and Calf Rocks*, 1 m. to the south-east, and up to the view-tower on *Rombalds Moor* (1,323 ft.), two miles south.

The abbey is over a mile from (22 m.) *Bolton Abbey Station*.—25 m. *Embsay*.—28 m. *Skipton*, see p. 377.

From *Bolton Abbey Station* we take the road to the right to (½ m.) the Devonshire Arms, where there are conveyances for hire. Here we turn to the left and beyond (1¼ m.) the Post Office enter the grounds of ***Bolton Abbey** by the " Hole-in-the-Wall." The lovely old ruins of this Augustinian priory, founded in 1120 and removed from Embsay about 1151, are beautifully situated on the Wharfe. The nave of the church is still used for services and is sometimes locked (apply for key at the rectory). There is a tradition that the Mauleverers and Claphams were buried upright in the vault below the organ. This is referred to in Wordsworth's " White Doe of Rylstone," but is now discredited.—To the west of the abbey is the Hall, also called Bolton Abbey, a residence of the Duke of Devonshire. The only old part is the 15th century gateway. The old rectory is worth seeing ; so is the memorial in the churchyard to Lord Frederick Cavendish, assassinated in Phœnix Park, Dublin. The river is crossed east of the abbey by a footbridge and a row of stepping stones.

***Wharfedale**, in which the abbey stands, is one of the most beautiful valleys in the country, showing a rare combination of river reaches, hills, crags, woodlands, and old ruins. Its chief glories will be unfolded during a drive from the abbey to Barden Bridge, but a walk is much more satisfactory.

From the abbey we take the road to the north, past the Cavendish Fountain to *Harlington Seat*, from which there are exquisite views of the river and the abbey. We enter (right) the private drive to the woods by a gate, and descend to the *Wooden Bridge* and the river. From this point we keep as close as possible to the stream, ascending along the right bank to (1 m.) the ***Strid.** Here the river narrows to a turbulent rush of waters only a few feet wide. Many lives have been lost in an attempt to jump across (see Wordsworth's poem, "The Force of Prayer"). Beyond, we take the path to *Hawkstone* and *Pembroke Seat*, where we get another fine *View. Strid Cottage is a little to the left, further away from the river. Farther on we cross *Barden Beck* and walk under an aqueduct, to reach *Barden Bridge* soon after. A road to the left brings us in a few minutes to the ruins of *Barden Tower*, built by the 14th Earl Clifford in 1485. Part of the picturesque old farm-house close by is still used as a church.

The best return route for walkers is along the left bank of the river. A cart track near the bridge leads to a path turning off to the right and running down to the aqueduct. Here we enter the woods, and after 1¼ m. come to the fine *View downstream from *Boyle's Seat*. At the fork beyond *Harrison's Seat* we take the path on the left to join the road about ½ m. farther on. This crosses *Posforth Beck*, passes *Queen Adelaide's Seat*, crosses the road running down to the Wooden Bridge, and reaches *Pickle's Gill*. The route now runs close to the river until we come to the *Stepping Stones* or the footbridge to Bolton Abbey.

A slight detour to a waterfall adds only ½ hour to the walk. At the Posforth Beck we follow the path up its western bank to the *Devonshire Seat* and the *Park Waterfall. We cross the stream below the fall and take the drive through *Bolton Park* to reach Queen Adelaide's Seat (see above).

Those who have time will also explore Upper Wharfedale, which is reached either by car or on foot. The main centres are *Grassington* (*Wilson Arms*), served by a railway from Skipton (p. 377), and **Kettlewell** (700 ft.; *Race Horses; Blue Bell; Dale House*), whence excursions can be taken among the hills and over the moors. On the road between Grassington and Kettlewell we pass the great *Kilnsey Crag*, with Kilnsey, an angling resort, at its base.

East of Kettlewell rises the massive *Great Whernside* (2,310 ft.; *View). Across the ridge between Wharfedale and Littondale, and only 3 m. away, lies the beautiful little village of *Arncliffe*. Buckden, at the foot of *Buckden Pike* (2,302 ft.), is at the head of Wharfedale, 4 m. from Kettlewell. Roughish roads run north from Buckden to Wensleydale.

Wensleydale ; from Northallerton to Hawes Junction.

L. & N.E.R. to Leyburn, 17½ m. ; to Hawes Junction, 40 m.

7½ m. *Bedale* (*Black Swan*), has an interesting church, mainly of the 13th and 14th centuries, with an almost unique nave-arcade, a fine west tower, and many monuments. A short excursion can be made to the ruins of the 16th century *Snape Castle*, 3 m. south. —*Hornby Castle* (Duke of Leeds ; adm. by special permit), is 4 m. north of (10 m.) Crakehall. *Jervaulx* (pronounced "gervo") is the station for ***Jervaulx Abbey,** 5 m. away (week-days ; 6d.). These are the picturesque ruins of an abbey founded in 1156. Little of the church is standing, but the kitchen, chapter house and other remains give a sound idea of the arrangements of a great Cistercian monastery.—The abbey is generally said to mark the beginning of ***Wensleydale,** the upper valley of the *Ure*. Its scenery, without being in any way startling, is exceptionally beautiful. The dale is famous for its cheese.

17½ m. **Leyburn** (*Golden Lion ; Bolton Arms*), an old, stone built town standing high above the Ure, is the most convenient centre for excursions in Wensleydale. A footpath runs west to the *Shawl*, a limestone terrace hemming in the valley and commanding a magnificent *View.

Nearly 2 m. to the south is *Middleham* (*White Swan*), and the ruins of the powerful castle of the Nevilles. This was a favourite residence of Warwick, the "king-maker," and of Richard III. Some of the scenes in Lytton's "Last of the Barons," are laid here.—*Richmond* (9 m.) lies over Hipswell Moor, to the north. The most picturesque route from Leyburn is via *Swaledale* (turning left at Halfpenny House).

20 m. *Wensley*, a charming village with a church containing old fashioned pews, a Flemish brass of about 1380, 16th century choir-stalls, and the Bolton Pew, which incorporates a parclose screen brought from Easby Abbey at the Dissolution. There is no admission to *Bolton Hall* (the seat of Lord Bolton), 1 m. to the west.—22 m. *Redmire*, in beautiful hill and river scenery. ***Bolton Castle**, not quite a mile away, is shown on week-days (gratuity). This grim fortress was built in 1379 and became the home of the powerful Scrope family until 1630. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned here during 1568-69.—The church at (25 m.) *Aysgarth* has a magnificent rood-screen and reading desk from Jervaulx Abbey. The Ure tumbles picturesquely down **Aysgarth Force* half a mile below the old village bridge (1539).—29½ m. *Askrigg* has a noble stone built house dated 1678, and an old village cross. A short walk of 1½ m. brings us to two waterfalls, *Mill Gill Foss* and *Whitfield Foss*. A visit should also be paid to the charming old village of *Bainbridge* (1¼ m. south ; Rose & Crown), where a horn

is sounded at 10 p.m. each night during the winter to guide lost travellers on the fells.

34 m. **Hawes** (850 ft. ; *Crown ; White Hart*), a quiet, unassuming little town often used as a centre for exploring Upper Wensleydale. About 1½ m. north is **Hardraw Scar* (key at the *Green Dragon*), a waterfall nearly 100 ft. high. A road runs from Hawes through the Buttertubs Pass (1,726 ft.) to *Muker*, 7½ m. away. Another road leads over Fleet Moss (1,852 ft.) and Beckermonds, in Langstrothdale, to *Buckden* and *Kettlewell*.—The line follows the Ure nearly all the way to (40 m.) Hawes Junction.

Swaledale : From Darlington to Richmond.

L. & N.E.R. from Darlington to Richmond (15 m.) in 40 mins.

Darlington (Bank Top Station), see p. 421—2¾ m. *Croft Spa*, where we diverge from the main line.—11½ m. *Catterick Bridge* (Bridge House), has an old bridge built in 1425 over the Swale, and an important racecourse.

15 m. **Richmond** (*King's Head ; Fleece ;* 3,800 inhab.) is a strikingly picturesque old town situated on a high rock near the river Swale, over 600 ft. above sea-level. " Curfew " is rung daily at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. at the quaint church of *Holy Trinity* in the market-place. North of this, at the back of Frenchgate, stands a beautiful Perpendicular tower, the only relic of a monastery. The *Castle (week-days 10–4 or 6 ; courtyard shown on Sun., adm. 6d.) crowns a rock rising sheer from the river. It has a magnificent square Norman keep (1170) and there are wide views of the valley from the *Castle Walk*.

A charming walk along the bank of the river leads to (1 m.) the finely situated ruins of *Easby Abbey* (adm. 7d.), founded in 1152. Visit also the quaint church close by to see the 13th century wall-paintings.—Another walk may be taken to the Racecourse, where races have been held for two centuries, to see the *View.—The grounds of *Aske Hall*, 2 m. north of the town (seat of the Marquis of Zetland) are open Wed. afternoons from June to Sept.—John Wycliffe was born at the village of *Hipswell*, 2½ m. south-east.

* Richmond is the accepted centre for exploring ***Swaledale,** wild, picturesque, and as yet unspoilt. A road runs up the dale through *Reeth* to (20 m.) *Muker*. From Reeth a rough hill road runs up the lateral valley of Arkengarthdale to *Brough*, passing *Tan Hill* (1,732 ft.), which has the highest licensed house in the country. On this road, about 4 m. from Reeth, another diverges to (15 m.) *Barnard Castle*. A rough road also runs from Muker across the fells to *Askrigg*, in Wensleydale ; another, commanding fine views, leads through the Buttertubs Pass to (8 m.) *Hawes*.—The main road leaves the Swale beyond Muker, passing through the vale of Muker Beck to rejoin the Swale at *Keld* (Cat-hole Inn). The romantic **Kisdon Force* is about ½ m. below Keld.

Teesdale : From Darlington to Penrith.

L. & N.E.R. to Barnard Castle, 17 m. ; to Penrith, 65 m.

Darlington (Top Bank Station), see p 421. The line runs up the lower valley of the *Tees*.

17 m. **Barnard Castle** (*King's Head ;* 4,700 inhab.), a picturesque old town beautifully situated on the Tees, crossed here by an ancient bridge. The watch-maker's shop opposite the King's Head suggested to Dickens the tale of " Master Humphrey's Clock." We pass through the yard of the King's Head to reach the ruins of the *Castle*, set on a cliff above the stream. There is a splendid view of the river from " Richard III's Window."

On the east side of the river, in Westwick Road, stands the finely built ***Bowes Museum,** founded during the last century by John Bowes and his wife, the Countess of Montalbo. It is particularly rich in Spanish and French paintings, tapestries, French furniture, porcelain, ivories, needlework, and South Sea curios. The Spanish paintings include works by *Goya* and *El Greco*.

Omnibuses run to Bishop Auckland via (5½ m.) *Staindrop*, whose 13th century church contains the monuments of the Nevilles. . Close by is *Raby Castle (Lord Barnard), the great seat of the Nevilles and Vanes. This is a perfect example of a 14th century fortalice. Tickets of admission to the keep, the magnificent Baron's Hall, and the Octagon Drawing Room are issued on application at the estate office, Staindrop (1/-).

Barnard Castle is the chief centre for exploring ***Teesdale.** Motor-coaches make a round of 10 m. to Egglestone Abbey, Rokeby, and Greta Bridge. The road passes over the old Abbey Bridge, with fine views up and down the river. Upstream stand the romantic ruins of *Egglestone Abbey*, founded about 1200. We skirt Rokeby Park and come to *Greta Bridge*. Rokeby was twice visited by Scott, who describes the scenery in his poem of that name. The *Meeting of the Greta and the Tees, to the north of the park, was painted by Turner. Close by stands Mortham Tower, a Border " peel " built in the 15th century.

From Barnard Castle to Middleton-in-Teesdale (9 m.). The line runs along the bank of the Tees. *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (750 ft. ; *Cleveland Arms*), was once a lead mining town, but the mines have been abandoned. In summer motor-coaches meet the trains to convey sightseers to (6 m.) ***High Force,** one of the most stirring sights in the country. Here the Tees plunges over a basaltic cliff into a deep cauldron surrounded by trees and rocks. The road is continued to (18 m.) *Alston*, passing over Yad Moss (1,946 ft.), and by the Langden Beck Hotel, from which a path crosses the moors to (4 m.) Caldron Snout, where three counties meet. Here the Tees hurls itself down a grim ravine in a fine series of cascades. Good walkers may go on to (12 m.) Appleby through the narrow, rock girt defile of **High Cup Nick.*

A branch line runs from Barnard Castle to *Bishop Auckland* (see p. 436).

A viaduct, 160 ft. high, carries the railway over *Deepdale* beyond (19 m.) *Lartington*.—23 m. *Bowes* (930 ft. ; Unicorn), where the ruins of a 12th century " peel " surmount the Roman *Lavatrae*. People at Bowes proudly point out the reputed original of " Dotheboys Hall."—The line runs through the barren and desolate *Stainmore Forest*, reaching a level of 1,378 ft., and then descending (fine views) to (39½ m.) *Kirkby Stephen* (p. 378), from which some trains run to *Tebay* (p. 375), and others via *Appleby* (p. 379) to *Penrith* (p. 376).

Bishop Auckland and Weardale.

Bishop Auckland is reached by railway or omnibus from Darlington, Durham, or Barnard Castle.

Bishop Auckland (*Talbot ;* 14,000 inhab.) is a mining town on the Wear. Since the 12th century the Bishops of Durham have resided at **Auckland Castle* (week-days, 10–4 ; apply at the lodge; park always open). The building dates from the beginning of the 16th century, but the beautiful chapel is considerably older. At *Escomb*, about 3 m. by road, is a small but perfect example of a Saxon *Church. It was built in the 7th century, partly with stones from a Roman station.

From Bishop Auckland to Weardale (25 m.).—We change carriages at (3 m.) *Wear Valley Junction*.—16 m. *Stanhope* (*Phœnix*), the capital and best centre for excursions into the moors of **Upper Wharfedale.** The 13th century church and the rectory, where Butler of the "Analogy" once lived, are interesting. The line is continued to *Weardale*, high up among the bleak hills. A rough moorland road runs on to *Allendale*, 12 m. away.

FROM NEWCASTLE TO CARLISLE.

L. & N.E.R. to *Carlisle*, 60 m. The line runs more or less parallel to the Roman Wall, which may be inspected from various points along the route.

— — —

The **Roman Wall** ran across the whole width of England from Bowness on the Solway to Wallsend on the Tyne, a distance of 73 m. It is now thought to have been built by the Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117-38), and extensively restored by Severus (A.D. 208-211). The material used was stone, with concrete and rubbish at the centre. It was probably about 20 ft. high and 8 ft. thick. To the south and roughly parallel with it, ran a vallum, or ditch with earthen ramparts, generally considered older than the stone wall. The wall was garrisoned at intervals of a Roman mile by Mile Castles, housing about 100 men, and with two watch towers between each castle.

— — —

Newcastle, see p. 425. George Stephenson was born at (8½ m.) *Wylam*.—10 m. *Prudhoe* has the ruins of a castle. We now leave the coalfield of the Tyne Valley and come to (13 m.) *Stocksfield*, near which is the village of *Bywell*, with a Saxon church-tower and a 15th century gatehouse. –18 m. *Corbridge*, mainly notable for its old church with a Saxon nave and church-tower. A visit should

be paid to the fortified manor-house of *Aydon Castle* (1305), about three miles away, and to the remains of the Roman city of *Corstopitum* (1½ m. north-west).

21 m. **Hexham** (*Tynedale Hydropathic,* licensed; *Royal,* commercial; *Abbey,* private; 8,800 inhab.) on the *Tyne,* which is here crossed by a fine bridge commanding good views of the town. In the picturesque old market-place stands a 15th century *Moot Hall* with a tower. Behind it is the *Manor Office* (1330), in mediæval days a prison. The chief glory of the town, however, is the ****Abbey,** or priory-church, which is so perfect that it has been described as "the text-book of Early English architecture."

The first church was built by St. Wilfred in 674. Parts of this building can still be seen, notably the fine **Crypt* or "Confessio." The church was destroyed by the Danes and the new church for Austin canons built in 1113 suffered the same fate from the hands of the Scots. Most of the present church was built towards the end of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th centuries, but the nave was not completed until 1908.

The most beautiful feature of the Abbey is the CHOIR, with its 15th century stalls and misericords, a remarkable wooden pulpitum, a silver Coptic cross of the 5th century, and a Saxon "fridstol." The North Transept, with its gracious lancet windows, is almost equally beautiful. A broad night-stair leads from the South Transept to the dormitory (now destroyed). At the foot is a 2nd century slab commemorating the Roman soldier Flavinus. The chantries of Robert Ogle and Prior Leschman, to the north and south of the choir respectively, are also remarkable. In the latter are preserved a set of 15th century portraits of the Bishops of Hexham, and four panels of a "Dance of Death." Parts of the cloisters and of the chapter house, and a Norman gateway are relics of the old monastic buildings.

A visit can be paid to the curious and picturesque village of **Blanchland** (*Lord Crewe Arms*), lying on the moors 10 m. to the south. Parts of an abbey founded here in 1165 persist in the present church, and we enter the strange looking square through the original abbey gateway.

A branch line runs from Hexham to *Allendale* (13¾ m. King's Head), the centre for exploring the dales of East and West Allen.

FROM HEXHAM TO RICCARTON JUNCTION (42 m.).—The first part of the journey is along the well-wooded valley of the *North Tyne.*—5 m. *Humshaugh* (pronounced "humshalf") is the station for *Chollerford* (George). About a mile from the railway station the visitor is able to inspect the old Roman Wall in its most perfect condition at the military station of **Cilurnum.* The remains lie in the park of *Chesters* (week-days till 5 p.m., adm. 1/-; Tues. and Sat., 6d.). A large collection of Roman antiquities from all parts of the wall may be seen at the Lodge. A Roman bath stands outside the camp, and the remains of a Roman bridge can be seen on the opposite side of the river.—There are some Roman columns in the church of (6½ m.), *Chollerton,* and at (8 m.) *Barrasford* is *Haughton Castle,* parts of which were built 700 years ago.—A 14th century tower house is attached to the Elizabethan mansion of *Chipchase Castle,* 1¼ m. from (11 m.) *Wark.*—15 m. *Reedsmouth,* junction for Morpeth, p. 426. Beyond Reedsmouth we pass over beautiful, deserted moorland to the Border, which we cross about ½ m. beyond (36 m.) *Deadwater.* We now follow the valley of the Liddell to Riccarton Junction, on the main line from Edinburgh to Carlisle.

Another good place to see the Roman Walls is *Housesteads,* 4 m. from (28 m.) *Bardon Mill Station.* Here is the fine **Borcovicium*

station (adm. 6d.), with a splendid mile-castle a little to the west. There is a Roman mile-stone still standing in the station of *Vindolana*, at Chesterholm, 2 m. south. From Housesteads we may visit the pretty Northumbrian Lakes lying in desolate moorlands a little to the north.

[There is a fine walk westwards from Housesteads along the Roman Wall, with grand scenery and wide views on the way. The best mile-castle on the wall stands at *Pilgrim's Gap*. Farther on we come to the stations of *Aesica*, at Great Chesters, and *Magna*, near (20 m.) *Greenhead Railway Station*. Another two miles or so brings us to *Birdoswald* (2 m. west of *Gilsland Railway Station*), where the military station of *Amboglanna* and an almost perfect stretch of the wall can be inspected.]

37 m. *Haltwhistle*, a small town with an interesting church, is the junction for (13 m.) **Alston** (*Blue Bell; Hillcrest*, unlicensed). This picturesque little town on the sweeping slopes of the Pennine is the highest market-town in England (960 ft.). *Cross Fell*, the highest point in the Pennines, is usually climbed from here.

Omnibuses run from (40 m.) *Gilsland* to **Gilsland Spa** (700 ft.; *Orchard House*, unlicensed), over a mile away in the beautiful valley of the *Irthing*. It is one of the quietest and most charming watering-places in the country, as the pages of Scott's "Guy Mannering" will testify. It was here that Scott met Charlotte Carpenter, and the natives will point out the "Popping Stone" where he declared his love, and the "Kissing Bush" where his suit was accepted.

48 m. *Naworth*, ½ m. from which is *Naworth Castle*.

***Naworth Castle** (Earl of Carlisle), was the property of the Dacres until 1577, when it passed by marriage to Lord William Howard, the "Belted Will Howard" of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Visitors are shown (Mon., Thurs. and Sat. in summer, 2–5, adm. 1/-), the study and bedroom of "Belted Will," the Great Hall, the Oratory, and the large collection of armour, portraits, and tapestry.—About a mile away are the picturesque ruins of ***Lannercost Priory** (week-days; adm. 6d.), founded in 1169. The best feature is the exquisite west front; the choir is in ruins, but the nave is still used as a parish church.—A forsaken moorland road runs to (8 m.) *Bewcastle*, one of the loneliest villages in England. In the churchyard is a striking *Runic Cross, 14½ ft. high, generally thought to be 1,300 years old.

56 m. *Wetheral* (*Crown*), finely situated in the valley of the Eden, has the picturesque gatehouse of a Priory founded in 1106. The grounds of *Corby Castle*, on the other side of the river, are open on Wed. (adm. 6d.).—60 m. *Carlisle*, see p. 379.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

Half a million people visit the Isle of Man each year. This great influx, mostly from Lancashire and Yorkshire, occurs during the months of July and August. At other times the island is not overcrowded. Even during the summer holidays the interior, with its mountains, precipitous glens, and wide variety of picturesque scenery is practically deserted. During the quieter months there is excellent bathing from the sandy beaches, and there is pleasant walking along the cliff bound coasts. The Manx language has died out, but the old customs still linger.

APPROACHES.—The chief ports of entry are Douglas and Ramsey. The main services are those of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. (21, Water St., Liverpool), whose boats ply during the summer twice daily, except Sunday, from Liverpool, and daily, except Sunday, from Fleetwood and Heysham.—Steamers ply from July to Sept. direct from Liverpool to Ramsey on Mon., Fri., and Sat. Boats also ply from Silloth to Douglas on Tues. and Sat.; from Ardrossan to Douglas and Ramsey 3 times weekly; from Belfast to Ramsey and Douglas and from Dublin to Douglas. Excursions steamers often ply to Douglas from Llandudno, Liverpool, Blackpool, etc.

The island enjoys a form of home rule and has a unique constitution. The Lieutenant Governor, or Lord of Man, is appointed by the King; the Council and the House of Keys, with 24 members, are elected. These constitute the Court of Tynwald. Acts of Parliament, unless expressly mentioned, do not include the Island, which also escapes Imperial taxation. The British Home Office, however, can veto the financial measures of the Tynwald, whose laws have to be proclaimed from the Hill of Tynwald.—The breed of tailless cats for which the island is famous is now very scarce.

The capital of the island is **Douglas,** with numerous hotels and 20,000 inhab. The town, which enjoys splendid views, has been organised as a pleasure resort. A visit should be paid to the **Manx National Museum* in Finch Road, to see the complete set of casts of Manx crosses. A railway runs from Douglas to (15 m.) *Port Erin.* This passes through (10 m.) **Castletown** (*Golf Links; George*), where the main attraction is *Castle Rushen (adm. 6d.), at one time the palace of the Kings of Man. Visitors should leave the train at (14m.) *Port St. Mary* and walk to Port Erin through the *Chasms and over the magnificent cliffs of *Spanish Head. **Port Erin,** lying in the shelter of *Bradda Head, is a picturesque little place with good bathing and golfing.

Another line runs from Douglas to (11½ m.) *Peel,* where a visit can be paid to the romantic ruins of *Peel Castle (adm. 3d.), which dates from the 16th century. —Ramsey is reached from Douglas either by the Manx Electric Railway or by steam train. The former runs through the fishing village of **Laxey,** whence an electric line runs to the top of *Snaefell,* the highest mountain on the island (*Views). An hour can be spent at *Dhoon Glen (adm. 6d.).—The railway runs past *Sulby Glen,* whence brakes ply to the beautiful *Sulby Glen. **Ramsey** (many hotels), with 4,297 inhab. is beautifully situated on a bay. The bathing is excellent and the environs pleasant.

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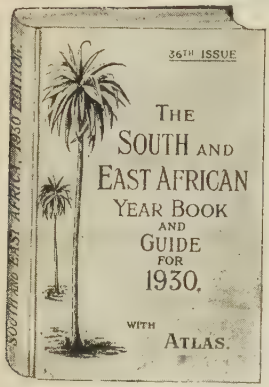

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GENERAL HINTS FOR VISITORS.

The travelling season in Scotland begins about the middle of June and comes to an end towards the middle of September. During this period both the hotels and conveyances are apt to be full. Those who like travelling at ease would do well to visit the country during May and early June, when the weather is generally quite as good as it is later on. The weather often determines the success or failure of a holiday in Scotland. When it is good, the country is delightful, but two or three days of "Scotch mist" is not an enviable experience. The wise traveller will hope for the best and at the same time provide against contingencies by carrying a waterproof.

The sporting seasons in Scotland are as follows: Grouse-shooting, Aug. 12th to Dec. 10th; deer stalking, for stags Aug. 12th to Oct. 12th, and for hinds Nov. 10th to Mar. 31st; salmon-fishing, Feb. 10th to Nov. 1st; trout fishing, from Feb. 28th to Oct. 15th.

It is no doubt the shortness of the season which accounts for the comparatively high charges in Scottish hotels, although they have been somewhat exaggerated. Charges are naturally higher during the busy months, and a good deal lower during slack periods. As a rule the hotels are not so luxurious as the English ones, but the service is nearly always good. Restaurants, in the English sense, are found only at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee. In other places it is better to take all meals at the hotels.

Scotland presents few difficulties to the tourist, for there is no place which cannot be reached by rail, car, or steamer. A judicious combination of all three will show the visitor all the best points in the country. The two great Scottish railway systems, the L. & N.E.R., and the L.M. & S.R. serve all the great tourist centres and run through some of the loveliest scenery in the country. Both railways supplement their services by organising motor-tours, a list of which are given on p. 447. Motor-services are also run by David Macbrayne (1928) Ltd., 52, Robertson St., Glasgow, whose routes are detailed on p. 450.

A visit to Scotland which did not include some of the steamer tours among the islands off the West Coast or through the Caledonian Canal would certainly be incomplete. A complete service to these islands and through the Canal is run by Macbrayne's steamers, starting from Glasgow, Oban, or the Kyle of Lochalsh. Many of these summer tours are detailed in the text, but the traveller would do well to obtain a detailed list from the head office at 52, Robertson St., Glasgow.

A good way of seeing Scotland is by private car, since much of the country is otherwise inaccessible. The roads are good, but hardly ever as well surfaced as those in England. The steep gradients in the mountainous districts call for sound brakes, and drivers should exercise great care, particularly on the narrow Highland byways and when approaching bridges, which are often at right angles to the road. Petrol stations are rare in the lonely districts, and wayside inns are not always able to supply a meal at short notice.

The controlling body in Scotland is the *Royal Scottish Automobile Club*, with a fine club-house in Blythswood Square, Glasgow. Country members pay an annual subscription of £2 2s., without entrance fee. A year book is published by the Club.—Those who mean to tour in other parts of Great Britain or Ireland are advised to join either the *Automobile Association and Motor Union* or the *Royal Automobile Club* (see p. 17).

Public Holidays.

The Scottish Bank Holidays are New Year's Day (more celebrated in Scotland than Christmas Day), Good Friday, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas Day. Sunday is no longer observed as rigidly as it used to be, but shops and restaurants and places of entertainments are closed; the train service is limited but there is an excellent bus service throughout the country; golf is not played in a number of places.

Banks are open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. on all week-days except Sat., when they close at mid-day. Scottish banks are empowered to issue notes which circulate freely alongside the English currency, but these notes are not accepted in England.

Books about Scotland.

Guide-Books.—Muirhead's *Scotland* (The Blue Guides); Baedeker's *Great Britain*; the *Gateway of Scotland*, by A. G. Bradley, deals with Berwickshire and East Lothian; *The Clyde*, by Neil Munro; *A Summer in Skye*, by Alexander Smith; *Rock Climbing in Skye*, by A. P. Abraham; *The Outer Isles*, by A. Goodrich Freer; the *Cathedrals of Scotland*, by W. R. Kermack, etc.

Fiction.—Many of the novels of Scott, R. L. Stevenson, and Sir James Barrie deal with Scotland. A very grim story of Scottish life and character is *The House with the Green Shutters*. Some of the romances and "thrillers" of John Buchan have their setting in the Highlands. The only other novelist of note to-day is George Blake, who deals with the social side of the big cities. The tales of the "Kailyard School" (Ian Maclaren and S. R. Crockett), are pleasantly sentimental. George Macdonald dealt with Aberdeenshire, and the Hebrides were used as a setting for the novels of Fiona MacLeod and William Black.

A stirring account of present-day Scotland is found in *Caledonia, or the Future of Scotland*, by G. M. Thomson (Kegan Paul, 2s. 6d.), and in "*My Rediscovery of Scotland*" by the same author. Mr. Thomson has also published (1930) a history of Scotland. W. R. Kermac's *Social and Industrial History of Scotland* is also recommended. Pennant's *Tour in Scotland in 1769*, Boswell's *Journal of a Tour with Dr. Johnson*, and Dorothy Wordsworth's *Recollection of a Tour in 1803* are excellent bed-side books, if of little practical value to the visitor.

Useful lists of fishings and shootings to let in Scotland may be found in the Railway and Sporting Guide to the Highlands (Munro, Glasgow; 1s.).

TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

LOCH SHIEL AND PRINCE EDWARD'S MONUMENT.

London Midland and Scottish Railway.

The L.M.S. Railway Company publishes a booklet giving particulars of all Circular Tours. This may be obtained on application to :—Mr. J. A. Milligan, Euston, N.W. 1 ; Mr. J. F. Bradford, New St , Birmingham ; Mr. F. H. Cowell, Hunt's Bank, Manchester ; or Mr. W. Crozier, Central Station, Glasgow.

THE TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE AND LOCH LOMOND CIRCULAR TOUR.

Train from Edinburgh (Princes Street) or Glasgow (Buchanan Street) to Callander *via* Stirling, Motor Callander to Trossachs, Loch Katrine Steamer Trossachs Pier to Stronachlachar, Coach Stronachlachar to Inversnaid, Loch Lomond—Steamer Inversnaid to Balloch, and Train home ; or the route may be reversed.

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Train Edinburgh (Princes Street) or Glasgow (Buchanan Street) to Aberfeldy *via* Stirling and Perth, Motor Aberfeldy to Kenmore, Loch Tay Steamer to Killin, Train Killin to Callander *via* Loch Earn, Motor Callander to Trossachs, Loch Katrine Steamer to Stronachlachar, Coach Stronachlachar to Inversnaid, Loch Lomond Steamer to Balloch, and Train home ; or the route may be reversed.

THE BURNS' COUNTRY AND RAIDERLAND CIRCULAR TOUR.

Train *via* Ayr, Turnberry, Girvan, Pinwherry and Castle Kennedy to Stranraer, returning *via* Newton-Stewart, New Galloway, Castle Douglas, Dumfries and Nithsdale.

LOCH AWE, PASS OF MELFORT AND OBAN CIRCULAR TOUR.

Train from Glasgow (Buchanan Street) or Edinburgh (Princes Street) to Loch Awe, Steamer to Ford, Motor to Oban *via* the Pass of Melfort, and home by Train ; or *vice versa.*

LOCH TAY, OBAN, ARDRISHAIG AND KYLES OF BUTE CIRCULAR TOUR.

Train from Edinburgh (Princes Street) or Glasgow (Buchanan Street) to Aberfeldy *via* Stirling and Perth, Motor Aberfeldy to Kenmore, Loch Tay Steamer Kenmore to Killin, Train Killin Pier to Oban, Motor to Ardrishaig, R.M.S. " Columba " Ardrishaig to Gourock or Greenock *via* the Kyles of Bute, and home by Train ; or the route may be reversed.

LOCH ECK, INVERARAY, LOCH FYNE AND KYLES OF BUTE TOUR.

Train from Glasgow (Central or St. Enoch) to Greenock or Gourock ; Steamer " Queen Alexandra " to Dunoon ; Motor Coach to Locheckhead, Strachur, and Inveraray ; and back *via* Kyles of Bute and Rothesay to Gourock or Greenock, and home by Train.

THE LOCH LONG AND LOCH LOMOND TOUR.

Train from Glasgow (Central) to Gourock ; Steamer to Loch Goil and Arrochar, Loch Long ; Coach to Tarbet, Loch Lomond ; Loch Lomond Steamer to Balloch, and Train home.

OBAN CIRCULAR TOUR.

Train from Glasgow (Central or St. Enoch) to Greenock or Gourock, R.M.S. " Columba " to Ardrishaig *via* the Kyles of Bute ; Motor Ardrishaig to Oban ; Train Oban to Edinburgh or Glasgow *via* Loch Awe, Dalmally, Balquhidder and Callander ; or the route may be reversed.

TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

OBAN AND FORT-WILLIAM CIRCULAR TOUR.

Tourists on this Tour can break the journey at Ballachulish and join there the Drive to the Head of Glencoe and back—5s. extra.

CALLANDER, LOCH AWE, OBAN, FORT-WILLIAM. CALEDONIAN CANAL AND INVERNESS CIRCULAR TOUR,

Train from Edinburgh (Princes Street) or Glasgow (Buchanan Street) to Oban *via* Callander and Loch Awe, Steamer to Inverness *via* Fort William and the Caledonian Canal, Train from Inverness home *via* the Pass of Killiecrankie and Dunkeld ; or the route may be reversed.

KYLES OF BUTE, ARDRISHAIG, OBAN, CALEDONIAN CANAL AND INVERNESS CIRCULAR TOUR.

Train Edinburgh (Princes Street) or Glasgow (Central or St. Enoch) to Greenock or Gourock, R.M.S. " Columba " Gourock to Ardrishaig *via* Rothesay and the Kyles of Bute ; Motor to Oban ; Steamer to Inverness *via* Fort-William and the Caledonian Canal, and home from Inverness *via* the Pass of Killiecrankie or Dunkeld ; or the route may be reversed.

London & North Eastern Railway.

Ten popular tours run by this railway company are given below. For full particulars of these and many other tours apply to the Passenger Manager, L.N.E.R., Waverley Station, Edinburgh.

ABERFOYLE, TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE AND LOCH LOMOND.

Rail from Glasgow to Aberfoyle, then coach to Trossachs. Steamer on Loch Katrine to Stronachlachar, coach to Inversnaid, steamer on Loch Lomond to Balloch, and rail to Edinburgh (via Stirling and Forth Bridge).

FORT-WILLIAM, GLENFINNAN (FOR LOCH SHIEL), ARISAIG, MALLAIG, ISLE OF SKYE, KYLE OF LOCHALSH, INVERNESS, DUNKELD AND PERTH.

Rail to Mallaig via West Highland Railway, steamer from Mallaig to Portree and Kyle of Lochalsh. Thence rail via Inverness and Dunkeld to Perth.

FORT-WILLIAM, CALEDONIAN CANAL, INVERNESS, KYLE OF LOCHALSH, ISLE OF SKYE, MALLAIG, ARISAIG, GLENFINNAN (FOR LOCH SHIEL), FORT-WILLIAM, OBAN, ARDRISHAIG, AND KYLES OF BUTE.

Rail to Banavie (via West Highland Railway and Fort-William),

steamer (via Caledonian Canal) to Inverness, rail to Kyle of Lochalsh, steamer to Portree and Mallaig, rail to Fort-William, steamer to Oban, motor to Ardrishaig, thence steamer to Craigendoran Pier (via Kyles of Bute, and Dunoon), rail Craigendoran to destination. The route may be reversed.

ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, FORT-WILLIAM, OBAN, ARDRISHAIG AND KYLES OF BUTE.

Rail to Inverness, steamer (via Caledonian Canal) to Banavie Pier, rail to Fort-William, steamer to Oban, motor to Ardrishaig, thence steamer to Craigendoran Pier (via Kyles of Bute and Dunoon), rail Craigendoran Pier to destination (via Dumbarton). The route may be reversed.

OBAN, FORT-WILLIAM, GLENFINNAN (FOR LOCH SHIEL), ARISAIG, MALLAIG, KYLE OF LACHALSH, INVERNESS AND ABERDEEN.

Rail to Oban (via Dumbarton and Crianlarich), steamer to Fort-William, rail to Glenfinnan, Arisaig and Mallaig, steamer to Kyle of Lochalsh, rail to destination (via Inverness). The route may be reversed.

PERTH, DUNKELD, KINGUSSIE, LOCH LAGGAN, TULLOCH, FORT-WILLIAM AND OBAN.

Rail (via Perth and Dunkeld) to Kingussie, motor to Tulloch (via Loch Laggan), rail to Fort-William, steamer to Oban, motor to Ardrishaig, thence steamer to Craigendoran Pier (via Kyles of Bute and Dunoon), rail Craigendoran Pier to destination (via Dumbarton). The route may be reversed.

PERTH, DUNKELD, KINGUSSIE, LOCH LAGGAN, TULLOCH AND FORT-WILLIAM.

Rail (via Perth and Dunkeld) to Kingussie, motor (via Loch Laggan) to Tulloch, rail to Fort-William, rail to destination (via West Highland Railway). The route may be reversed.

BALLATER, BRAEMAR, SPITAL OF GLENSHEE AND BLAIRGOWRIE.

Rail to Ballater, motor to Braemar, motor to Blairgowrie, rail to destination. The route may be reversed.

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Commencing at Edinburgh and terminating at Glasgow, or vice versa.

From Edinburgh: Rail (via Perth) to Blairgowrie, motor to Braemar, motor to Ballater, rail to Aberdeen and Inverness, steamer to Banavie Pier, rail to Fort-William, steamer Fort-William to Oban, motor to Ardrishaig, steamer to Dunoon and Craigendoran Pier, rail to Glasgow.

ABERFOYLE, TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, LOCH LOMOND, FORT-WILLIAM, OBAN AND ARDRISHAIG.

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FROM LONDON TO EDINBURGH.

There are three routes from London to Edinburgh, the first *via* Berwick, the second *via* Carlisle and Melrose ("Waverley Route"), and the third *via* Carlisle and Carstairs.

A. From Berwick to Edinburgh.

The journey from King's Cross Station (London) to Berwick, *viâ* York and Newcastle, has already been described.—From Berwick to *Dunbar*, 28 m.; to *Edinburgh*, 57 m.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, see p. 428. The line runs along the cliffs until it reaches (5½ m.) the fishing village of *Burnmouth*, where it turns inland. A short branch line cuts off for (3 m.) *Eyemouth*, a small fishing village and sea-side resort.—Motorbuses run from (11 m.) *Reston*, the junction for Duns and St. Boswells (see p. 455), to (2 m.) *Coldingham* and St. Abbs, on the coast, 3½ m. away.

Coldingham is famous for the ruins of a priory founded in 1098. The chancel (1098) is still used as a parish church. There is a reference in Scott's "Marmion" to the woman who was found buried in a standing position within the walls here. The gloomy **Fast Castle*, set on a sharp faced cliff, 3½ m. to the north, is generally accepted as the original of "Wolf's Crag" in "The Bride of Lammermoor."

The line follows the river *Eye* for some distance and then reaches the coast again beyond (21 m.) *Cockburnspath* (locally "co-path"), at the foot of the Lammermuir Hills. A visit should be paid to the beautiful ruins of a church in the grounds of *Dunglass*, a mile away.—Beyond the village of (24 m.) *Innerwick* the line crosses the *Broxburn*, where Cromwell defeated the Scots in 1650 at the Battle of Dunbar.

28 m. **Dunbar** (*Bellevue ; Roxburgh Marine ; Royal*), an old fishing-port and sea-side resort with excellent golf links. There is a picturesque old *Town House*, now a museum, and the ruins of a castle are perched on the top of a crag near the harbour. It was to this castle that Mary Queen of Scots fled with Darnley after the murder of Rizzio.—Beyond the town we see on the right the Bass Rock and the North Berwick Law. Near (29 m.) *Belhaven* is *Biel House*, where is preserved the Biel Prayer Book, which has a remarkable reputation for luck, and has consequently been used at a number of Royal weddings.—34 m. *East Linton.*

Queen Mary and Bothwell stayed at *Hailes Castle*, whose ruins may be seen 1½ m. to the west. Close to it rises the *Traprain Law* (724 ft.), where a great hoard of coins was found in 1919.—It is said that the murder of Darnley was planned under an old yew-tree in the grounds of *Whittinghame* (Earl of Balfour), 2½ m. from the station.

40 m. *Drem*, the junction for (5 m.) **North Berwick** (*Marine ; Royal ; Dalrymple Arms ;* numerous boarding houses), a royal burgh and one of the most fashionable resorts in Scotland. There

is no esplanade, for the sandy beach is strewn with rocks. *North Berwick Law* (612 ft. ; views) rises at the back of the town, whose only antiquity are the ruins of a monastery founded in 1216. The district is charmingly described in R. L. Stevenson's " The Lantern Bearers."

The largest of the many rocks lying off the coast is the ***Bass Rock,** a basaltic mass rising sheer from the sea to a height of over 300 ft. Solan geese and several other varieties of sea-birds breed on the cliffs. The castle, now in ruins, was once used as a prison. Boats visit the rock, which is about 3 m. distant, from North Berwick and Canty Bay, but it is difficult to land when there is a swell.

On the coast, nearly 3 m. from North Berwick, are the massive ruins of ***Tantallon Castle** (week-days ; adm. 6d.), built about 1360, on a headland washed on three sides by the sea. A scene in " Marmion " is laid in this old stronghold of the Douglases.—Motorbuses plying to Edinburgh run through *Dirleton*, the prettiest of Scottish villages, with the ruins of a castle and an old church. *Archerfield Wood* is described in Stevenson's " Pavilion on the Links " under the name of Graden Sea Wood.

44 m. *Longniddry* is the junction for (5 m.) *Haddington* (George), the royal burgh and county town of East Lothian in which John Knox was born. A tree in Giffordgate, on the east bank of the river, was planted to mark the site of his birthplace. The town is noted for its grain market and its old 15th century *Nungate Bridge*. The abbey church of **St. Mary's*, the " Lamp of the Lothians," with its ruined choir and transepts, is also interesting. Jane Welsh Carlyle, who was born at Haddington, lies in the churchyard.

Another branch line runs from Longniddry to (4 m.) **Gullane** (*Marine ; Bisset's*), which has three excellent public golf courses on the dunes. *Muirfield*, close by, is the headquarters of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers.

Just beyond *Prestonpans* we pass the battlefield where Prince Charles Stewart defeated Sir John Cope in 1745, a battle celebrated in the Highland song, " Hey, Johnnie Cope, are ye waukin' yet ? " —51 m. *Inveresk*.—53 m. *New Hailes*, the junction for **Musselburgh,** an old-world fishing town and popular resort of Edinburgh golfers. There is a market cross in front of the quaint 16th century Tolbooth. —55 m. *Portobello* (Royal), a popular resort with fine sands much frequented by visitors from Edinburgh.—The line skirts the foot of Calton Hill into Waverley Station, Edinburgh, see p. 460.

B. From Carlisle to Melrose and Edinburgh.

This is part of the " Waverley Route " from St. Pancras (London) to Edinburgh. From Carlisle to *Melrose*, 61 m. ; to *Edinburgh*, 98 m.

Carlisle, see p. 379.—*Solway Moss*, where the Scots were heavily defeated by the English in 1542, lies to the west of (9½ m.) *Longtown*. Two miles farther, on the far side of the river from Scotch Dyke, stands *Netherby Hall*, from which Young Lochinvar carried away his bride.—14 m. *Riddings*, from which a branch line runs to (7 m.) *Langholm*, the woollen manufacturing town in which William

Mickle, the author of "There's nae luck about the hoose" was born.—The line runs through Liddesdale and the Cheviots rise away to the right. Scotland is entered at (21 m.) *Kershopefoot*. Carriages can be hired for ***Hermitage Castle** at (24 m.) *Newcastleton*, in the heart of Liddesdale, but it is equally well reached from the much nearer (29 m.) *Steele Road*.

The 13th century Hermitage Castle, once the stronghold of the Douglases, stands in an open plain. The exterior is still sound, but parts of the interior are dangerous (key at Newlands). Queen Mary rode from Jedburgh, 40 m. away, in a single day to visit here the 4th Earl of Bothwell, but was prostrated for 10 days as a result of this feat.

The line quits Liddesdale and runs between the bare hills to *Riccarton Junction*, from which a branch runs to *Hexham* (see p. 437). The queerly shaped *Maiden Paps* (1,677 ft.) comes slowly into view on the right.

45½ m. **Hawick** (*Crown ; Tower ; Station ;* 16,000 inhab.) a woollen manufacturing town. Both Wordsworth and Scott visited the 16th century Tower Hotel in 1805. The best excursion is to *Branksome* or *Branksome Castle*, held by the Buccleuch family since the 15th century. It will be remembered that the scene of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" was laid here. There is no admission to the interior.—Motorbuses run twice a day to (11 m.) *Jedburgh*.

Beyond Hawick we leave the *Teviot*, getting fine views of *Ruberslaw* (1,392 ft.) and the *Minto Crags* on the right. The richly wooded Minto Woods appear to the right of (49½ m.) *Hassendean*, the home of "Jock o' Hazeldean," and 3 m. further it is possible to glimpse the Eildon Hills in the distance.—58 m. *St. Boswells*, the nearest station to Dryburgh Abbey, which is, however, usually visited from Melrose.

From St. Boswells to Kelso (11½ m.) and Jedburgh (15½ m.).—The line follows the right bank of the *Tweed*. The Waterloo Monument appears on a hill to the right, and *Smailholm Tower* in the distance on the left. This is described in Scott's "Marmion" and was the scene of his "Eve of St. John." Close by stands the farm of *Sandyknowe*, where Scott, as a child, used to visit his grandfather. The scenery improves greatly as we approach (8½ m.) *Roxburgh Junction*, whence a branch line runs to (7 m.) **Jedburgh** (*Royal ; Spread Eagle ; Abbey*), a royal burgh famous for the ruins of its abbey. Jedburgh *Abbey (week-days ; 6d.) was founded in 1118. The church, which resembles that of Kelso, is roofless. In the north transept are the tombs of the Kers and an effigy by G. F. Watts of the 8th Marquis of Lothian.—A 17th century Gatehouse faces the market place. Prince Charles lodged at No. 11, Castlegate, in 1745 ; Wordsworth was visited by Scott at No. 5, Abbey Close, in 1803 ; and Burns lodged at No. 27, Canongate, in 1787.—The proverbial "Jeddart Law," consisted in hanging a man first and trying him afterwards. The "Jeddart Staff" was a weapon with a long shaft to which was attached a sharp hook. Visits can be paid to the venerable "*Capon Tree*," a survivor of Jethart Forest, on the right of the road to the Cheviots. The 16th century *Ferniehurst Castle* (open free week-days) is about 2 m. from the town.

11½ m. **Kelso** (*Cross Keys ; Queen's Head*), a small market town 1 m. from the station, Its main interest to-day lies in the *Abbey (week-days ; free), a Norman and Early English structure founded by David I. in 1128. The ruined church looks very like a fortress. Walter Scott often visited his uncle at *Rosebank*, a small house on the left of the river, and his aunt at *Waverley Lodge*. Permits can be obtained at the National Bank of

Scotland, Kelso, to visit *Floors Castle* (Duke of Roxburgh), built in 1718. A visit can also be paid to the scanty ruins of *Roxburgh Castle*, 1¼ m. from the town. It was razed to the ground after the accidental death of James II. during the siege of 1400.—Beyond Kelso the line is continued to (21½ m.) **Coldstream,** see p. 428, and *Berwick*.

From St. Boswells to Duns and Berwick (42 m.).—4½ m. *Earlston* was the home of Thomas the Rhymer, the 13th century prophet. Part of the Rhymer's Tower can still be seen. The pleasant small town and angling resort of *Duns* claims the birthplace of Duns Scotus, the scholar whose name has passed into the language as "dunce."—31 m. *Reston*, and so to Berwick, p. 428.

61 m. **Melrose** (*Waverley Hydro ; Abbey ; George & Abbotsford ; King's Arms*), a beautifully situated town in the very heart of the "Scott country." The old market cross, dated 1642, bears the arms of Scotland.

***Melrose Abbey** (week-days, 6d.), now consists almost entirely of the ruins of the church, but these are of exceptional beauty and

Melrose Abbey.

interest. The Cistercian abbey was founded originally in 1150, but was demolished by Edward II and rebuilt again in the 14th century by Robert Bruce. The most notable features are the exquisitely carved capitals and rich vaulting of the choir, the finely executed sculptured statues on the exterior, and the window of five lights, 24 ft. by 16 ft., in the south transept. The heart of

Robert Bruce is said to be buried beneath this window, so faithfully described by Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel." It should be noted that visitors are no longer admitted to view the ruins on moonlit nights. Scott's forester, Tom Purdie, and his coachman, Peter Matheson, are buried in the churchyard.

The three high summits rising to the south of Melrose are the **Eildon Hills.** According to legend the one original hill was rent into three one night by a demon controlled by the wizard, Michael Scott. Another story has it that Thomas the Rhymer was captured by the Queen of the Fairies and imprisoned for a period of three years in an enchanted country within the hills.

***Abbotsford,** the home of Sir Walter Scott, lies about 3½ m. from Melrose, on a gentle slope above the *Tweed*. (The house is open on week-days, 10 to 5, between May and Sept.; adm. 1/-). Scott bought the farm of Clarty Hole in 1811, built the present mansion on the site, and planted the estate much as we see it to-day. Nearly all the rooms are shown, the entrance hall, with the last suit of clothes worn by him; the study, with his table, desk, and armchair; the library, containing momentoes of Queen Mary, Charles Stuart, Rob Roy, Burns, and Napoleon; the drawing room, with a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots painted an hour before her death, and the armoury, full of interesting weapons. The dining room in which he died is not shown.

***Dryburgh Abbey**, where Sir Walter Scott and Earl Haig lie buried, is about 3½ m. south-east of Melrose, in a loop of the Tweed and surrounded by yew trees. (It is open week-days, from 8 to 8, and on Sun. from 1 p.m., adm. 6d.; free on Sat. and Sun.). The romantic remains include the church and a considerable portion of the conventual buildings. Sir Walter Scott, his wife, his son, and his son-in-law and biographer John Gibson Lockhart, and also Earl Haig are buried in St. Mary's Aisle.

Visitors should, if possible, return to Melrose via *Bemersyde*, a route running through fine scenery and affording extensive views. Bemersyde, the seat of the Haigs for 700 years, was bought by the nation in 1921 and presented to the late Earl Haig.

65 m. **Galashiels** (*Royal; Douglas;* 13,000 inhab.) famous for its manufacture of tweeds and woollen hosiery. The town is almost entirely modern.

From Galashiels to Selkirk (6 m.). 3 m. *Abbotsford Ferry*, the nearest station to Abbotsford, which is 1 m. distant.—**Selkirk** (*County; Fleece; Station;* 5,770 inhab.), a royal burgh and tweed making town on the banks of the Ettrick. A statue of Scott stands in front of the town-hall, and another to Mungo Park at the end of High St. The town was once famous for its "sutors," or shoemakers. These acquitted themselves with great valour on Flodden Field, though their losses were heavy. "The Flowers o' the forest" is a lament for the Selkirk dead.—The most popular excursion is up the gracious *Valley of the Yarrow* to ***St. Mary's Loch,** 19 m. away (motor-coaches). The valley of the Yarrow has

been more sung in poetry than any other in the country. Visitors will remember the " Dowie Dens of Yarrow," " The Braes of Yarrow," Wordsworth's three poems to it, and several by Scott and Hogg. As we ascend we see on the other side of the river *Bowhill*, seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, and the ruins of *Newark Castle*, where the " Last Minstrel " recited his epic to the gathering. After travelling about 5 m. the woods disappear, making way for the bare upland hills. Another 4 m. brings us to *Yarrow Church*, built in 1640 but ruthlessly restored inside. At the *Gordon Arms Inn* a road diverges north for Innerleithen. To the right is the farm of *Mount Benger*, of which James Hogg was tenant for nine years. Mary Scott, the " Flower of Yarrow," was born at (15 m.) *Dryhope Tower*. We now come to the loch, 3 m. long and 1 m. wide, with the *Rodono Hotel* on its banks. " The lone St. Mary's silent lake " is beautifully set among green hills. At its eastern end is *Tibbie Shiel's Inn*, a haunt of James Hogg, the " Ettrick Shepherd." There is a seated statue of the poet on the hillside close by. We may continue the drive through Moffat Dale to *Moffat*, past the **Grey Mare's Tail* (200 ft.), one of the highest waterfalls in Scotland. —St. Mary's Loch is also reached by conveyances from Selkirk, via the Ettrick Valley.

From Galashiels to Peebles (18½ m.).—There are large and profitable vineries under glass at (2½ m.) *Clovenfords*. About 2½ m. further, on the far side of the river, stands *Ashiestiel*, the house in which Scott lived when writing " Marmion," " The Lady of the Lake," and the " Lay."—12 m. **Innerleithen** (*Traquair Arms*), a small, prettily placed town with mineral springs, and probably the original of " St. Ronan's Well." Motor-coaches run in summer to St. Mary's Loch (see p. 457). On the *Quair Water*, 1 m. to the south, lies *Traquair House*, a 17th century mansion, but parts of it have been inhabited for 700 years.—18½ m. **Peebles** (*Hydro ; County ; Tontine ;* 5,500 inhab.), a town so quiet and unassuming that it gave rise to a sarcasm, " Peebles for Pleasure." The most important of the antiquities are the ruins of the Cross Kirk, built in 1261, and those parts of the Chambers Institution which date from the 16th century. The 17th century Cross Keys Inn claims to be the original of the " Cleikum Inn " in " St. Ronan's Well." A path along the river leads to (1 m.) *Neidpath Castle* (adm. 3d.), finely situated on the banks of the Tweed. Cromwell battered down the castle after a stout resistance. Another 3½ m. brings us to the *Cottage of the Black Dwarf*, who was visited here by Scott in 1797.—A direct line runs to Edinburgh from Peebles, passing through Leadburn and Eskbank. From Peebles to Symington, see p. 460.

The line runs up the valley of the *Gala*, celebrated in the old song, " The braw, braw lads of Gala Water," to (76 m.) *Fountainhall*, from which a branch line runs to (10 m.) the little town of *Lauder*, which has a quaint old town hall.—Beyond (82 m.) *Tynehead* we see on the right the ruins of *Crichton Castle*, with a keep dating from the 14th century, and on the left the massive and gloomy *Borthwick Castle*. Visitors are no longer admitted to see the room in which Mary and Bothwell stayed before they fled from the hostile lords in 1567.—Beyond (86 m.) *Gorebridge* are *Dalhousie Castle*, dating from the 12th century but greatly altered, and *Cockpen Church*.—

90 m. *Eskbank* is the station for Dalkeith, described under " Edinburgh."—The rest of the journey lies through *Portobello* (p. 454), and round Calton Hill into the Waverley Station at *Edinburgh*.

C. Via Carlisle and Carstairs.

L.M. & S.R. from Euston to *Edinburgh* (Princes St. Station), 400 m.—The journey to Carlisle has already been described. From Carlisle to *Edinburgh*, 101 m.

Beyond Carlisle the line soon diverges from the Melrose and Galashiels line, and enters the *Debatable Land*, which extends as far as the *Sark*. To the left lies the Solway Firth, with its swift oncoming tides.—8½ m. *Gretna*, 1½ m. from **Gretna Green,** famous for its runaway marriages until 1856. Until that date a declaration before two witnesses was tantamount to marriage, but Scottish law was then amended to require a residential qualification on the part of one of the contracting parties. The ceremony was usually performed by the blacksmith, and the smithy can still be seen. Marriages are still performed there occasionally. 17 m. *Kirtlebridge*, the junction for a short branch to (5½ m.) Annan. About 2½ m. away, in the churchyard of the ruined church of *Kirkconnel*, are the graves of " Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee " and of her lover, Adam Fleming. Helen was shot by a rival suitor, who was in turn killed by Adam Fleming, who fled abroad but returned to die.

20 m. *Ecclefechan*, where Thomas Carlyle was born and lies buried. The room in which he was born and a number of personal relics are shown in the "*Arched House*" (adm. 1s.; Sat. 6d.). A visit can be paid to the hill of **Birrenswark* (3 m.; 920 ft.; views), with four entrenched Roman camps at its base.—26 m. *Lockerbie* (King's Arms; Blue Bell), famous for its lamb fairs. A branch line runs to Dumfries through (4 m.) *Lochmaben* (King's Arms), surrounded by five small lochs, three of which contain the tiny fish known as vendace. There is a statue of Robert Bruce, who was probably born at *Lochmaben Castle*, now a hopeless ruin on the banks of Castle Loch.

40 m. *Beattock*, the junction for (2 m.) **Moffat** (*Buccleuch Arms; Annandale Arms; Star; Caver's*, temperance; *Moffat House*, private). This popular spa and angling resort is apt to be full in summer. The sulphur spring is 1½ m. north, and the golf course a mile south. Motorbuses run to both.

Moffat lies in an exceptionally pretty neighbourhood, and numerous excursions are possible. The pretty *Garpol Glen*, 2 m. south-west, has a chalybeate spring. *Bell Craig Glen*, 4 m. south-east, is a picturesquely wooded ravine with a waterfall. On the way to it there is a fine view of *Three Waters Meet*, where the Evan, Annan, and Moffat join. There is an easy ascent up Lochfell (2,256 ft.), via the Cornal Burn. The *Devil's Beef Tub*, a large circular hollow in the hills at the head of Annandale, is 5 m. from the town. It is described in " Redgauntlet." Other interesting places are the ancient *Lochwood Oaks* and *Lochwood Tower*, 6 m. south-east; and *Raehills Glen*, 2 m. farther on.—Motorbuses run to St. Mary's Loch and the Grey Mare's Tail (see p. 457) to *Dumfries*; also to Broughton by the Devil's Beef Tub.

The scenery becomes wilder as the line climbs a steep gradient to the summit (1,014 ft.), beyond which we descend into *Clydesdale*, with the infant river on our left. From (53 m.) *Elvanfoot* a branch line runs to *Leadhills* and *Wanlockhead*, the highest villages in Scotland. Lead and silver have been mined in both villages for the last 400 years. 55 m. *Crawford* (Crawford; Murray House, temperance)—58 m. *Abington*, beyond which, on the left, rises *Tinto Hill*, celebrated in the amusing verse:

"Be a lassie e'er so black,
Gin she hae the penny siller,
Set her up on Tinto tap
The wind will blow a man till 'er."

67 m. *Symington*, the junction of a line to (3½ m.) *Biggar*, where Dr. John Brown, author of "Rab and his Friends," was born, and to *Peebles* (19 m.; see p. 458).

73½ m. **Carstairs,** an important junction where the line forks, one branch going west to Glasgow and another east to Edinburgh. From Carstairs to Lanark and Ayr, see p. 477.

The rest of the journey, skirting the Pentland Hills into Midothian and Edinburgh, is not of much interest.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh (420,264 inhab.), the capital of Scotland, the seat of the Scottish judicial and administrative system, headquarters of the Scottish Command, and possessing a noted university and many famous schools, is one of the most satisfying cities in Europe. It lies to the south of the Firth of Forth in an exceptionally pleasant natural setting, with Arthur's Seat and the Salisbury Crags to the east, the Braid Hills and the Pentlands to the south, Corstorphine Hill to the west, and the Firth of Forth to the north. The modern town now envelops Leith, Portobello, Newhaven, Colinton, etc., but that part of interest to tourists is comparatively small, stretching from the Palace of Holyroodhouse up the slopes of a long ridge to the Castle. "The Modern Athens" has always been closely associated with intellectual movements, and even to-day is a great centre of education, law, printing, publishing, and bookselling. The affectionate title of "Auld Reekie" was given it by the people of Fifeshire.

HOTELS:—*Caledonian Hotel*, at west end of Princes St.; *North British Station*, at east end of Princes St.; *Royal*, and the *Royal British*, all in Princes St.; *George*, George St.; *Rutland*, Rutland St.; *Imperial*, Leith St.; *Roxburghe*, 38, Charlotte Square; *Queen's*, St. Colme St. TEMPERANCE HOTELS: *Old Waverley*, Princes St.; *Palace*, corner of Castle St.; *New Waverley*, Waterloo Place; *Darling's Regent*, Waterloo Place; *Green's*, Walker St.; *Cockburn*, Cockburn St.; *St. Andrew's*, 10, St. Andrew St.; *Windsor*,

73, George St.; etc. *Braid Hills Hotel*, beyond Morningside Road Station, is accessible by tramway. There are numerous boarding houses and lodgings.

RESTAURANTS, at all the main hotels; also *Gibson's*, Princes St.; *Ferguson & Forrester*, 129, Princes St.; etc. TEA ROOMS (luncheons also provided): *Crawford's* 71, Princes St.; *MacVittie's, Guest & Co.*, 136, Princes St.; *Mackie's*, 108, Princes St.; *Ritchie*, 24, Princes St.; *Littlejohn*, 33, Leith St.

MOTORBUSES ply to numerous points in the suburbs. During the summer CHARA-BANC EXCURSIONS start from St. Andrew Square and run to a large number of places, including the Trossachs, Melrose, Abbottsford, North Berwick and Stirling.

STEAMERS ply from Leith to London; to Aberdeen, Wick, Thurso, Orkney and Shetland; and to Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Amsterdam.

TOURIST AGENTS: *Thos. Cook & Son*, 54, Princes St.; *American Express*, 10, Frederick St., also Princes St. Station; J. & H. Lindsay, Ltd., 18, So. St. Andrew St.; Mackay Bros. & Co., 33, Hanover St.; W. A. Williamson, Ltd., 10, Frederick St.

AMERICAN CONSULATE: 71, George St.

MAIN SIGHTS: The Castle; Scottish National War Memorial; Parliament Hall and Law Courts; Princes St.; National Gallery; Royal Scottish Museum; St. Giles' Cathedral; Holyroodhouse; Royal Scottish Museum; National Museum of Antiquities; Queen's Drive. It is possible to see most of these in a day, but at least two days should be spent by the conscientious tourist in the city.

History: Edwin, King of Northumbria, fortified the rock on which the castle now stands about 617, and until about 1450 the history of the town is almost entirely that of the castle. After the murder of James I at Perth, Edinburgh became the capital of Scotland and increased greatly in importance and size. Its prosperity, however, received a severe blow when the city was sacked by the English in 1544 and 1547. Edinburgh thereafter is bound up with the history of Scotland—the unhappy reign of Mary Queen of Scots, the struggle for religious and civil liberty during the reign of James VI, the Cromwellian occupation and the persecution of the Covenanters, the Act of Union and the removal of the Government to London in 1707, the Porteous Riots in 1736, and Prince Charles's adventure in '45.

Towards the end of the 18th and in the beginning of the 19th century, Edinburgh rivalled London as an intellectual and social centre. The shining lights were Burns, Hume, Adam Smith, Scott, Lockhart, Brougham, Jeffrey and Chalmers. It was Jeffrey and Adam Smith who founded in 1802 the "Edinburgh Review," a great periodical which was published without a break until its death in the autumn of 1929.

****Princes Street,** the centre of social life in Edinburgh, is generally considered the noblest street in Europe. It is about a mile long, but the houses and shops are confined to one side only; the other is devoted to gardens, across which there is a magnificent view of the castle. The gardens are embellished by statuary and monuments, of which the most striking is the **Scott Monument,** a tall spire above statuary representing Sir Walter Scott and his dog Maida. The niches are filled with statuettes of characters from his novels and poems. A staircase (adm. 2d.) leads to the top (fine view), through a chamber containing personal relics of Scott.

The East and West Princes Street Gardens are separated by the *Mound*, an embankment connecting the modern town with the old and affording the best approach to the castle. At its foot are two classical buildings, the **Royal Scottish Academy** (1823), and the ***National Gallery of Scotland** (1859). The Academy holds its annual exhibition from April till the end of August. During the other months the Diploma Collection and the collection of the

Scottish Modern Arts Association are shown (week-days, 10 to 4 or 5; free). The French and Scottish schools are particularly well represented in the National Gallery.

Edinburgh ***Castle** crowns a bold rock which falls precipitously on three sides but slopes gently eastwards towards *Holyrood*. (Visitors are admitted free to the precincts from 10 till dusk; historical apartments on week-days only, 10 to 4 or 7; adm. 6d., but free on Sat. A guide conducts parties every half-hour through the casemates and dungeons, 6d. extra). Pedestrians ascend the Mound, take the first street to the right, past the *United Free Church College*, and at the top of the hill turn right again to cross the *Castle Esplanade*, or parade ground. We enter by a drawbridge across the moat, thence to a portcullis gate under *Argyle's Tower*. Steps on the left lead up to the tower, once used as a state prison. We go on our way to reach the *King's Bastion*, on which is set *Queen Margaret's Chapel*, one of the oldest buildings in Scotland (about 1100). There is a famous *View of the city, the Firth of Forth, and of the Highlands from the Bastion. Near by is the famous Mons Meg, a monstrous piece of antique artillery, said to have been forged at Mons in 1486. It was used at several sieges until it burst in 1682. Beyond the *Halfmoon Battery*, from which a time gun is fired at 1 p.m. each day, is the entrance to *Crown Square*, round which most of the interesting buildings are grouped. The north side is occupied by the fine *Scottish National War Memorial*, with a Gallery of Honour and a shrine. On the west side of the square stands the *Palace*, containing *Queen Mary's Apartments*, where James VI was born in 1566, and the *Crown Room*, with the Scottish regalia. On the south side stands the *Banqueting Hall* (restored), with a collection of armour and weapons.

From the castle the " Royal Mile " or " Historic Mile," composed of Castlehill, Lawnmarket, High Street and Canongate, stretches away to Holyrood. This is the old part of the town, still full of quaint, tall houses, once inhabited by society but now divided into tenements for poor people. On both sides of the long street are some typical " closes," which should be inspected if time permits. All the historic houses are now marked by tablets. In Lady Stair's Court, off the Lawnmarket, stands *Lady Stair's House* (now a museum; open free, 10 to 5), once occupied by the Countess Dowager of Stair (died 1759), the history of whose first marriage forms the basis of Scott's " My Aunt's Mirror."

In the High Street, where the Old Tolbooth used to stand, is ***St. Giles' Cathedral.**

The present Gothic church was built in 1385-1485, after Richard II had destroyed the Norman church erected in 1120, possibly on the site of a church dating from the ninth century. After the Reformation the interior was pillaged and smashed. Later

the building was partitioned off into four, and then into three churches, but in the seventies of last century the whole of the interior was restored to its original appearance. The beautiful little *Chapel of the Thistle* was added in 1911.

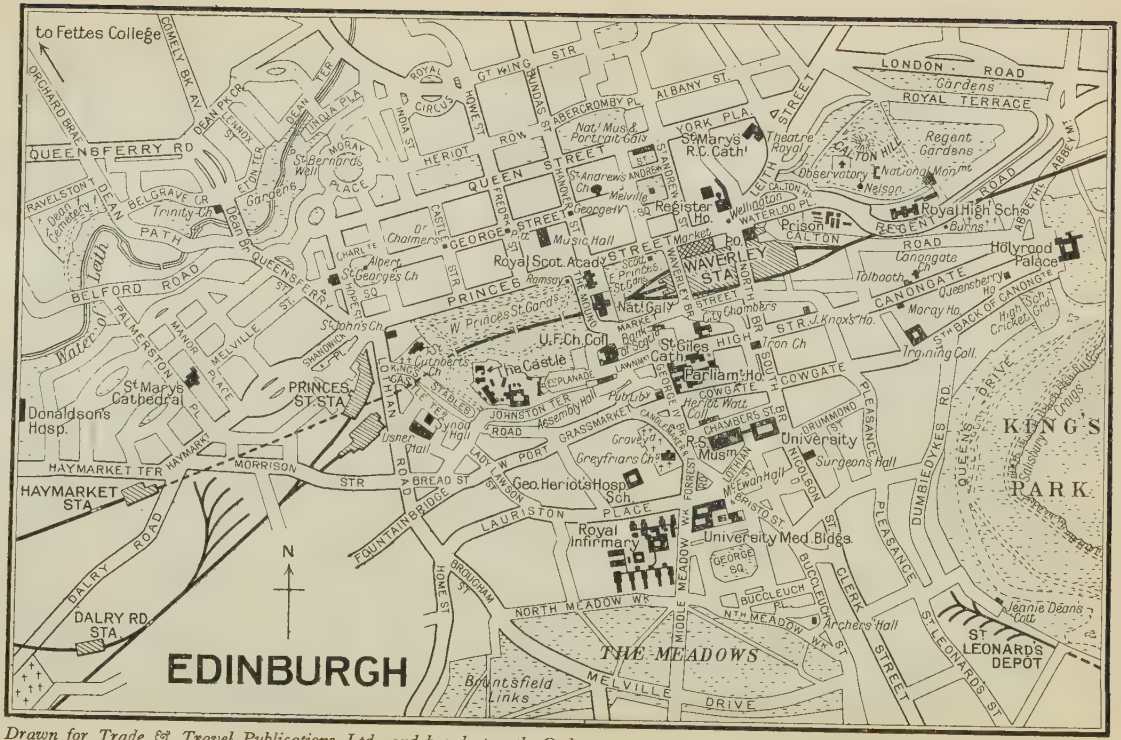
The cathedral, imposing but somewhat sombre, contains some interesting modern glass and many monuments to famous Scots. In the NAVE are hung the flags of Scottish regiments. The oldest part is the TRANSEPT, and the most beautiful the finely vaulted Albany Aisle, founded by the Duke of Albany in expiation of a murder in 1402. It contains a fine bronze statue of John Knox, and a medallion to Mrs. Oliphant, the novelist. There is a memorial to R. L. Stevenson in the Side Chapel, and the carved oak royal pew is shown in the Perpendicular Preston Aisle, whose groined roof dates from 1454. A tablet near the entrance to the side-chapel recalls the fact that it was in St. Giles that a market-woman, Jenny Geddes, threw a stool at Dean Hannay's head when he started reading from Laud's service-book (July, 1637). John Knox often preached in the church.

Parliament Square, behind St. Giles's, was once part of the churchyard. A stone in the roadway marked " I.K. 1572 " marks the grave of John Knox. Close by stands a leaden equestrian statue of Charles II, dating from 1685. The Scottish Parliament used to meet at **Parliament House,** to the south of the square. It was built in 1640, but an Italian facade replaced the original in 1820. The building is now used as the seat of the *Supreme Law Courts* of Scotland (open week-days, 10 to 5 ; Sat., 10 to 1).

The most interesting features of the interior are the *Hall, thronged with advocates in wig and gown, solicitors and clients when the courts are sitting, and the **Scottish National Library,** entered from the Hall. The library was founded by " Bluidy Mackenzie " in 1682, and presented by the advocates to the nation in 1925. There are about 800,000 volumes and a number of precious MSS., including the Glenriddell MSS. of Robert Burns, the originals of Marmion, Waverley and Redgauntlet, autograph letters of Mary Queen of Scots, the National Covenant of 1638, the bull of Pope John XXII authorising the coronation of Robert Bruce, etc. Some of these are in the *Laigh Parliament House,* below the Parliament House.

Lower down the High Street stands the *Mercat Cross,* an ancient shaft restored by W. E. Gladstone in 1885. Opposite it are the *Council Chambers.* Large crowds of people assemble on " Hogmanay " to bring in the New Year in front of *Tron Church* (near the bridge), so called after the old weighing machine, or " tron," which stood here. Farther on, *John Knox's House* (week-days, 10 to 5), projects into the street. This old house contains some memorials of the reformer, who is said to have lived here from 1560 to 1572. We enter the Canongate, once occupied by the Scottish nobility, but to-day very down at heels. A visit should be paid to *Chessel's Court,* on the right. We note, going up the Canongate, *Moray House* (right), once occupied by Cromwell and now turned into a training school ; *Huntly House,* with Latin inscriptions on its timber facade ; the *Canongate Tolbooth* and its clock, built in 1591, and the 17th century *Canongate Church* where Adam Smith lies buried in the churchyard.

The Palace of Holyroodhouse, at the foot of Canongate, once the royal palace of Scotland, is still used upon occasion as a royal



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residence. It was begun about 1500 by James IV, but the present building was largely erected by Charles II between 1670 and 1679. The palace, in itself not particularly imposing, is chiefly visited for its historical associations. Mary Queen of Scots lived here for six years, and these rooms saw the interview with John Knox, the murder of Rizzio, and her marriage with Bothwell. Cromwell occupied it for a period, and Prince Charles Stuart held his court at the palace for two months in 1745. Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and the King and Queen used the palace from time to time.

Most of the 100 paintings of Scottish kings in the picture-gallery are purely imaginary. Adjoining the gallery are Lord Darnley's rooms, with a private staircase leading to the rooms occupied by Mary Queen of Scots. They now contain a few personal relics. A brass plate on the floor of the audience chamber marks the spot where Rizzio's body was found after the murder by Darnley and his associates. The state apartments (adm. 6d.) contain much fine *Tapestry and old furniture. They have been redecorated under the direction of the present queen.

The only relic of *Holyrood Abbey*, founded by David I in gratitude for the interposition of a miraculous cross between himself and an infuriated stag, is the ruined nave of the church, now known as the **Chapel Royal*. David II, James II, James IV, and Lord Darnley are buried in the vaults.

Holyrood Park, 4 m. round, and embracing the great rock known as **Arthur's Seat,** extends south-east of Holyrood. Arthur's Seat is easily climbed, the reward being a magnificent view of the city, the Highlands, Pentland Hills, and the Firth of Forth. At its base the rock is circled by the **Queen's Drive*, from which a variety of views may be had, including three pretty lochs and the village of Duddingston.—Another good view of Edinburgh can be obtained from *Salisbury Crags*, on the west side of Arthur's Seat.

Tour of the Old Town.

The best starting place for a tour of the Old Town is the west end of Princes St., following Lothian Road for a short distance and then King's Stables Road (left), to the *Grassmarket*, at the base of the Castle Rock. A cross in the pavement marks the spot where a number of the Covenanters were martyred. It was here, too, that the Porteous Riots broke out. From the south-eastern end of Grassmarket the Cowgate runs almost due east. A few yards beyond the entrance is the interesting *Magdalen Chapel*, founded in 1547. The stained glass in the central window is particularly notable.—We return to the Grassmarket and go up Candlemaker Row to *Greyfriars Church*, where the National Covenant was signed (1638) in the churchyard, traditionally upon the flat tomb of Boswell of Auchinleck. On leaving the church we turn right into Forest Rd., and right again into Lauriston Place to visit **Heriot's Hospital*, founded for the education of poor boys by George Heriot (1563-1624), jeweller to James VI and the "Jingling Geordie" of the "Fortunes of Nigel." This is one of the most handsome buildings in the city. Opposite is the *Royal Infirmary*, founded in 1729, where Lister was assistant-surgeon from 1856-60.—We retrace our steps along Lauriston Place, pass the *Medical School*,

and cross Bristo St. into Lothian St., where De Quincey died in 1859 (tablet at No. 42). At the end of Lothian St. are the *University* and the *Royal Scottish Museum*, but the buildings have to be skirted and entered from Chambers St. The **University** was founded by James VI in 1582, and is renowned the world over, particularly the faculty of medicine. Part of the buildings, designed by Robert Adam in 1789, rest on the site of the Kirk o' Field, the scene of Darnley's murder in 1567. The visitor will probably be more interested in the neighbouring building, the ***Royal Scottish Museum,** with magnificent collections of Greek, Roman, Asiatic, and Egyptian antiquities, and collections of natural history, geology, etc., with special reference to Scotland.

The *Heriot-Watt Technical College*, opposite the museum, occupies the site of the street in which Scott was born in 1771.

We follow Chambers St. eastwards and turn left into South Bridge, which is continued by North Bridge, in which are the offices of the " Scotsman " newspaper. North Bridge carries the depression between the Old Town and the New, affording a fine *View, more especially by night. We come out into Princes Street opposite the *Register House* (1774), a fine building surmounted by a cupola. This is the public record office of Scotland, and contains a number of rare and interesting documents (shown upon application). In front is a statue of the Iron Duke, in bronze, by Steell! We follow Waterloo Place eastwards, with *Calton Gaol*, no longer used as such, on our right. Just before we reach the jaol a flight of steps on the right leads up to the old *Calton Burying Ground*, where David Hume is buried. The Martyrs' Memorial commemorates five radicals sentenced to transportation in 1793, when the French Revolution was alarming the government at home. The Lincoln Monument is dedicated to Scotsmen who fell in the American Civil War.

Opposite the jaol rises **Calton Hill,** closing the vista eastwards from Princes St. Here is the *City Observatory*, the *Nelson Monument* (102 ft.; adm 3d.; *View), and the prominent unfinished *National Monument*, intended as a reproduction of the Parthenon, to commemorate the peninsular War and the Battle of Waterloo. Beyond the jaol, south of Calton Hill, stands the *Royal High School*, built in 1825 as an adaptation of the Temple of Theseus. Many famous men went to school here, including Drummond of Hawthornden, Jeffrey, Brougham, Sir Walter Scott, and George Borrow.

The literary pilgrim will walk up Castle St. (leading off Princes St. opposite the castle), to look at No. 39, where Scott lived for 28 years and wrote most of his novels. Castle St. deploys into Queen St. Gardens, along the north side of which runs Heriot

Row. R. L. Stevenson lived during his early days at No. 17.—At the south-eastern end of the gardens are the ***National Museum of Antiquities** and the **Scottish National Portrait Gallery.** The museum houses a vast collection of most interesting relics. Here are seen the jewels of Mary Queen of Scots, Jenny Geddes's stool, John Knox's pulpit, relics of Prince Charlie, a Scottish guillotine, and the Treasure of Traprain Law.

Leith, or the *Port of Leith,* now continuous with Edinburgh, is best reached by train from Waverley or Princes St. Stations. This port, one of the largest in Scotland, has 350 acres of docks and two piers, ¾ m. long, commanding fine views of the Firth. Visitors are admitted to *Trinity House,* which contains some of Raeburn's works, a painting of Mary Queen of Scots, and models of ships.—Over a mile away is the village of *Newhaven,* famous for its fish dinners and the physical strength of its women. The inhabitants are mainly Nordic in origin and rarely marry outside the group. The womenfolk, dressed in a characteristic costume, may still be seen hawking fish through the streets of Edinburgh.

A short excursion can be made from Edinburgh (by 'buses and trams) to the ***Scottish Zoological Park** (adm. 9d. or 1s.), on the way to Corstorphine. The grounds are exceptionally beautiful.—Other excursions can be made to the **Pentland Hills,** which begin about 3 m. south of Edinburgh and stretch south-west for 16 m. The Pentlands are scored with footpaths leading through delightful scenery, and good views may be obtained from the two highest summits, *Scald Law* (1,898 ft.) and *Carnethy* (1,890 ft.). Trains run from Princes St. Station to (4 m.) Colinton, (6 m.) Currie, and (7 m.) Balerno, all of them good starting points for rambles in the hills. Motorists take the road over the Braid Hills, passing near Swanston, through Rullion Green, to (13 m.) Carlops and (15½ m.) West Linton.

Four interesting towns and villages to the south-east of Edinburgh (Dalkeith, Lasswade, Hawthornden, and Roslin), are all reached by motorbuses or by trains from Waverley Station. The great attraction at the old town of **Dalkeith** is **Dalkeith House,* seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. It was built in 1690 and houses a great collection of paintings, but there is no admission. The beautiful *Park, containing 1,000 acres, is, however, open to the public on Wed. and Sat. when the family is away.—About 2 m. from Dalkeith, between it and *Hawthornden,* is the village of **Lasswade,** where Scott lived for some time after his marriage. The old thatched cottage, "Barony House," has been somewhat enlarged since Scott's time.—The mansion of **Hawthornden,** 4 m. from Dalkeith, was built by William Drummond, the poet, in 1638. It stands on the edge of a cliff dropping sheer into the glen of the *North Esk.* Under it are some curious caves, one of which is known as *Bruce's Bedroom.* The old sycamore tree under which Drummond welcomed Ben Jonson in 1618 is still flourishing.

A short but charming walk through Roslin Glen brings us to **Roslin,** noted for its chapel and castle. **Roslin Chapel* (week-days, 1/-), is the choir of a church begun in 1446 but never completed.

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

Its chief glories are the profuse carvings and sculptural decorations. Here, as in many other churches, is a " Prentice Pillar " supposed to have been carved by an apprentice during his master's absence. A flight of steps descends to an older crypt which, judging by the fireplace, may have been used as a dwelling-house for the priest.

The ***Forth Bridge** is reached by taking a train from Waverley Station to *Dalmeny*, or preferably, by omnibus. We then walk a short distance to *Queensferry*, the picturesque royal burgh at the south end of the bridge. Here the Firth of Forth narrows to a width of 1½ m., but is nearly 220 ft. deep. The bridge, one of the greatest engineering feats of the world, is best viewed from an excursion steamer (1/-). It is said that 54,000 tons of steel were used in building it, and that the painting surface is equivalent to 135 acres. It cost nearly £3,000,000.—A steam ferry plies across the Forth to *North Queensferry* (motor cars, 7/6 to 10/-). The coast road on the south side of the Forth passes the 17th century *Hopetoun House* (Marquis of Linlithgow) about 3 m. west. The great park, with its fine views, is open to the public.

FROM EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW.

There are two fast routes from Edinburgh to Glasgow, one via Holytown and the other via Linlithgow and Falkirk.

A. Via Holytown.

L.M. & S.R. from Princes St. Station to *Midcalder*, 10 m.; to *Holytown*, 33 m.; to *Glasgow*, 46 m.

This is, in many ways, an uninteresting route, running through the great coal and iron districts. It was at *Calder House*, near the village of (10 m.) *Midcalder*, that John Knox first administered communion according to the Prostestant rite.—33 m. *Holytown*, not far from which is the mining village of *Carfin*, with a grotto modelled after that of Lourdes. It is visited annually by a large number of Catholic pilgrims.—We join the line from Carstairs at (38 m.) *Uddingston*, and run into Central Station, Glasgow, p. 477.

B. Via Linlithgow and Falkirk.

L. & N.E.R. from Edinburgh (Waverley Station) to *Linlithgow*, 17½ m.; to *Glasgow*, 47 m. The L. & N.E.R. has a slightly shorter line through Ratho, Bathgate, Airdrie and Coatbridge to Queen St. Station, Glasgow, but it runs through the coal and oil area and is uninteresting.

8 m. *Ratho*, the junction for the line to Glasgow via Bathgate (see above). A short branch line also runs to (4 m.) *Dalmeny*, where there is a small but beautiful Romanesque *Church. A long viaduct of 729 yards carries the line over the Almond into West Lothian.

17½ m. **Linlithgow** (*Star & Garter*; 3,880 inhab.), the capital of West Lothian and a former residence of Scottish kings. It is an interesting old town of high pitched roofs and many wells. The tourist is mainly interested in the church of *St. Michael's*, founded by David I in the 12th century but dating in its present form from about 1530, and in the ***Palace** (week-days, 10 to 4 or 5; 6d.). It stands on an eminence partly surrounded by a loch, and is now entered by a low embattled portal leading into the wide quadrangle. There was probably a palace here in the 12th century, but the present building dates from the 15th and 17th centuries. Queen Margaret "wept the weary hour" here, waiting the return of her husband, James IV, from Flodden; Mary Queen of Scots was born in the palace in 1542, and here died the Regent Moray, shot in the streets in 1570.

A short branch line runs from (20 m.) *Manuel* to (4½ m.) *Bo'ness*, a sea-port on the Forth, and at (22 m.) *Polmont*, the line for Stirling and Oban veers away to the right.

25 m. **Falkirk** (*Railway*; *Royal*; 33,312 inhab.), a busy industrial town of no great interest to the tourist, who will perhaps seek out the room in which Prince Charles slept in 1746 after defeating the English at Falkirk Muir (at a cobbler's shop opposite the *Falkirk Steeple*, in Lint Riggs). The cattle fairs here are known as "Falkirk Trysts."—Beyond Falkirk there are good views to the north of the Ochil Hills and the valley of the Forth. For a time we run parallel with the Roman Wall of Antonius, which stretched from Bo'ness to the Clyde, but little of this earthwork remains.—41 m. *Lenzie*, the junction for Aberfoyle.—47 m. *Glasgow* (Queen St. Station), see p. 477.

FROM CARLISLE TO GLASGOW.

A. Via Dumfries and Kilmarnock.

This is part of the route, already described as far as Carlisle, from London (St. Pancras) to Glasgow, 424 m. From Carlisle to *Glasgow*, 115 m.

9½ m. *Gretna Green*, see p. 459.—17½ m. *Annan* (Queensbury Arms; Central), a small town 2 m. from the mouth of the Annan. Here is the birthplace of Edward Irving (statue), the founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church. The line to the Carlisle and Silloth railway, carried over the Solway by a long viaduct, is now closed.

The neighbourhood of (21 m.) *Cummertrees*, a charming village with fine golf-links, is extensively described in Scott's "Redgauntlet."—25 m. *Ruthwell*. In a church, 1½ m. south, is a magni-

ficent **Runic Cross*, 18 ft. high (key at the manse). This cross besides rough carvings of the lives of the saints, bears the earliest known specimen of written English. It is thought to be about 1,200 years old.

GRETNA GREEN TOLL HOUSE.
(*The first house on the Scottish side of the Border.*)

33 m. **Dumfries** (*Station ; County ; Waverley ; King's Arms ;* 15,700 inhab.), a royal burgh on the left bank of the *Nith*, and about 7 m. from its mouth. The town is closely associated with Burns, who came to live at Dumfries in 1791. Burns St., leading off Michael's St., brings us to *Burns's House* (adm. 3d.), where he lived from 1793 until his death in 1796. The room upstairs in which he died contains a number of personal relics, MSS., and books. Visitors should apply at Burns's House for the key to his *Mausoleum*, in the churchyard of St. Michael's Church, close by. Here he also his wife, Jean Armour, and three of his sons. The *Globe Tavern*, down a narrow passage off the High St., has his chair, punch-bowl,

and jug. Another of the poet's resorts was "*The Hole i' the Wa'*," in a close off High St., where there are further relics.—The *County Hotel*, High St., has a panelled room in which Prince Charles held a reception in 1745. In the High St. also is the quaint *Mid Steeple*, once the town hall, but now occupied by shops. The Old Bridge, one of the three bridges across the Nith to the suburb of *Maxwellton*, was built in the 14th century and is used by foot passengers only.

It was in the Greyfriars convent at Dumfries that Robert Bruce murdered "the red Comyn" in 1306. Rushing out of the church he exclaimed, "I doubt I have slain the Comyn." A retainer replied, "I'll mak sikkar," and returned to finish the deed.

Lincluden Abbey (daily, 3d.), 1½ m. from Dumfries, is reached either by road or by a footpath along the bank of the Nith. The abbey, now in picturesque ruins, was founded in 1165 as a priory for nuns and later turned into a collegiate church. The choir and parts of the chancel of the church alone have survived.—8 m. south of Dumfries, on the shore of the Solway, stands ***Caerlaverock Castle** (daily, 6d.), reached by a road passing close to the village of *Caerlaverock*, where Scott's "Old Mortality," a vagrant stone-cutter, lies buried. Another road to the castle runs through *Glencaple*, thought to be the "Portanferry" of "Guy Mannering." The castle itself, triangular in form, with two moats and round towers at the corner, is described in the same novel under the name of "Ellangowan."—Motorbuses run three times a day from Dumfries through charming scenery to ***Sweetheart Abbey**, now in ruins. It was founded in 1275 by Devorgilla, the widow of John Baliol. The abbey was so named because she had her husband's heart buried here in her tomb, which can no longer be located. This excursion may be continued on foot to the top of *Criffel* (1,866 ft.), easily climbed in about two hours. There are fine *Views from the top.—Paul Jones, the privateer and founder of the American navy, was born at the village of *Kirkbean*, 5 m. south of the abbey.

From Dumfries to Moniaive, 17¼ m. by light railway. In the churchyard of (5 m.) *Irongray* is the monument erected by Scott to Helen Walker, the original of "Jeanie Deans" in "The Heart of Midlothian." -10½ m. *Dunscore*, where the original of Scott's Sir Robert Redgauntlet lies buried. A road runs from Dunscore to the moorland farm of (5 m.) *Craigenputtock*, where Carlyle and his wife, Jane Welsh, lived from 1828 to 1834 "to cultivate literature according to our strength and in our own peculiar way." Here "Sartor Resartus" was written. The farm of *Ellisland*, where Burns wrote "Tam O' Shanter" and "Auld Lang Syne," lies about 4½ m. from the station, but is more conveniently visited from Dumfries.—A mile beyond (13½ m.) *Crossford* we see on the left *Maxwellton House*, the birthplace of Annie Laurie.—17½ m. *Moniaive* (*Craigdarroch Arms*), in the quiet loneliness of the hills.

Beyond Dumfries we get a view of both Lincluden Abbey and Ellisland Farm. There is no admission to *Drumlanrig Castle*, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, 3 m. north of (47 m.) *Thornhill*. The line runs through the deep glen of the Nith to (59 m.) *Sanquhar*, a royal burgh with the picturesque ruins of a castle to the south. The

town is famous in the history of the religious troubles, for it was here that the Covenanters, led by Richard Cameron, affixed the first " Declaration of Sanquhar " in 1680 to the town cross, whose site is now marked by a monument.—70 m. *New Cummock*, at the meeting of the Nith and the Afton. We cross the watershed and the line from Ayr to Lanark at (75½ m.) *Old Cummock*, and cross the Lugar by a high viaduct.—77 m. *Auchinleck*, about three miles from which is *Auchinleck House*, where James Boswell was born. Johnson visited the house in 1773 and was greatly taken " by the sullen dignity of the old castle " close by. Boswell is buried in the churchyard.

82 m. **Mauchline,** with another line to Ayr branching off to the west. This little town is closely associated with Burns during his stay at Lochlea and Mossgiel. In the churchyard are buried four of his children, Gavin Hamilton, Mary Morrison, and other of his friends. In Loudoun St., opposite the churchyard, stands the cottage of " Poosie Nansie," where the scene of the " Jolly Beggars " was laid. Up the lane is the house where Jean Armour lived with her father, a mason. " Auld Nanse Tinnock's," now turned into a refuge for old people, is in Castle St. In the same street stands the house in which Burns lodged Jean Armour after his marriage but before it had become known. The upper chamber has now been turned into a museum (adm. 3d.). The house of Gavin Hamilton, where Burns was married, lies between the churchyard and the castle.—The *Burns Memorial* stands on the Tarbolton Road, ½ m. from Mauchline. A mile further is *Mossgiel*, the farm on which the poet wrote nearly all the poems in the first volume. He lived here from 1784 to 1788, and at another farm, *Lochlea*, 1¼ m. further, between 1777 and 1784.

91 m. **Kilmarnock,** a manufacturing town of 35,700 inhab., unattractive save for its associations with Burns. Here was issued the first edition of Burns's poems from the press of John Wilson in 1786. In the park is the *Burns Memorial*, with a statue of the poet under the canopy and a fine collection of first editions and personal relics in the interior. There are branch lines to Ayr, Troon, and Irvine on the coast, and westwards via Darvel to (20 m.) *Strathaven* (Buck's Head), with the ruins of a castle.

Beyond Kilmarnock we enter the industrial area of which Glasgow is the centre.—115 m. *Glasgow* (St. Enoch Station), p. 477.

B. Via Carstairs.

This is part of the route from London (Euston) to Glasgow (401 m.). From Carlisle to *Glasgow* (102 m.). Expresses call at Lockerbie, Beattock and Carstairs.

For the route as far as Carstairs see " From London to Edinburgh," p. 460. From Carstairs the line runs through a highly industrialised

area, first through an iron working district and then through the Lanarkshire coalfield. The trains for the northern towns, Stirling, Perth and Aberdeen, diverge either at (84 m.) *Law Junction*, or at (89 m.) *Motherwell*.—102 m. *Glasgow* (Central Station), p. 477.

C. London to Glasgow via Edinburgh.

L. & N.E.R. from King's Cross (London) to *Glasgow* (Queen St. Station) (440 m.).

For descriptions of this route see "From London to York," p. 244, "From York to Berwick," p. 419, "From Berwick to Edinburgh," p. 453, and "From Edinburgh to Glasgow," p. 469.

FROM DUMFRIES TO STRANRAER.

L.M. & S.R. (73 m.).—Through carriages are run from London (Euston) to *Stranraer* (405 m.) to connect with the mail-steamer to Larne. The line runs through some of the wildest scenery in South Scotland.

Dumfries, see p. 471.—14 m. *Dalbeattie* (Commercial), a well situated and attractive little town with many pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood. 20 m. **Castle Douglas** (*Douglas Arms*; 2,800 inhab.), for the most part a modern town on the north banks of *Carlinwark Loch*, nearly a mile long. Pleasure boats can be hired on the lake.

About 1½ m. west, *Threave Castle*, one of the Douglas strongholds, stands on an islet in the Dee. This gloomy 14th century tower (adm. 6d.) has a gallows knob projecting over the doorway. The great cannon, Mons Meg, now in Edinburgh Castle, was used at the siege by King James II.

A line branches off south to (10 m.) **Kirkcudbright** (pronounced "kirkoobry"; *Commercial*), a royal burgh finely situated on the Dee estuary. The castle, now in ruins (week days, 3d.), was built in 1582. The only other building of interest is the picturesque 16th century *Court House*, now used as a factory.—On *St. Mary's Isle*, ½ m. south, now a peninsula jutting out into the estuary, is the house, once the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, which Paul Jones raided in 1778. The plate was looted, but later returned to the countess. There is a heronry on the island to-day.—The best excursion from Kirkcudbright is to **Dundrennan Abbey* (adm. 6d.), about 6 m. by road (motorbuses). It was founded for Cistercians in 1142. The ruins, which were ransacked for building stone until the last century, are still extensive.

Beyond (26½ m.) *Parton* the line crosses *Loch Ken* and enters a district of wild and sombre scenery. 28½ m. *New Galloway*, from which motorbuses run to the village, 5 m. north, proceeding further to *Dalry* (Lochinvar), a good angling centre, (12 m.) *Carsphairn* (Salutation), from which Cairnsmore of Carsphairn may be ascended, and (22 m.) *Dalmellington*, see p. 477.—Beyond New Galloway the line crosses *Loch Stroan* and enters the moorlands. —38½ m. *Gatehouse of Fleet*, whence motorbuses run twice daily to the town, 6 m. south (*Murray Arms*; *Angel*). Motorbuses run to (8 m.) Kirkcudbright and to (12 m.) Creetown, this last

along the shores of Wigtown Bay, passing the ruins of *Cardoness Castle*, and the old castles of *Barholm* and *Carsluith*, both claiming to be the original of "Ellangowan."—43 m. *Creetown*, on the shores of Wigtown Bay, generally thought to be the "Portanferry" of "Guy Mannering."

49½ m. **Newton Stewart** (*Crown ; Creebridge House ; Galloway Arms ;* 1,800 inhab.), in the centre of beautiful hill scenery. Perhaps the most interesting excursion is to (13 m.) **Loch Trool*, a most picturesque lake at the foot of high hills rising sheer out of the water. *Merrick* (2,764 ft.), the highest mountain in South Scotland, is about 5 m. north. The foothills are extremely wild.

From Newton Stewart to Whithorn (19 m.).—7 m. **Wigtown** (*Galloway Arms ;* 1,290 inhab.), set on a hill on the banks of Wigtown Bay. In the parish churchyard lie the Wigtown martyrs, Margaret McLauchlan, aged 63, and Margaret Wilson, aged 18, the two Covenanters who were tied to a stake on the shore and left to be drowned by the tide in 1685.—The ruins of *Baldoon Castle*, where David Dunbar, the original of the bridegroom in "The Bride of Lammermoor," appears on the left.—11 m. *Whauphill*, from which a motorbus runs to (6 m.) *Port William*, on Luce Bay. The delightful gardens of *Monreith House* are open on Tuesday. The park contains the White Loch, half of which is reputed never to freeze, and the ruins of a castle.—19 m. **Whithorn** (*Temperance ; Grapes*), with the remains of a 12th century priory (adm. 3d.), believed by some to occupy the site of the earliest church built in Scotland by St. Ninian. A motor omnibus runs twice a day to (4 m.) the *Isle of Whithorn*, a small port with a ruined 13th century chapel, also said to be on the site of the original church. *Ninian's Cave*, 3 m. from Whithorn, has some crosses incised on the interior. It may have been used as an oratory by the saint.

64 m. *Glenluce*, with the ruins of *Luce Abbey* 1½ m. away. There is a fine view over Luce Bay to the Mull of Galloway and the Cumberland Hills from the high viaduct beyond.—The line from Glasgow is joined just short of (67½ m.) *Dunragit*.—70 m. *Castle Kennedy*, 1 m. south of *Lochinch Castle* and the ruins of *Castle Kennedy*. The beautiful *Gardens and grounds are famous for their pines.

73 m. **Stranraer** (*King's Arms ; George ;* 6,000 inhab.) at the head of Loch Ryan, with steamers plying to *Larne*, in Ireland. The town itself is of little interest, but excursions can be made to Kennedy Castle and to the *Rhinns of Galloway*, the name under which the peninsula is known. The road south runs near the church of *Kirkmadrine*, where there are two inscribed stones dating probably from the 5th century, to (17 m.) *Drummore* (Queen's), a small fishing village. The road is continued for 5 m. to the *Mull of Galloway*, from which there are fine views of the rugged coast.—The railway goes on to (7½ m.) *Kirkpatrick*, a pleasant summer resort with good golf-links.

FROM STRANRAER TO AYR.

58 m. L.M. & S.R., in from 2½ to 3 hours.

From Stranraer to (5½ m.) *Dunragit*, see p. 475.—On the right, before reaching (12 m.) *New Luce*, are the ruins of *Luce Abbey*. We cross the wide moorlands to (29 m.) *Pinwherry*, and its ruined castle. Motorbuses run down to (10 m.) *Ballantrae* (King's Arms), a fishing port not connected with Stevenson's story. As the railway descends beyond Pinwherry there is a fine view of the coast on the left.

37 m. **Girvan** (*King's Arms ; Ailsa Arms ; Royal*), a somewhat uninteresting town frequented for its good bathing and golf. A small steamer plies twice daily from Girvan in favourable weather to *Ailsa Craig*, a huge granite mass rising to 1,114 ft., lying about 10 m. off the coast. It is the breeding ground of vast numbers of sea-birds.

From Girvan the main line turns inland to (49½ m.) *Maybole* (King's Arms), a bootmaking town. About 2 m. west are the ruins of *Crossraguel Abbey* (daily, 6d.), founded for Cluniac monks in 1240. The road is continued to (5 m.) *Kirkoswald*, a charming village associated with Burns. Both "Tam O' Shanter" and "Souter Johnnie" lie in the churchyard.—52 m. *Cassillis*, 1 m. from Cassillis House (Marquis of Ailsa).—54 m. *Dalrymple*.—58 m. *Ayr*.

The coast line from Girvan to Ayr (22 m.) is much more picturesque and gives splendid *Views of the rugged coast scenery and of the mulls in the distance. It is said that Robert Bruce was born at the castle near (5 m.) *Turnberry* (Station; fine golf course).—The farmhouse of "Tam O' Shanter" stands 1 m. south of (6 m.) *Maidens*.—9 m. *Glenside*, the station for Culzean Castle (Marquis of Ailsa). The grounds are open by permit on Wednesday.—14 m. *Dunure*, a tiny sea-side resort, has a ruined castle.—*Ayr*.

Ayr (*Station ; Dalblair ;* 35,700 inhab.), a county town and watering place at the mouth of the *Ayr*, is closely associated with Burns, who referred to it as

> "Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses
> For honest men and bonnie lasses."

His statue by George A. Lawson stands in front of the station. The tiny *Tam O' Shanter Inn* in High St. was the starting point of the famous ride described by the poet. Farther on stands the *Wallace Tower* (1832), on the site of an ancient tower in which Wallace was imprisoned and from which he escaped. A turning on the right leads from the High St. to the "Auld Brig," at least 500 years old and still used by pedestrians. The "New Brig" is lower down the river.

From Ayr to the Brig o' Doon (2¼ m.). From the Burns statue, by tramway, motorbus, or railway to *Alloway Station*. The road

follows almost exactly the line of Tam o' Shanter's ride, except for a few places where it has been straightened out. In (2 m.) **Alloway,** we come to *Burns's Cottage* (adm. 3d.), where he was born in 1759, two years after the Burns family came to live in it. Seven years later they left for *Mount Oliphant*, a farm 1½ m. south-east. There are few relics in the cottage itself; many more will be found in the *Museum* alongside. Farther on, in front of the new church, stands the ruined *Auld Kirk*, through whose window Tam saw the witches' orgy. Burns's father and mother are buried in the churchyard. Beyond the church stands *Burns's Monument* (daily 10 to 6; adm. 6d.), built in 1820 and containing relics of the poet, including Jean Armour's wedding ring. Some rough figures of Tam o' Shanter and Souter Johnnie may be found in a grotto in the garden. The monument stands between the two bridges spanning the Doon. The *Auld Brig o' Doon* is the one with a single arch. It will be remembered with what difficulty Tam fled over the bridge to escape the witches.

From Ayr to Dalmellington (15 m.).—The line ascends the valley of the Doon to *Dalmellington* (*Eglington*; *Black Bull*), an iron-working town. The Doon can be followed through the picturesque *Ness Glen (open on Sat.) to (4 m.) *Loch Doon*, about 5 m. long and ½ m. broad. Motorbuses run over the hills from Dalmellington to *New Galloway* (see p. 474).

From Ayr to Carstairs (51 m.).—Near (14 m.) *Ochiltree* is the original "House of the Green Shutters," where George Douglas Brown was born, and about which he wrote a striking realistic novel of Scottish life and character.—We cross the line to Glasgow just beyond (18 m.) *Cummock*.—40 m. **Douglas** (*Douglas Arms*), a quaint little town, with the modern *Douglas Castle* (Earl of Home) to the north-east. Little now remains of Scott's "Castle Dangerous" save a fragment near the mansion (adm. when the family is away). There are numerous tombs of the Douglases in the chancel of the church of St. Bride (12th century), which stands in the churchyard.—46 m. *Lanark*, p. 481.—51 m. *Carstairs* (see p. 460).

GLASGOW.

Glasgow, with a population of 1,113,600 inhab. is the most important commercial city in Scotland, and the second largest in Great Britain. It serves as the sea-port of a huge industrial area engaged in such diverse activities as the mining of coal and iron, the manufacture of cotton, machinery, chemicals, artificial manure, sewing machines, glass, pottery, etc. Two out of three British steamers are either built on the Clyde or there supplied with their engines. The first British passenger-steamer, the "Comet," plied between Glasgow and Greenock in 1812, and it was here that James Watt constructed the first steam-engine with a separate condenser in 1764. It has been said, rather unfairly, that "the commercial capital of Scotland is a fine place for the tourist to get away from. When they have seen the cathedral, the City

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Chambers, the Art Galleries, the Botanic Gardens and one or two of the public parks and principal streets, they generally continue their journey to the Clyde coast, Loch Lomond, the Land of Burns, Edinburgh, and the Central, Northern, and Western Highlands."

MAIN RAILWAY STATIONS:—*Central* (L.M. & S.R.), for Carlisle and London, Edinburgh, Greenock, Paisley, etc., with "Low Level" station for Loch Lomond. *Queen Street* (L. & N.E.R.) for Edinburgh and the north, the West Highland Line, Loch Lomond, and London, via York.—*St. Enoch* (L.M.S.R.), for Carlisle and London, via Dumfries, for Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, and the south-west generally.—*Buchanan Street* (L.M.S.R.) for Oban, Perth and the north.

HOTELS: *Central Station; St. Enoch Station*, both owned by L.M. & S.R. *North British Station*, owned by L. & N.E.R. Grand, at Charing Cross; *Bath*, 152, Bath St.; *Royal*, Sauchiehall St.; *Ivanhoe*, Buchanan St.; *Kenilworth*, 5, Queen St.; etc.—UNLICENSED:—*Cranston's Waverley*, 172, Sauchiehall St.; *More's*, 18, India St.; *Claremont*, Claremont Terrace; *Blythswood*, 320, Argyle St.; *Green's*, 22, Woodlands Terrace; *Crescent*, 12, Royal Crescent.

RESTAURANTS:—At the main hotels; also at *Ferguson & Forrester*, 36, Buchanan St.; *Lang's*, corner of West Nile St. and West George St.; *White's*, 7, Gordon St.; *Daniel Brown*, 79, St. Vincent St.; *Grosvenor*, 72, Gordon St.; *Corn Exchange*, 84, Gordon St.; etc.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, George Square. The telegraph office is always open.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, 55, West Regent St.

Glasgow has the finest system of tramways in the country; motorbuses run to all towns and villages in the area, and there are long distance services to Edinburgh, Perth, Ayr, Stirling, etc. Glasgow is the only town in the country (except London) which has underground railways.

STEAMERS: Ocean-going steamers ply from Glasgow to all parts of the world, including many places in Great Britain and Ireland. Numerous steamers ply between Glasgow and the summer resorts on the Clyde, and during the season all the tourist centres in the Western Highlands can be reached by steamer from Glasgow or *Gourock*. Passengers may sail the whole way down the river, or travel by train to *Greenock* or *Gourock* and there pick up their steamers.

Mail-steamers sail daily, except Sun., to Belfast, Dublin, and Londonderry (*Burns & Laird Lines*, 52, Robertson St.). There are sailings several times weekly via Belfast to Waterford, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, Newhaven and London (*Clyde Shipping Co.*, 21, Carlton Place).—Boats via Greenock and Belfast twice weekly to Bristol, and once weekly to Swansea and Cardiff (*William Sloane & Co.*, 40, St. Vincent Place).

The ***Firth of Clyde,** with the great sea lochs cutting into the hills from it, is the finest pleasure cruising and holiday area in Great Britain. It is exceedingly beautiful. Here are rugged mountains, heather-clad hills and sunlit shores, along which are dotted the Clyde coast resorts.

Services on the Clyde and to the Western Highlands are maintained by *David MacBrayne (1928), Ltd.* (52, Robertson St., motorcars by arrangement), *McCallum, Orme & Co., Ltd.* (45, Union St.), *Turbine Steamers, Ltd.* (John Williamson & Co., 99, Great Clyde St.), the *Campbeltown Steam Packet Co.* (13, Clyde Place Quay), the *Isle of Man Steam Packet Co.* (73, Robertson St.), the *L.M.& S.R.* (apply to Passenger Supt., Central Station), and *L.& N.E.R.*

CRUISING STEAMERS: During the season *David MacBrayne (1928), Ltd.*, have steamers plying from Glasgow to Oban, Fort William, Inverness, Kyle and Mallaig, Skye, Islay, etc.—The "Hebrides" or "Dunara Castle" (*McCallum, Orme & Co.*, 45, Union St.) sails every 10 days for the Outer Hebrides, calling at Portaskaig, Colonsay, Oban, Mull, Iona, Coll, Tiree, West of Skye, Harris, North and South Uist and Barra. On special dates there are extensions to St. Kilda, Loch Roag, the west side of Lewis, Loch Scavaig for Loch Coruisk, Skye, and round Isle of Skye.

Glasgow ***Cathedral,** "a' solid weel-jointed masonwark, that will stand as long as the warld keep hands and gunpowther aff it" ("Rob Roy"), is the only one of the Gothic churches in South Scotland left unmutilated. Various styles of architecture between the 13th century, when the nave, choir, and crypt were built, and the 15th century, which saw the addition of the Fergus Aisle, are represented. The Lady Chapel and Chapter House were completed in the first half of the 15th century, but the spire, 225 ft. high, dates from about 1390. It is smaller than most English cathedrals, but the spire is unusually high. The best view of the exterior is from the *Bridge of Sighs*. Its main historical association is with Cromwell, who attended service and heard himself described in a two-hour sermon by Dr. Zachary Boyd as "a sectary and blasphemer." Cromwell asked the bold preacher to dinner afterwards, and in revenge for the long sermon prayed for three solid hours.

In the well proportioned nave are a preacher's hour glass, communion vessels made of pewter, a chained bible, and a memorial to the Duchess of Richmond, mistress of Charles II, and said to be the original of Britannia on British coins. A door in the fine rood-screen, with carvings representing the Seven Deadly Sins, leads into the beautiful Early English choir. Back of the choir is the Lady Chapel, and north-east of the choir is the sacristy, where Cromwell's chair is shown. Steps descend from the south transept to the Aisle of St. Fergus: there are also steps from the nave on both sides of the choir down into the glorious *Crypt, or *Laigh Kirk* (12th century). Here are St. Mungo's Well, the tomb of Robert Wishart, who crowned Robert Bruce, Rob Roy's Pillar, and the grave of Edward Irving, founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church.—In the CHAPTER HOUSE is preserved a tombstone to nine martyred Covenanters. The inscription runs: "They'll know on Resurrection Day, to murder saints was no sweet play."

The *Royal Infirmary* (left of the cathedral) is famous as the institution where Lister discovered the secret of antiseptic surgery. South-east from the cathedral lies the *Necropolis*, whose heights are crowned by a prominent memorial to John Knox. Castle St. runs northwards from the Infirmary; No. 3 is *Provand's Lordship*, built about 1470 (adm. week-days except Mon. 6d.).—We follow High St. southwards from the cathedral, turning right into George St. to reach George Square, whose east side is completely taken up by the massive *Municipal Buildings*. The interior is particularly ornate. A number of statues stand in the square. The *Corinthian Royal Exchange* (1829) is in Queen St., running south from George Square.

The ***Corporation Art Galleries** are at the south-west corner of *Kelvingrove Park*, beautifully laid out and with memorials, among

others, to Kelvin and Lister. The galleries contain one of the best collections of paintings in the kingdom, being especially rich in examples of the Flemish, Dutch, and Barbizon schools. Among the more important works are *Rembrandt's* Man in Armour, *Giorgione's* Christ and the woman taken in adultery, *Whistler's* Carlyle, and *Corot's* Souvenir d'Italie.

We cross the *Kelvin* to the **University,** set on Gilmore Hill, and with a prominent spire 300 ft. high. The university was founded by James II in 1450, but was transferred to its present position in 1870. The gateway of the old buildings has been re-erected at the entrance to the grounds. Visitors are shown over the huge *Bute Hall,* the examination hall, and the Tower (views), on application to the porter. A staircase runs from the east quadrangle to the *Hunterian Museum and Library,* containing many rare MSS., medical works, and a famous collection of anatomical preparations. The *University Library* (on the north side of the west quadrangle) also contains many rare books and 260,000 volumes.—To the west of the University, beyond the Infirmary, are the *Royal Botanic Gardens* (adm. free).

Southern Glasgow has little of interest to the tourist save *Queen's Park,* which commands a good *View of the city.

Excursions from Glasgow :—It is possible to make a large number of most attractive excursions from Glasgow. The most favoured ones are down the estuary of the Clyde, to Lanark and the Falls of Clyde, to Hamilton, and to Loch Lomond and the Trossachs. Trams and motorbuses run on Sundays to Campsie Glen, the Whangie, and to Balloch, on Loch Lomond.

Lanark and the Falls of Clyde.—**Lanark** (*Clydesdale ;* 6,268 inhab.), 29 m. south-east of Glasgow, is reached by train (Central Station) or motorbus. The town itself, on a plateau 700 ft. above sea level, is of little interest. To visit the *Falls of Clyde* we turn off the High St. into Wellgate, keeping to the right at the fork and then descending to the lodge of Bonnington House. Visitors are admitted here (6d.) to see the falls of ***Cora Linn,** set in a great amphitheatre of rocks. The ruins of *Cora Castle* stand on the edge of a cliff on the opposite banks. Cora Linn is the finest of the three Falls of Clyde, all occurring in a stretch of river about 4 m. long. We can follow the path onwards to see *Bonnington Linn,* a fall of 30 ft., or return to Lanark via New Lanark, not far from the lodge. *New Lanark,* a group of cotton mills and workmen's houses, is famous for the socialist experiment carried out here by Robert Owen at the beginning of last century.—Little over a mile from Lanark are the highly picturesque **Cartland Crags,* some of them 400 ft. high, enclosing a magnificent chasm nearly a mile long. It is crossed by one of Telford's bridges, above which is *Wallace's Cave.* A mile farther on is *Stonebyre's Linn,* falling 100 ft.

Hamilton (*Royal ; Commercial ;* 39,420 inhab.), 12 m. south-east of Glasgow can be reached by railway from Queen St. (Low Level), and from Central Station, or by omnibus from Cathedral St. It is a pleasant town, though situated in the coal and iron district, with a racecourse laid out in the park of *Hamilton Palace,* now demolished.

Through the High Park runs the river *Avon*, a mile up which (2 m. from the town) stand the picturesque ruins of *Cadzow Castle*. The *High Park*, or Cadzow Forest, contains ancient oaks, possibly relics of the Caledonian Forest. A herd of wild white cattle which roam here is said to be of the same breed as that at Chillingham. Opposite, on the far side of the Avon, is the *Castle of Chatelherault* (1732), copied from a chateau in Poitiers.—Trams and trains run from Hamilton to the village of *Bothwell*, 2½ m. away. In beautiful grounds, about a mile to the north-west, are the ruins of *Bothwell Castle*, built in the 13th century and once the home of the Earl of Bothwell who married Mary Queen of Scots. The unique donjon tower is circular on the outside and octagonal within. (The castle is open, free, on Tues., 10-4.)—3 m. from Hamilton, on the line running into the Central Station, Glasgow, is *Blantyre*, where a visit can be paid to the house in which David Livingstone was born.

The following are all popular excursions on the Clyde (see also p. 479).

To Arrochar (June to Aug.), by the "Waverley" (L. & N.E.R.) from Craigendoran in 3 hrs. **Arrochar** (*Arrochar; Ross's*) at the head of Loch Long, is a good centre for excursions to the Cobbler, Ben Ime, Ben Arthur, and up Glen Loin to Loch Sloy. A walk of 2½ m. takes us to *Tarbert*, on Loch Lomond, whence we may return by steamer to Balloch and thence by railway to Glasgow. Coaches run twice daily via *Glen Croe to (22 m.) Inveraray.

To Lochgoilhead, all the year except Sundays (*David MacBrayne*) from Princes Pier, Greenock, calling at Gourock, Kilcreggan, Carrick Castle and **Lochgoilhead** (*Carrick Castle; Lochgoilhead*), on Loch Goil, close to the great estate presented to the City of Glasgow by Lord Rowallan.

To Garelochhead, by train from Queen St. to (22 m.) Craigendoran or (25 m.) Helensburg on the Gareloch, and thence by steamer via the summer resorts of *Roseneath* and *Clynder* to Garelochhead, a beautifully situated village. A road runs to (10 m.) *Arrochar*. We can return to Glasgow by rail (23 m.).

To Rothesay, Tarbert and Ardrishaig, by the "Columba" (*MacBrayne*), see p. 488.

To Inveraray. There are several different routes. (1) Direct by steamer "King George V." (daily; *Turbine Steamers, Ltd.*) from Greenock or Gourock, calling at Dunoon and Rothesay and through the Kyles of Bute. From Dunoon by char-a-banc via *Loch Eck* and *Loch Fyne* to Inveraray, or vice versa. (2) To Ardrishaig by steamer as above, and then by motorbus to Inveraray. (3) To Arrochar (see above) by steamer or rail and then by coach to (22 m.) Inveraray. (4) To Dunoon by "Columba" from Gourock. Motorcoach to St. Catherines, thence ferry. (5) By steamer from Greenock or Gourock to *Kilmun*, on the north bank of Holy Loch, thence by motorbus past Loch Eck to Strachur and on to Inveraray by boat.

To Campbeltown. "Queen Alexandra" (*Turbine Steamers, Ltd.*) sails daily during season via Greenock and Gourock (in connection with trains from Glasgow), Wemyss Bay, and Fairlie, calling at Dunoon and Lochranza (Arran). **Campbeltown** (*Argyle Arms; White Hart;* 6,700 inhab.) lies on the Mull of Kintyre. Excursions are run to (6 m.) *Machrihanish* (*Ugadale Arms*), a summer resort on the west coast.

To the Isle of Arran. The most pleasurable way is to cross by steamer from Gourock, joining the steamer in order to shorten the voyage at Wemyss Bay or Craigendoran. The quickest way is by train to Ardrossan and thence by boat to Lamlash, Brodick, or Whiting Bay. Motorbuses cross the mountainous *Island from all three places, but Brodick, with its picturesque castle, is probably the best centre for excursions.

to the pier at *Stronachlachar* (with a road to Aberfoyle). Here we embark on a steamer which plies along the beautiful reaches of ***Loch Katrine,** 9 m. long and a mile broad at its widest point. The beauties of this lake are described in Dorothy Wordsworth's diary (1804), but were first made widely known when Scott published "The Lady of the Lake," in 1810. The pretty little **Ellen's Isle,* which plays its part in that poem, lies at the east end of the lake, where the picturesque scenery is compounded of cliffs and colourful woods. *Ben Venue* (2,993 ft.) towers massively to the right, and we land at the *Trossachs Pier.*

It is possible to return to Glasgow from the Trossachs Pier. A coach runs to (7 m.) **Aberfoyle** (*Bailie Nicol Jarvie; Fielharachan*, temperance), passing the western end of *Loch Achray*, Loch Drunkie (left), with glimpses here and there of **Loch Vennachar* and fine views of Ben Ledi. From Aberfoyle a road runs to Stronachlachar, past the Falls of Ledard in the Pass of Aberfoyle, and skirting the beautiful *Loch Ard* and *Loch Chon*. At Aberfoyle we take a train to *Buchlyvie* across Flanders Moss. Buchlyvie is the junction for a line running through Lenzie to (28 m.) Queen St. Station, Glasgow.

Immediately to the east of Loch Katrine lies the ***Trossachs,** a romantic and exceedingly beautiful valley. This "bristling country" is a maze of mounds and rocks richly covered with woods and heather, "so wondrous wild the whole might seem the scenery of a fairy dream." Each turn and twist of the road from Ellen's Isle to the *Trossachs Hotel*, a distance of about 1½ m. discloses some new amazement. The Hotel stands on the banks of the tiny *Loch Achray*. Some of the most rugged scenery in the district lies 3 m. west, at the foot of Ben Venue. Here is the **Beal'-Bam-Bo*, the "Pass of the Cattle," through which the MacGregors drove the stolen herds from the Lowlands. We pass the *Brig o' Turk* at the end of Loch Achray, and soon reach **Loch Vennachar*, at the base of Ben Ledi. We skirt this for 4 m. and come to *Coilantogle Ford*, where the famous combat between Roderick Dhu and the pursuing Fitz-James took place.

Another 2 m. brings us to **Callander** (*Dreadnought; Ancaster Arms; Caledonian*, unlicensed; *Hydro*, 1 m. away), a popular tourist centre beautifully situated on the *Teith*. Callander is the nearest station to the Trossachs. There are several pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, to (1½ m.) *Bracklin Falls*, to (2½ m.) the beautiful *Pass of Leny*, at the foot of Ben Ledi, and to *Loch Lubnaig*. Ben Ledi, "the hill of God," is usually climbed from Callander, taking from 2½ to 3 hours (*Views).

From Callander one can take a train east to Oban via Crianlarich, return to Glasgow via Stirling, or proceed to Edinburgh.

From Callander to Edinburgh (52 m.).—11 m. **Dunblane** (*Hydro; Stirling Arms*), a "city" by virtue of its cathedral and a pleasantly situated resort. The ***Cathedral** (weekdays; adm. 3d.; guide book, 6d.), at the end of the High Street, is a graceful 13th

century Gothic edifice incorporating a Norman tower dating from the original church founded about 1150. The West Front is particularly noble, and at least one of the windows was highly praised by Ruskin. The roof of the nave is modern, but the interior contains late 15th century stalls and misericords, many ancient monuments, and a Celtic cross about a thousand years old. The modern wood-work, too, is well worth attention.

For the railway from Callander to Perth and Aberdeen, see p. 511.

13 m. **Bridge of Allan** (*Allan Water ; Queen's ; Carmichael's*, unlicensed), a charmingly situated watering place with mineral springs. The best time of the year for a visit is the spring.

16 m. **Stirling** (*Golden Lion ; Station ; Waverley*, temperance ; 21,345 inhab.), a royal burgh on the *Forth*, is famous for its castle and its proximity to Bannockburn, (2 m. away). The ***Castle** (1/–, including guide), now turned into a barracks, stands on a height overlooking the town. From *Queen Mary's View*, on the ramparts, there is a noble panoramic vista of the great brotherhood of Highland peaks ; the gentler Ochil Hills spread out to the north-east, and the shining reaches of the Forth make an unforgettable picture. The several buildings associated with the castle, the old *Parliament House*, the strange looking *Palace of James V* (1540), the *Chapel Royal*, and the small museum in the *Douglas Room*, where James II stabbed the Earl of Douglas, are all intensely interesting.

Another visit should be paid to the **Parish Church* (adm. 2d.), where Mary Queen of Scots was crowned in 1542, when eight months old. James VI was only a year old when he was crowned here in 1567. The building itself is of unusual interest, with a nave dating from 1270 (the windows and roof are later), and a choir built in 1494. Close by is the military hospital, once *Argyll's Lodging*, built in 1652. Almost opposite stands a remnant of the *Earl of Mar's House* (1570). The visitor should also see the *Guildhall*, built in 1639. The *Old Bridge* across the Forth has been standing for 500 years. It was on this bridge that the last Roman Catholic prelate of Scotland was hung for abetting the murder of the Regent Moray.

Visits can be paid from Stirling to the field of **Bannockburn,** where Bruce won his famous victory over the English army. The Scottish standard was planted on the *Bore Stone*, which is still in position. The " Borestone Field," as it is known, is to be turned into a national park, to prevent the battlefield from being built over. In addition to an ornamental park, a two-storey tower is to be erected, the top floor to be used as a museum and the flat roof as a lookout platform. **Cambuskenneth Abbey,** founded in 1147, lies about a mile from Stirling. The main relics of this rich old abbey are the west doorway and a tower which now houses a museum.

From Stirling to Aberfoyle and Balloch (31 m.)—13 m. *Port of Monteith*, the station for the village, 4 m. away on the banks of *Monteith Lake*. Boats can be hired to visit the island, on which stand the ruins of *Inchmahome Priory*, where Mary Queen of Scots was hidden for two years.—16 m. *Buchlyvie*, the junction for Aberfoyle (p. 485). The line for Glasgow diverges to the left beyond (20 m.) *Balfron*.—31 m. *Balloch*, on Loch Lomond (see p. 484).

From Stirling to Kinross (24 m.).—7 m. **Alloa** (*Station Hotel;* 12,420 inhab.), famous for its breweries and distilleries, is the junction for *Dunfermline*. During the summer visitors are admitted to the park of Alloa House, in which stands the 13th century Tower of Alloa.—Close to (13 m.) *Dollar*, from which Ben Cleuch (2,363 ft.) can be climbed in about 3 hours, is **Castle Campbell* (week-days, 6d.), with a good view.—17 m. **Rumbling Bridge*, where the gorge of the *Devon* is spanned by three bridges, the oldest of which was built by a local mason in 1713. Above this bridge is the *Devil's Mill* waterfall, and about a mile lower down is the **Cauldron Linn*, with a double cascaded fall.—24 m. *Kinross Junction*. The town of *Kinross* (*Green Hotel*), lies on the banks of **Loch Leven**, 4 m. long and 2 m. wide. *Leven Castle*, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, and from which she escaped in 1568, is on an island.

Beyond Stirling the line passes through *Bannockburn*.—24 m. *Larbert*, the junction for Glasgow.—27 m. *Falkirk* (see p. 470).—30 m. *Polmont*, and on to Edinburgh along the route described on pp. 469-70.

FROM GLASGOW TO OBAN.

There are two ways of reaching Oban, the "Charing Cross of the Highlands," from Glasgow. One is by train, via Crianlarich, and the other by steamer from the Clyde via Ardrishaig and Crinan.

A. By Railway.

Crianlarich may be reached by alternative routes, the L.M. & S.R. from Buchanan St., Glasgow, via *Larbert*, where we join the route from Princes St., Edinburgh, or the West Highland Line of the L. & N.E.R. The latter route is described under "Glasgow to Fort William."

22 m. *Larbert*.—30 m. *Stirling* (p. 486).—46 m. *Callander* (p. 485). Soon after leaving Callander the line traverses the wooded *Pass of Leny*, with Ben Ledi (2,875 ft.) rising on the left. The line then follows the shore of **Loch Lubnaig* for about four miles.—57 m. *Kinghouse Platform*, the nearest station to Balquhidder, 2 m. away, at the east end of Loch Voil. Rob Roy is buried in the churchyard, but the gravestones which mark his burial place are centuries older than Scott's hero. The village can also be visited from (58 m.) *Balquhidder*, the junction for Strathearn. The railway climbs up past the torrents and great rocks of the savage *Glen Ogle* to the watershed, descending in full view of Loch Tay to (65 m.) *Killin Junction*, where a short branch line diverges to Killin and Loch Tay (see p. 507). The line now runs high up the slope of *Glen Dochart* to (75 m.) *Luib*, an angling resort and centre for climbing Ben More (3,843 ft.). The line skirts the base of the mountain and passes two lochs to reach (81 m.) *Crianlarich*.

Crianlarich, for those who wish to break their journey, will be found a good centre for "doing" this particular part of the Perthshire Highlands. There is a good golf-course, excellent

fishing, and many fine walks in the hills. It has a station also on the West Highland Railway. Beyond (80½ m.) *Tyndrum* and its abandoned lead mines, the line enters Argyllshire and descends the beautiful valley of *Glen Orchy* to reach *Dalmally*, a small village but a fine centre for excursions to Loch Awe, 3 m. away, to Ben Lui (3,708 ft. ; 4 hours), to the Bridge of Orchy, Inveraray, and Ford by car.

As we approach (95 m.) **Loch Awe** (hotel), we have a good view to the left of *Kilchurn Castle*, which is best visited by boat. Beyond the village we get good views of the lake and its islands. Near (98 m.) *Falls of Cruachan* is the pretty waterfall of that name. Ben Cruachan (3,689 ft.), is usually ascended from here. Beyond we enter the magnificent **Pass of Brander*, through which the *Awe* reaches the sea.—104 m. *Taynuilt*, half a mile from *Bonawe*, where the Awe empties into **Loch Etive.** A motor launch plies on the loch, from Ach-na-Cloich via Bonawe to Lochtivehead.—107 m. *Ach-na-Cloich*, with the ruins of an old priory on the far side of the loch.—At (111 m.) *Connel Ferry*, junction for Ballachulish (Glencoe) the tide surges with a great roar over a reef of rocks known as the *Falls of Lora.*—117 m. *Oban*, see p. 491.

B. By Steamer.

The distance from Glasgow to Oban by steamer is about 115 m. During the summer "Columba" plies daily from *Bridge Wharf* (south side) to Ardrishaig. It may be joined at Greenock, Gourock, or Dunoon. From Ardrishaig another steamer plies through the *Crinan Canal* to Oban. Passengers are also conveyed by motor coaches via Melfort to Oban.

The voyage down the "clamorous and sombre stream" of the *Clyde*, past the shipping and docks, the smoke stained towns on its banks and the clangour and bustle of the shipyards, has a thrill of its own. The first stop is at *Govan*, and the second at **Greenock** (*Tontine*, 81,000 inhab.), the outer port of Glasgow, with large shipbuilding yards, engineering works, and sugar refineries. Passengers who have preferred to take train from Glasgow are picked up here or at **Gourock,** the summer resort further down the river. The river widens out considerably, and we see to the right the long and narrow *Loch Long* and the *Holy Loch*. On the coast, south of Holy Loch, are *Hunter's Quay*, Headquarters of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, *Kirn*, and *Dunoon*, each with its quay. **Dunoon** (*Argyle ; McColl's ; Crown ; Caledonian ; Wellington ; Royal ; Cowal*, temperance), is a popular Clyde resort and a most useful centre for steamer excursions. At the foot of a rock near the pier stands a statue of "Highland Mary," born at *Auchamore Farm*, about a mile away. Opposite the town is the lighthouse on *Cloch Point*.

We skirt the coast southwards to *Innellan* (Royal Hotel), clear *Toward Point*, and cross the strait between the Isle of Bute and the

mainland to **Rothesay** (*Royal ; Bute Arms ; Victoria ; Glenburn Hydro ; Queen's*, etc.), the capital of the island and headquarters of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. This popular and animated summer resort holds a regatta (the "Clyde Fortnight") in July. The main sights are the ruins of *Rothesay Castle*, in the old town, and *Mount Stuart*, seat of the Marquis of Bute, 3 m. away. There is a fine view of the lakes south of Rothesay from *Barone Hill* (530 ft.), 1½ m. to the south-west.—Motor-coaches run to (8 m. south) *Kilchattan Bay*, and trams to (2 m. north) *Port Bannatyne*, a fine summer resort on Kames Bay, at whose head lies the picturesque tower of *Kames Castle* (14th century). Steamers ply to Weymss Bay (p. 483).

The steamer crosses the bay and turns into the beautiful strait known as the **Kyles of Bute*, lying between Bute and the mainland. Calls are made at the small piers of *Colintraive* and *Tighnabruaich ;* the course then lies round Ardlamont Point and diagonally across **Loch Fyne** to *Tarbert.*

The Inveraray Steamer ("Queen Alexandra," from Glasgow) steers up Loch Fyne after rounding Ardlamont Point. It skirts the east shore, touching at *Crarae*, where the great granite quarries are no longer worked, and crosses to *Strachur*, to pick up passengers from Glasgow via Loch Eck. Ben Lui appears beyond the head of the loch before we reach **Inveraray** (*Argyll Arms ; George*, temperance), the capital of Argyllshire, picturesquely situated at the head of the loch and backed by the finest woodlands in Scotland. The population is only 490. English and Gaelic services are held at the same time in the partitioned church at one end of the main street ; at the other is a *Cross* brought from Iona. The *Castle* (no adm. ; seat of the Duke of Argyll) lies in a beautifully wooded park, sometimes opened to visitors. Through it runs the *Aray*, a famous salmon stream. A visit can be paid to the hill of *Duniquoich* (850 ft.), about a mile away. The view is well worth the climb.—Roads, commanding grand views, run from Inveraray to Cairndow and Strachur ; through the wooded *Glen Aray* to Cladich, and thence to Dalmally (p. 488) or to Port Sonachan (p. 491). Motor-buses run to *Ardrishaig.*

Tarbert (*Tarbert ; Columba ; Victoria*), a tiny town on the shores of Loch Fyne, commands splendid views of the loch itself and of the mountains of Arran.

A motorbus runs daily from Tarbert along a most interesting road to Cambelltown, 37 m. south. The first stop is at (1 m.) *West Tarbert*, on the bank of *West Loch Tarbert*. From West Tarbert a steamer (MacBrayne), sails on Mon., Wed. and Fri. to *Port-Askaig*, via Jura, and on Tues., Thurs. and Sat., via the island of Gigha, to *Port Ellen* (*Machrie ; Islay*), both on the isle of **Islay,** the most southerly of the Hebrides. There is fine coast scenery on the western side of the island ; on the *Mull of Oa*, noted for its great cliffs, stands a memorial to 400 Americans drowned in the troopship "Tuscania," torpedoed in 1918.—Omnibuses run from Port Ellen to (11 m.) *Bridgend*, near the head of Loch Indaal, one of the best centres for exploring the island.

Beyond the narrow *Sound of Islay* is **Jura,** reached by ferry from Port-Askaig. Jura is 28 m. long and 8 m. broad, and has a wide range of magnificent scenery. The mountains in the south of the island rise up to the Paps of Jura, three tall peaks ranging from 2,407 to 2,571 ft. in height, and all of them commanding grand views. Unfortunately, the accommodation of the island is poor and limited.—From the north end of the island a ferry runs to *Craignish.*

About 10 m. north-west of Jura lies the island of **Colonsay** (steamers from Glasgow every 10 days, see p. 480), noted for its rich pastures. There is a small inn and an hotel.

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South of Colonsay lies the smaller **Oronsay,** with the ruins of a 14th century priory founded by the Lords of the Isles. The churchyard contains a sculptured *Cross dating from the 16th century.

Beyond Tarbert we steam up *Loch Gilp*, an arm of Loch Fyne, and halt at **Ardrishaig** (*Royal ; Anchor*), where passengers disembark and transfer themselves to the " Linnet," the boat which traverses the Crinan Canal,* or join the de luxe motor-coach for Oban via Melfort.

From Ardrishaig it is possible to reach Oban by the Loch Awe route. A motor-bus meets the steamer and runs to (16 m.) *Ford*, at the southern end of ***Loch Awe.** From Ford a steamer traverses the length of the loch, past many islands whose heights are crowned with ruins. Calls are made at *Port Sonachan* (hotel), and *Taychreggan*. The scenery at the northern end of the lake, where Ben Cruachan comes into sight, is very fine. We disembark at *Loch Awe Station* and join the line to Oban. If time permits a visit should be paid to the ruins of the 15th century Kilchurn Castle, the bold fortress of the Campbells of Breadalbane.

Travellers from Ardrishaig to Oban can save an hour by taking a motorbus all the way. This takes about 5 hours.

The journey across the **Crinan Canal,** a distance of 9 m. is done in a leisurely fashion. Owing to the many locks the passage takes 2 hours, but this has the advantage of allowing the passengers to walk part of the distance if they so wish. There are stalls by the wayside for the sale of fruit and refreshments, and the scenery is certainly enjoyable. On a fine day it is possible to see Ben Cruachan rising mistily in the distance.

From Crinan (hotel), another steamer completes the voyage to Oban in about $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The sea is sprinkled with islands large and small until we reach the *Sound of Luing*, between the islands of Luing and Scarba, the latter separated from Jura by the *Gulf of Corryvrechan*, with its great swirling whirlpool. We pass the rocks known as the *Cobblers of Lorne*, run through the *Easedale Channel*, and finally pass into *Oban Bay*, sheltered by an island and by high land.

Oban (6,344 inhab.), a delightful summer resort, overlooks the lovely *Sound of Kerrera*, with the Sound of Mull almost opposite. The harbour is generally crowded with yachts and steamers, and so many visitors arrive by rail and steamer during the summer that it has been nicknamed the " Charing Cross of the Highlands." Oban is the headquarters of the Royal Highland Yacht Club ; in September the annual Argyllshire Highland Gathering is held here, and it boasts two cathedrals. The huge uncompleted building on the high ground behind the Corran Esplanade is known as *M'Caig's Tower*, and was set up by a local banker. The best short excursion is to the ruins of *Dunollie Castle* (adm. 3d.), about a mile from the pier. They stand on a promontory jutting out into the Firth of Lorne and date from the 12th century.—In the modern house, on lower ground, the seat of the Macdougalls, is preserved the famous " brooch of Lorne," won from Bruce by a Macdougall in 1306.

HOTELS: *Great Western; Alexandra; Station; Argyle*, near North Pier; *Royal*, Argyle Square; *Columba*, near the North Pier: *King's Arms*.—Private: *Marine; Park; Waverley; Esplanade, Palace;* and *Glencampa*, on the North Esplanade.

MOTORBUSES run to Dunolly and Ganavan. MOTOR-COACHES ply in summer to Achnacloich and Loch Etive, the Falls of Lora, Pass of Melfort, Easedale, Glencoe, round Loch Awe, Inveraray, Loch Lomond, etc.

STEAMERS ply to the Hebrides, Fort William, Crinan, Inverness, Staffa and Iona, Tobermory, etc., and there are short cruises to Mull, Loch Melfort, etc.

Excursions from Oban.

Dunstaffnage Castle, 3½ m. north, may be reached by steam-launch, motor-coach, or railway. The ruins stand on a rock at the entrance to Loch Etive, on the site of the seat of government of the Scots from about 500 until 843. It was from this earlier fort that the Coronation Stone was removed to Scone. A brass gun captured from a ship belonging to the Spanish Armada is preserved among the ruins. The excursion may be continued to Connel Ferry and the Falls of Lora (p. 488).

STAFFA AND IONA (MULL). During the summer a steamer plies daily (except Sunday), to the islands, taking about 10 hours in all and allowing a stay of over an hour at each island. The tour described below, entirely delightful in calm summer weather, is reversed on Mon., Wed., and Fri.

We leave Oban Bay by the north channel, with Dunollie Castle and, later, Dunstaffnage Castle appearing on the right. As we cross the mouth of *Loch Linnhe*, after about ¾ hour on the water, we get grand views of the mountains to the north and east. We then enter the *Sound of Mull*, about 2 m. wide, separating the hilly, sea-indented isle of ***Mull** (about 30 m. long), from the high hills and cliffs of the mainland. On the left we see, on *Duart Point*, a beacon erected in honour of the novelist, William Black, many of whose works deal with this part of the world. The sound is crossed to the Morven coast, where the ruins of *Ardtornish Castle*, romantically crowning some rocks towering out of the sea, come into sight. During the 14th and 15th centuries this was the headquarters of the Lords of the Isles. Beyond the narrow entrance to *Loch Aline* the steamer crosses the sound again to *Salen*, a good centre for exploring Mull and the starting point for climbing Ben More (3,169 ft.), whose base is reached by a road skirting *Loch-na-Keal*. From the summit, reached in about 4 hours, there is an extensive *View. Beyond Salen, on a rocky peninsular, stands *Aros Castle*, once the seat of the Lords of the Isles. We call at **Tobermory** (*Mishnish; Donald Arms*), the chief place in Mull. This pleasant summer resort is backed by fine woods, and there are several waterfalls in the neighbourhood. Leaving Tobermory we pass round *Ardmore Point* and out into the Atlantic.

To the north is *Ardnamurchan Point*, with the rocky islands of Muck, Eigg and Rum, and the mountains of Skye in the distance beyond ; straight in front lie the islands of Coll and Tiree. Rounding the north-west of Mull we turn southwards past the picturesque group of basaltic rocks known as *Treshnish Islands*. One of them, from its peculiar shape, is called the " Dutchman's Cap." Soon, on the left, we see *Loch Tuath*, with the islands of Gometra and Ulva to the south. A trifle nearer lies *Little Colonsay* and its high basaltic cliffs. Next we reach the small, uninhabited island of **Staffa,** 1½ m. only in circumference, but with cliffs rising sheer from the sea to the south and west. Visitors are taken by boat to see ****Fingals' Cave,** one of the most stirring sights in the world. At the entrance is a series of hexagonal pillars from 20 to 40 ft. in height, and some of them of great girth. Its gaping arch rises over 60 ft. above water. The rich colouring of the rocks adds greatly to their impressiveness. From the landing place a flight of steps leads up to a cairn commanding an extensive view.

Six miles south of Staffa is the island of ****Iona** (*St. Columba ; Argyll*), 3½ m. long and 1½ m. broad, and separated from Mull by a strait 1 m. wide. Iona, " the Blessed Isle," is treeless and barren, with a population of only 234, but its main interest to the tourist lies in its associations and views. In 563, St. Columba left Ireland and reached Iona with twelve companions, founding a monastery which has now disappeared. The island became his base for numerous journeys to the mainland and the ultimate conversion of Scotland to Christianity. St. Columba died here in 597, but his bones were removed to Ireland a hundred years later, His monastery was completely destroyed by the Danes in 807 ; it was rebuilt by Queen Margaret in the 11th century, and in 1203 the Benedictines founded a new monastery. A guide conducts us to the ruins of this abbey and its many beautiful tombstones. We follow the *Street of the Dead*, past **Maclean's Cross* 11 ft. high and finely sculptured. It probably dates from the 15th century, and is almost the only survivor of the hundreds of crosses on the island. Farther on is *St. Oran's Cemetery*, the first Christian burial ground in Scotland. Here lie buried 48 Scottish, 8 Norwegian, and two Irish kings. Within the cemetery are a number of tombstones and the 12th century *Chapel of St. Oran*, probably on the side of St. Columba's church. We proceed thence north to the **Cathedral*, built of red granite in the 13th century. The tombs, capitals, and choir arches are notable, and in a cage below the east window is preserved a stone known as " St. Columba's Pillow." Opposite the west front stands the granite **Iona Cross*, 14 ft. high and carved with Runic signs. It may date from the 9th century. " That man," remarked Dr. Johnson during his visit in 1773, " is little to be envied . . . whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

The steamer doubles the Ross of Mull, passing through the turbulent *Lorrans*, the rocks on which the "Covenant" was wrecked in Stevenson's "Kidnapped." The island of *Earraid*, on which David Balfour was cast up, is passed, and we steer along the fine south coast of Mull, where the cliffs rise occasionally to a thousand feet, and then make for the mainland and Oban.

The trip to Iona is undoubtedly the most enjoyable, but there are many others by steamer from Oban. Three times a week (Mon., Wed. and Fri.) throughout the year, MacBrayne mail steamers sail for *Tobermory*, *Kilchoan*, *Coll* and *Tiree*, and *Castlebay*, in Barra, returning to Oban on the following day. On Mon. and Wed. the steamers go on to *Lochboisdale*, on South Uist, and on Fri. to *Canna*.—Other steamer trips may be taken to *Ballachulish* (this includes a drive to Glencoe), to *Fort William*, etc.

The best inland excursion is by motorbus to (30 m.) *Ford*, at the south end of Loch Awe, and thence back to Oban by steamer and train, as described on p. 491. The motor route passes through the ***Pass of Melfort**, a rugged, rock strewn defile picturesquely offset by clumps of trees. About 3 m. beyond the pass we get a magnificent view of Loch Melfort.

From Oban to Ballachulish (34 m.) L. & M.S.R. We leave the main line to Crianlarich at (6 m.) *Connel Ferry* and cross the mouth of *Loch Etive*. Near (9 m.) *Benderloch* is a double peaked hill rather dubiously supposed to be the site of Beregonium, the capital of the Fingalian Kings.—We see *Barcaldine Castle* on the left and skirt for five miles the wooded shores of **Loch Creran*.—16 m. *Creagan* is the station for Glen Creran, up which a track runs to Ballachulish through fine mountain scenery.—Beyond (19 m.) *Appin* the islands of *Castle Stalker* and *Shuma* come into view on the left.—There is a cairn on the old road at (25 m.) *Duror* to mark the spot where the Appin murder took place (see Stevenson's "Kidnapped.")—32 m. *Ballachulish Ferry*, where a motor-ferry plies across Loch Leven to North Ballachulish.—34 m. *Ballachulish*, at the narrow entrance to Loch Leven, and 2½ m. from the pier.

From Ballachulish motor-coaches run to ***Glencoe**, the scene, on Feb. 13th, 1692, of the massacre of the Macdonalds by Campbell of Glen Lyon and 128 soldiers. The Glen is hedged in by precipitous rocks, "the big, steep, weather-worn stumps of hills frowning all around." Perhaps the best scenery is found in the approach to the cleft known as **"Ossian's Cave."* A wall of rock rises sheer from the glen on the left, and to the right the "Three Sisters of Glencoe" tower skywards. The road goes on to the Kinghouse Hotel, the Bridge of Orchy and Killin.

Motorbuses also run from Ballachulish to **Kinlochleven**, along a road constructed by German prisoners of war. It diverges from the road to Glencoe just beyond the *Bridge of Coe*, where the first shot of the massacre was fired. Kinlochleven has the enormous works of the British Aluminium Company, whose power is supplied by a reservoir, 8 m. long and ½ m. wide, built in 1909. Patrick McGill's "Children of the Dead End" described the building of the dam, over 3,000 ft. long and 90 ft. high. There is a road from Kinlochleven to North Ballachulish and thence to Fort William.

FROM GLASGOW TO FORT WILLIAM AND MALLAIG.

West Highland Line from Queen St. Station, Glasgow, to Fort William, 122½ m.; to Mallaig, 164 m. The L.N.E.R. Clyde steamers start from Craigendoran (see below).

Leaving Glasgow the route follows the Clyde to Dumbarton and Craigendoran, branching off towards the Gareloch beyond (25 m.) *Helensburgh* (Queen's Imperial), a pleasant summer resort from which several steamer excursions can be made. There is an impressive prospect of the Gareloch and the surrounding hills as we pass through Rhu, Shandon, and Garelochhead. We cross the isthmus between Gareloch and Loch Long, and skirt the banks of the latter, across which is seen a succession of mountain knolls, humourously known as "Argyll's Bowling Green." The scenery grows more rugged and varied; on the right is the entrance to *Glen Douglas*, leading to Loch Lomond, and on the left, across Loch Long, a view of *Glen Croe*. "The Cobbler" overlooks the loch, with Ben Ime, Ben Vane and Ben Vorlich beyond. Presently Loch Lomond and the high Ben Lomond come into view on the right, and we arrive at (42 m.) *Arrochar and Tarbet*, see p. 484. There are beautiful views of the loch and mountains northward to (50 m.) *Ardlui*, see p. 484.

We follow the course of the *Falloch*, a region of picturesque cascades. Beyond the *Falls of Falloch* the scenery becomes more and more rugged, with a succession of grand views on both sides of the line.

59 m. *Crianlarich*, see p. 487. Here, after crossing the L.M. & S.R. line to Oban, we turn north-west to *Strathfillan*, with Glen Dochart to the north-east. Farther on, Ben Lui is seen up the valley to the left, and *Ben Doran* in the distance to the right.—64 m. *Tyndrum* is a typical clachan of the glens, much frequented by anglers and mountaineers. A tour may be made through **Glen Lyon*, one of the grandest glens in Scotland, stretching through to Aberfeldy. A mile beyond Tyndrum we cross the border between Perthshire and Argyllshire at an elevation of over 1,000 ft. Here the great bulk of *Ben Doran*, "the mountain of storms," comes impressively into view. We cross the valley by two viaducts (views), and reach (71 m.) *Bridge of Orchy*.

A roughish road runs north-west, via (3 m.) *Inveroran*, on Loch Tulla, and across the Marquis of Breadalbane's enormous deer forest (80,000 acres), to the *Kinghouse Hotel*, a resort of anglers and mountain climbers. The most famous climbs are the Crowberry Ridge on **Buchaille Etive* (3,345 ft.), and the *Clachlet*, on Clach Leathad (3,602 ft.). The road runs on through Glencoe to Ballachulish, 25 m. from the Bridge of Orchy.

We follow the river Orchy to Loch Tulla, a famous salmon and trouting water, and soon enter the *Moor of Rannoch*, a great plateau

encircled by hills. The colour effects here during the summer are particularly striking. After crossing *Gaur Water*, we reach (87 m.) *Rannoch*, with Loch Rannoch stretching away to the right. A motorbus runs daily to (18 m.) **Kinloch Rannoch** (*Dunalastair*; *Bunnaltoch*; *Loch Rannoch*), at the far end of the loch. This pleasant angling resort is overshadowed by the *Schiehallion* (3,547 ft.). Motorbuses run on to Pitlochry, see p. 507.

Loch Tulla.

Beyond Rannoch we get a good view of Loch Lydoch on the left, and of Ben Alder looming up on the right. We skirt Cruach Hill and get one of the most magnificent mountain prospects on the whole route. On the left is the small *Loch-na Claie*, the "Loch of the Sword," in the centre of which three counties meet—Argyllshire, Perthshire and Inverness-shire. We now enter Inverness-shire and beyond *Loch Ossian*, the highest loch of any size in Scotland, cross the summit at 1,350 ft. above sea-level. The line now descends the Spean Valley and skirts the wild and striking *Loch Treig*. The mountains on the west side rise sheer out of the water. The river

Treig issues from the loch and enters the Spean at (105 m.) *Tulloch Station*. A good motoring road runs from Tulloch to Loch Laggan and Kingussie, see p. 509.

The line now turns due west and penetrates the famous *Braes of Lochaber*. The climax of turbulent scenery is reached at **Monessie Gorge*, "where the mad waters, the bluff brown rocks and the dark foliage overhanging, combine to form an impressive picture." Beyond *Monessie Falls* the line reaches Roy Bridge, to the north of which opens *Glen Roy* and its famous "Parallel Roads." Ben Nevis rises to the left, and shortly afterwards we reach the holiday centre of (113 m.) *Spean Bridge*, set in the heart of Prince Charlie's country.

From Spean Bridge to Fort Augustus (23 m.).—The first station is (3 m.) *Gairlochy*, ¾ m. from Gairlochy Locks (p. 503). In the "Dark Mile," near by, stood an old tree in which Prince Charlie hid from his pursuers. The line skirts the banks of *Loch Lochy* and *Loch Oich*, both of unusual beauty.—15 m. *Invergarry*, near Laggan Locks (p. 503), and 3 m. from Invergarry Castle, a picturesque old ruin in which Prince Charlie stayed the first night after his defeat at Culloden. Sweeping round the shores of Loch Uanagan, beyond *Aberchalder Station*, near Cullochy, we get our first glimpse of Fort Augustus and the glorious panorama of Loch Ness (see page 503).

122 m. **Fort William** (*Alexandra ; Station ; Palace ; West End ; Imperial ; Argyll ; Highland*, private ; *Macpherson ; Waverley*, temperance), a growing summer resort on the southern shore of *Loch Linnhe*, almost under the shade of Ben Nevis. Visitors will be interested in the Jacobite relics at the *West Highland Museum* (adm. 1/-), in the Square.—Fort William is also reached by steamer from Oban. Motorbuses run to the head of *Glen Nevis and to North Ballachulish.

Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles (4,406 ft.), may be climbed from Fort William comfortably in 4 hours. The 2½ m. pony track begins at *Achintee Farm*, whence a well marked path leads to the summit. The *View is exceedingly extensive, commanding a radius of nearly 100 m. The best prospect is towards the north-east, where the mountain falls sharply for 1,500 ft.

Between Fort William and Mallaig is some of the grandest and most romantic scenery in Scotland. Leaving Fort William and crossing the Nevis Water the line skirts the shores of *Loch Linnhe*, with the picturesque ruins of old Inverlochy Castle to the right. —125 m. *Banavie*, commands a fine view of the hills of Loch Eil and of Loch Linnhe. At (126 m.) *Corpach* is "Neptune's Staircase," a series of canal locks. The line now skirts *Loch Eil* and the narrows of Annat, and farther on is *Fassifern House*, where Prince Charlie slept after raising the Royal Standard at Glenfinnan in '45. At the head of the loch we reach (133 m.) *Locheilside*, and soon come in sight of the narrow *Loch Shiel*. The Finnan is crossed by a concrete viaduct of 21 arches, 100 ft. high. Here at the head of

Loch Shiel, stands a bold monument to Prince Charlie, on the spot where the Royal Standard was raised. A little farther on is (139 m.) *Glenfinnan* (Stage House), whence a steamer plies daily down Loch Shiel to *Acharacle* (Lochshiel Hotel), 18 m. away. Acharacle is 2½ m. north of *Salen*, on Loch Sunart.

We now ascend through the country of Clanranald and then dip down to *Loch Eilt*, with its green island and overshadowing hills. We cross the river and reach (149 m.) *Lochailort*, commanding grand views of *Loch Ailort* and of *Roshven* (2,876 ft.). The shallows of *Loch Dubh* are crossed, and then, beyond two viaducts, we see **Loch-nan-Uamh*, a magnificent sight, with its rock bound shores and changing colours. It was here that Prince Charlie landed from the French frigate " Doutelle " to confer with his Highland followers and plan the rising. Short tunnels are traversed to *Glen Beasdale* and (157 m.) *Arisaig*. Before reaching the station we get a splendid view of the distant islands of Muck, Eigg and Rum. The scenery tames down ; we cross the *Morar*, flowing out of *Loch Morar*, a good salmon and trout fishing lake, to reach (161 m.) *Morar*, and (164 m.) *Mallaig*, the terminus of the line.

Mallaig (*Station ; Marine*, temperance) is a holiday resort perched at the entrance to *Loch Nevis* and overlooking the *Sound of Sleat*, with its rock bound coast and picturesque harbour. Besides fishing, boating, yachting and bathing, it is possible to take numerous excursions to any part of the north-west Highlands or the Hebrides. Pleasure boats make their trips through matchless scenery to Loch Nevis, Loch Hourn, Glenelg, and Kyle of Lochalsh on the mainland, or across the sea to Skye, Lewis and the neighbouring isles. Staffa, Iona, and Tiree can also be reached.

EXCURSIONS FROM MALLAIG.

A. The Outer Hebrides.

From Mallaig.—A MacBrayne steamer plies daily (except Sun.) to Kyle of Lochalsh for Skye and Stornoway. Another steamer sails each Mon. throughout the year to Eigg, Rum and Canna ; Lochboisdale, in South Uist ; Lochmaddy, in North Uist ; to Harris (Rodel, Stockinish, July and August only, Tarbert and Scalpay) ; and Kyle of Lochalsh.

From Kyle of Lochalsh.—Steamer daily (except Sun.) throughout the year, via Applecross to Stornoway.—Another steamer sails on Wed. and Fri. the year round to Harris (Scalpay, Tarbert, Rodel) ; to Lochmaddy, in North Uist ; Lochboisdale, in South Uist (Canna, Rum and Eigg, Wed. only) and Mallaig.

From Oban : To Castlebay and Lochboisdale, see p. 494.

From Glasgow, see p. 480.

The **Outer Hebrides,** sometimes termed the "Long Island," extend for 130 m. from the *Butt of Lewis* on the north to *Barra Head* on the south. This group of islands and rocks, many of them desolate, is separated from the mainland by the *Minch*. The scenery is somewhat monotonous; their sandy shores are broken up by innumerable sea-lochs, and the inland moors are starred with lochs of varying sizes. The soil is extremely poor and trees are rare. In remote districts the 'ow crofters' cottages are often built of turf, without windows or chimneys.

Lewis (28,360 inhab.) is the largest and northernmost of these islands, being 69 m. long and from 15 to 28 m. broad. It was popularised by William Black's novel, "The Princess of Thule," but with the exception of some attractive scenery hardly comes up to expectations. The inhabitants are stubbornly individualistic, and Lord Leverhulme's attempt to better their conditions after buying the island was resented. **Stornoway** (*Caledonian; Royal; Waverley*, temperance, 4,000 inhab.), has an interesting castle and a harbour thronged during the season with herring boats. A road runs west to (15 m.) *Callernish*, on the west coast, where there is a remarkable group of **Standing Stones* in the form of a cross.—Another road leads from Stornoway to (12 m.) *Barvas*. The high and wild cliffs of the *Butt of Lewis* are about 2½ m. north; a road leads south to the brochs of (5 m.) *Bragair* and (12 m.) *Carloway*, and finally to *Callernish* (see above).

Harris, the southern part of the main island, is almost entirely covered with high, heather covered hills which rise in the north-west to a height of 2,622 ft. The island has given its name to the well-known tweeds which are now, however, mainly manufactured elsewhere. On the narrow isthmus between North and South Harris lies the whaling port of *Tarbert* (Harris Hotel). *Leverburgh*, a fishing port brought into existence by Lord Leverhulme in 1921, and *Rodel*, which has a good 16th century church, are both at the southern end of the island.

The *Sound of Harris* divides Harris from **North Uist,** 17 m. long and 13 m. wide. The largest village is *Lochmaddy* (hotel). When the tide is out one may cross from North Uist to **Benbecula,** the island on which Prince Charlie met Flora Macdonald in 1746, and from Benbecula to **South Uist** (20 m. by 7). *Lochboisdale*, near the south end of the island, is a port of call and has an important wireless station. About 8 m. north of *Pollachar*, at the extreme south, are the ruins of Flora Macdonald's birthplace. Prince Charlie landed in 1745 at *Eriskay*, an island off South Uist.

The southernmost port of the Outer Hebrides, *Castlebay* (hotel), is on the barren island of **Barra.** Perched on a rock in the harbour are the ruins of *Kismul Castle.* The island is encircled by a road.

Kismul Castle.

There are a number of smaller islands south of Barra, some of them with high cliffs.—The westernmost island of the Outer Hebrides is **St. Kilda,** lying 50 m. to the west of Harris. This lonely island, about 3 m. long, carries about 65 people, who get their livelihood by fowling, fishing, and raising sheep and cattle. There are no trees or horses, and the only wild beast is said to be the mouse. There is a school, a church, and a shop, but no inn or hotel. It is visited mainly for its towering cliffs, the breeding ground of many rare sea-birds.

B. Skye.

Steamers from Mallaig. MacBrayne steamers ply daily (except Sun.) to Kyle of Lochalsh, whence a mail steamer proceeds daily (except Sun.) to Broadford, Raasay, and Portree, in Skye. There is a ferry (except on Sun. and at low tide) from Kyle of Lochalsh to (½ m.) Kyleakin.

Cruising Steamers from Glasgow, see p. 480.

Skye (population 11,600), the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, is 50 m. long and from 10 to 35 m. broad. Some of the wildest

scenery in Great Britain is seen around the irregular coast-line, everywhere indented with sea-lochs whose high cliffs and tremendous precipices are not rivalled elsewhere. The surface is nearly all mountainous, rising in the *Cuillin Hills* to a height of 3,234 ft. The climate is mild and wet, the roads hilly and very narrow, but the hotels, on the whole, are good. The best time for a visit is in April, May, or June, but the Highland Gathering in August is worth attending, if only for the bagpipes.

Visitors usually enter Skye at *Kyleakin* (King's Arms), whence an omnibus runs daily to (8 m.) **Broadford** (*Broadford ; Campbell's*), a straggling tourist centre at the foot of the red granite hills.—An omnibus runs daily from Broadford to (15 m.) *Armadale*, crossing the peninsula of *Sleat* and proceeding through the crofting district known as *Isle Ornsay*. At Armadale (*Ardvasar*), is *Armadale Castle*, rebuilt in 1815.

There is a direct road from Broadford to *Sligachan*, 15 m. north-west, but picturesque as this is, the traveller would be well advised to take the longer route via *Loch Scavaig*. A good road runs to (5 m.) *Torran*. Here we either walk along the hilly road to *Strathaird House*, and thence due west up the main ridge of the peninsula (*Views), and down to Loch Scavaig, or take a boat round Strathaird Point. **Loch *Scavaig,** a sea-loch set in a wilderness of great peaks and rocks, is more impressive when approached from the sea. A narrow neck of land at its head separates it from the wild and gloomy ****Loch Coruisk.** This is probably the most savage piece of scenery in the British Isles. We now walk north over *Drumhain* and through *Glen Sligachan* to the **Sligachan Hotel*, a strenuous walk to be attempted by daylight only. Others prefer to boat across Loch Scavaig to *Camasunary* and thence by the path through Glen Sligachan to the Hotel (3 hours). Along this route we see to the left *Sgurr-nan-Gillean* (3,167 ft.), one of the summits of the ****Cuillins,** an irregular mass of granite rocks piled up precipitously to a major height of 3,309 ft. Some of the best (and most dangerous) climbs in the kingdom are found here. Owing to the almost continuous mists it is desirable to take guides. The climbing centre is the Sligachan Hotel, which is also a fine centre for excursions to (14 m.) **Loch Brittle*, Broadford, Dunvegan, Portree, etc.

A mail-cart runs daily from Sligachan to (9¼ m.) **Portree** (*Portree ; Royal*), the only town in Skye and generally considered the best all round centre for exploring the island. The town itself, facing a delightful bay, has little to interest the tourist save the room at the Royal Hotel where Prince Charlie said good-bye to Flora Macdonald on June 30th, 1746. A visit can be paid by boat to *Prince Charlie's Cave*, 4½ m. north, one of his many reputed hiding places. The boats (upon request) proceed a further 3 m. to

Shoreditch Public Library

the foot of the **Storr** (2,360 ft.), which can be climbed from the shore in 1½ hours. (*Views.)

From Portree to Uig and the Quiraing. A mail-cart runs to *Uig* every evening, through (6 m.) *Snizort*, on Loch Snizort, and then parallel with the coast to (9 m.) *Kingsburgh*, where Flora Macdonald lived after her marriage, but the house has been pulled down. Johnson slept in the prince's bed here during his tour. Beyond Uig the road climbs upwards in great zig-zags to reach (20 m.) the ***Quiraing**, a grassy hollow surrounded by masses of pinnacles, towers and cliffs.—A rough road runs from Uig round the north end of *Trotternish* peninsula to (16 m.) *Staffin*, passing through *Kilbride*, where the Young Pretender landed with Flora Macdonald in 1746, *Kilmuir*, where Flora Macdonald lies buried, and the ruins of *Duntulm Castle*.

A road runs from Portree to (22 m.) **Dunvegan** (hotel, unlicensed). The chief sight here is *Dunvegan Castle* (Tues. and Fri., 2–5 in summer), a massive pile dating in part from the 9th century. It is said to have been inhabited continuously since it was first built by the Macleods. Among the interesting objects shown are the drinking cup of Rory More, the 12th chieftain, relics of Prince Charlie, letters from Johnson and Scott, and the Fairy Banner on whose safe custody the welfare of the family is supposed to rest.

South of Skye lie the islands of *Canna, Eigg* (pronounced " egg "), *Muck*, and *Rum*. Rum, the largest and wildest, is almost completely devoted to deer. Calls are generally made at Eigg, with the remarkable *Scuir of Eigg* (1,289 ft.), a mass of glassy pitchstone, at its southern end.

FROM OBAN TO INVERNESS : BY STEAMER.

Steamers ply on Tues., Thurs. and Sat. during the summer from Oban to Inverness, taking 10 hours for the voyage of nearly 100 miles.—There are steamers from Oban to Fort William daily, and thence (from Banavie) to Inverness on Tues., Thurs. and Sat.—Motorcoaches ply between Fort Augustus and Inverness daily, except Sun., all the year round.

The boat rounds the outer end of *Kerrera Island*, calls at the isle of *Lismore*, and so into *Loch Linnhe* to **Ballachulish** (*Kentallen Pier*), where passengers often disembark for the nine mile coach drive to Glencoe, see p. 494. Ballachullish is also reached by railway from Oban, see p. 494.

Beyond Ballachulish the loch narrows; on a promontory to the left is the *Corran Lighthouse*. We steam up the loch for about 10 m. to **Fort William** (p. 497), where passengers who wish to climb Ben Nevis disembark. Passengers to Inverness are conveyed

by train across *Corpach Moss* to (2½ m.) *Banavie*, to avoid the long succession of locks known as " Neptune's Staircase " and to save time. At Banavie begins the journey by boat along the **Caledonian Canal,** begun by Telford in 1803 and opened in 1847. The waterway, from end to end, is 62 m. long, but of this distance 23 m. only had to be cut. The rest lies along a series of lakes in " The Great Glen of Scotland."

About 7 m. beyond Banavie we reach *Gairlochy* (station, p. 497), and the head of *Loch Lochy*, where the rather tame scenery improves. On the left we see, beneath an archway of trees, the " Dark Mile " of water leading northwards to *Loch Arkaig*. A short length of canal beyond *Invergarry Station* (see p. 497) brings us to the beautiful *Loch Oich*, about 3 m. long. We see on the left the picturesque ruined *Castle of Invergarry*, the fortress in which Prince Charlie spent the night after the battle of Culloden. A rough motor-road runs through romantic scenery from Invergarry to (3 m.) *Loch Garry*, (18 m.) *Loch Quoich*, and on for another 16 m. to the head of *Loch Hourn*.

At *Cullochy* (station, see p. 497) ,the canal begins to regain the lower levels. It runs above the *Oich*, and there are so many locks in the last two miles to *Loch Ness* that it is possible to leave the boat and walk to **Fort Augustus** (*Lovat Arms ; Caledonian*, both temperance) overlooking Loch Ness. The fort itself has been dismantled and replaced by an abbey. Visits can be paid to Glen Moriston, and Glen Urquhart and Castle.

Loch Ness is 24 m. long and about a mile wide. The scenery is not so attractive as in those other lochs we have passed through, but the colouring of the low hills is notable. At *Invermoriston* (Glenmoriston) a fine road runs through Glen Moriston, past Loch Clunie and *Glen Shiel to (37 m.) *Invershiel* on the west coast.

On the opposite bank, just beyond Invermoriston and a mile from the little village of *Foyers*, are the famous ***Falls of Foyers.** The main cataract is 90 ft. high, but its great beauty has been spoilt by harnessing it to supply power for the British Aluminium Co. A little higher up the stream is another fall of 30 ft., but both are too far for a visit from the steamer. On the opposite bank the rounded *Mealfourvonie* rises to a height of 2,284 ft. On a promontory, close to the north end of the loch, stand the ruins of *Urquhart Castle* (adm. 6d.), built by Edward I. We touch at the Temple Pier at *Drumnadrochit* (hotel), whence a road runs through Glen Urquhart and past Loch Meikle to (13 m.) Invercannich, see p. 525. We pass *Abriachan*, one of the scenes of St. Columba's labours, and re-enter the canal. The terminus is at *Muirtown Wharf*, where hotel-omnibuses are waiting to take us to (1¼ m.) *Inverness*.

FROM EDINBURGH TO INVERNESS.

To *Perth*, by the L. & N.E.R., 48 m.; thence to *Inverness* by the L.M. & S.R., 118 m.; a total of 166 m.

Edinburgh (Waverley Station).—The trains from Glasgow join the line at (9½ m.) *Dalmeny* (see p. 469). We cross the *Firth of Forth* by the great ****Forth Bridge**, with fine views of the river from both sides of the carriage.

This bridge is one of the great engineering feats of the world. It was built from 1883 to 1890, at a total cost of £2,800,000. It is 1¾ m. long, if we include the approaches, and is built on the cantilever system, with three great steel towers as supports. Each of the main spans, about 1,700 ft. long, is formed of two cantilevers united by a girder. Over 54,000 tons of steel and 6½ million rivets were used, and 5,000 men employed. The bridge was designed by Sir John Fowler and Sir Benjamin Baker. The contractor was Sir William Arrol.

At the north end of the bridge is *North Queensferry*.—13 m. *Inverkeithing*, the junction for Aberdeen, etc.—14½ m. *Rosyth*, an important naval base until it was closed in 1925.

17 m. **Dunfermline** (*Royal; City;* 39,886 inhab.), a royal burgh with linen mills. All the Scottish kings from Malcolm Canmore to Malcolm IV, also Robert Bruce, members of his family, and Alexander III are buried in the *Abbey Church*, founded towards the end of the 11th century. All traces of the original church have disappeared, but the *Nave of the second church, built in 1150, can still be seen. Both David I and Charles I were born at Dunfermline Palace, whose ruins adjoin the abbey. The ballad of Sir Patrick Spens, it will be remembered, begins with the lines :—

"The King sits in Dunfermline toon
Drinking the bluid-red wine."

The town is the headquarters of the Carnegie Trusts, whose founder, Andrew Carnegie, was born at No. 2, Moodie St., in 1835. The famous American steel-king and philanthropist was the son of a local weaver. In 1903 he established an endowment of £500,000, increased by another £250,000 in 1911, for the benefit of the townspeople, and presented them with Pittencrieff Park and Glen. The great Murison Collection of Burnsiana is now housed in the Carnegie Library.

From Dunfermline a direct line runs to *Alloa* (14 m., p. 487) and *Stirling* (20¾ m., p. 486). An alternative line to Alloa runs from the Lower Station along the Firth of Forth, passing through (7 m.) *Culross*, with the ruins of a 13th century Cistercian abbey, and (14 m.) *Kincardine*, an old port now fallen on bad times. There is a curious 15th century tower at (15 m.) *Clackmannan*, the county town of Clackmannanshire.

When the Fife coalfield has been cleared we see on the right about 10 m. beyond Dunfermline, the waters of *Loch Leven*, backed by the Ochils and the Lomond Hills.—30½ m. *Kinross Junction*, for Kinross and Loch Leven, see p. 487. The line curves round the loch to the small town of *Milnathort*, near which is the 16th century *Burleigh Castle*.—Beyond *Mawcarse* (junction for Ladybank, p. 514), the line ascends the pleasantly wooded *Glen Farg* to (37 m.)

Glenfarg, at the head of a beautiful narrow defile nearly 4 m. long. Just beyond the last of the three tunnels there are splendid views, to the right down the Carse of Gowrie to the Tay Bridge at Dundee, and to the left up Strathearn.—The line from Ladybank comes in at (44 m.) the *Bridge of Earn* (*Moncrieffe Arms*).—48 m. *Perth.*

Perth (33,208 inhab.), a royal burgh with important distilleries, jute, linen and dye works, is charmingly situated on the *Tay*. Until 1482 it was the capital of Scotland, and once boasted many rich monasteries, all of which were destroyed after John Knox's famous sermon at **St. John's Church* in 1559. This fine old church is to-day the most interesting building in the town. It dates mainly from the 15th century, though parts of it, particularly the tower, are older. It was in this church, before the high altar, that Edward III slew his brother, the Duke of Cornwall, in 1536.

HOTELS :—*Station ; Royal George*, George St. ; *Salutation*, South St. ; *Royal British*, near the station ; *Waverley*, 31, York Place, temperance ; *County*, County Place, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Crieff, Dunkeld, Pitlochry and Struan, Dundee, Aberfeldy and Killin, etc., and in summer to the Trossachs. Wide areas of the country are served during the season by motor-coaches, coaches and Corporation omnibuses.

There is no town in Scotland more steeped in romance than the "Fair City" whose streets and environs were described faithfully by Scott in his novels. If the visitor goes down to *Perth Bridge*, built in 1771, he will get a magnificent view of the Grampians and see two green stretches of sward, the *North Inch* and the *South Inch*. It was on the former that the combat between the clans Chattan and Kay took place in 1396, when "Hal o' the Wynd" so much distinguished himself. This battle is described in "The Fair Maid of Perth." Her house, dated 1393, is in Curfew Row, close to the beginning of the North Inch. Here, too, stood the Dominican Monastery where James I was murdered in 1437, in spite of the devotion of Catherine Douglas, who thrust her arm into the staples of the door to replace the missing bar.

There are enchanting views from **Kinnoull Hill*, on the left bank of the Tay, and *Moncrieffe Hill*, 3½ m. to the south-east.—About 2½ m. north, on the left bank of the Tay, is *Scone Palace*, seat of the Earl of Mansfield (no adm.). It was built in 1808 on the site of the ancient Royal Palace where the old Kings of Scotland were crowned. Edward I. removed the famous "Stone of Destiny" to Westminster Abbey in 1296.

From Perth to Dundee (21 m.).—This line runs along the north bank of the Firth of Tay, crossing the *Carse of Gowrie*, a level lowland between the Sidlaw Hills and the river. This district is particularly famous for its strawberries. Just short of (15 m.) *Longforgan* we see, on a rock to the left, the massive *Castle Huntly*. To the left rises *Dunsinane* (1,012 ft.), part of the Sidlaw Hills.—21 m. *Dundee.*

From Perth to Dundee, via Newburgh (30 m.).—This line runs south of the Firth of Tay.—8½ m. *Abernethy*, a straggling village with a notable **Round Tower*, 74 ft. high, and probably built in the 8th century.—11 m. *Newburgh*, a small manufacturing town with a barbour on the Tay.—14 m. *Lindores*, south of which is a small loch a mile long. Not far from its south-western shores lie the ruins of a 14th century church.—23 m. *Kilmany.*—25 m. *St. Fort*, and thence by the Tay Bridge to *Dundee.*

From Perth to Balquhidder (39 m.). –We soon diverge westwards from the line to Inverness.—4 m. *Almondbank*, nearly a mile from the village, opposite which, on the other side of the river, is *Pitcairngreen*, perhaps the most picturesque village in Scotland.—6½ m. *Methven Junction*, from which a short branch line runs to the village of *Methven* (pronounced "meffen"), with the remains of a 15th century church. A road runs up the delightful *Glenalmond*, in which is Trinity College, a public school founded in 1841.—18 m. **Crieff** (5,865 inhab.; *Strathearn House Hydropathic; Drummond Arms;* etc.) set on a hill in the wooded *Strathearn*. The neighbourhood is rich in historical associations and many excursions can be made from the town. There are two crosses in Crieff, the first, dated 1688, in front of the Town Hall, and the second, in the High St., with Runic markings and probably of the 12th century. Three miles to the south is *Drummond Castle* (Earl of Ancaster), whose beautiful old gardens are open on Wed. and Sat. Other excursions can be made to the old fashioned village of *Fowlis Wester* (5 m.), with an ancient *Celtic Cross and picturesque cottages; to the *Sma' Glen*, a narrow rocky defile leading to the Highlands, etc.—A line runs from Crieff to (9 m.) *Gleneagles* (see p. 511).—24 m. **Comrie** (*Ancaster Arms; Gillespie's*, temperance; *Royal*), a summer resort at the meeting of three glens. Comrie stands over the fault separating the Highlands from the Lowlands and suffers frequently from small earthquake tremors. The best view is from *Dunmore Hill* (837 ft.), a mile north. At its foot are the *Falls of Lednock* and the "*Devil's Cauldron*," a narrow chasm through which the waters pour. From the falls a road runs up the wooded Glen Lednock.—29½ m. *St. Fillans* (*Drummond Arms*) a delightful village on the shores of Loch Earn, a beautiful Highland loch 7 m. long.—We skirt the north bank for the whole of its length, with grand views of Ben Vorlich (3,224 ft.) across the lake, to (37 m.) *Lochearnhead* (hotel). Steamers ply five times daily in summer to St. Fillans.—The line ascends to join the Oban railway at (39 m.) *Balquhidder* (see p. 487).

From Perth the journey to Inverness is continued along the Highland section of the L.M. & S.R. This line passes through some of the finest scenery in the country.—We diverge from the line to Forfar and Aberdeen at (55 m.) *Stanley*.

63 m. **Dunkeld** (*Birnam; Royal; Atholl Arms; Tybank*, temperance), an ancient cathedral city of 647 inhab., beautifully situated on the left bank of the *Tay*, ½ m. from the station, which is at *Birnam*. To reach the cathedral, cross the bridge and turn to the left. The ancient ***Cathedral** (week-days, 6d.) stands on a tree-shaded lawn beside the river. Parts of it were built in the

12th century, but most of the fabric dates from the early 14th and 15th centuries. The choir, which is now used as a parish church, was finished by 1400. A recumbent effigy is said to represent the vicious "Wolf of Badenoch," Robert II's natural son. An old larch, brought from the Tyrol nearly 200 years ago, stands behind a railing near the west end of the cathedral.

Birnam Hill (1,324 ft.) rises above the village of Birnam, but the forest celebrated in "Macbeth"—"Fear not till Birnam Wood do come to Dunsinane"—has disappeared. There are good views from both this hill and from *Craigie Barns* (1,000 ft.), to the north-west of Dunkeld. The best walk in the neighbourhood is up Strath Bran, with a diversion to the right, soon after crossing the railway, to the *Hermitage*, a beautiful place near a fall in the river; then on to **Rumbling Bridge*, where the Bran roars through a chasm; cross the bridge and return to Dunkeld, via *Inver*, where stands the cottage in which Neil Gow, the famous fiddler and composer, was born.—A road runs from Dunkeld to (12 m.) *Blairgowrie*, past a chain of lochs fed by the Clunie. *Loch Clunie* has an island on which stands a ruined castle, said to have been the early home of the Admirable Crichton.

71 m. *Ballinluig Junction*, from which a branch line runs west to (9 m.) **Aberfeldy** (*Palace; Station; Breadalbane Arms; Weem Hotel*, 1 m. from station), a much frequented summer resort prettily situated on the *Tay*. It is an excellent headquarters for golf, fishing, and excursions amid lovely scenery. Highland Games are held during the season, from May to October. A short walk brings us to the picturesque **Falls of Moness*, "The Birks of Aberfeldy," in a charming glen wooded with larches and rowans. The first of the three falls has a clear leap of 50 ft.

From Aberfeldy to Loch Tay and Callander.—The first part of this enjoyable excursion is by motorbus through the valley of the Tay to (6½ m.) *Kenmore* (*Breadalbane Hotel*), where the river flows out of **Loch Tay.** This loch, 14 m. long and nearly a mile wide, is beset by high hills on both sides and is famous for its salmon. Close to Kenmore is **Taymouth Castle*, once the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, but now turned into a magnificent hotel, standing in its own grounds of 500 acres. Motorbuses run daily from Kenmore up the beautiful **Glen Lyon*, 30 m. long.

Our next objective is *Killin*, at the other end of the loch. There are three ways of reaching it, by steamer, by the main road running north of the loch and skirting the foot of Ben Lawers, and by the road running along the south shore, passing (2 m.) the *Falls of Acharn*. Some of the steamers ply direct to Killin; others call at *Fearnan* (hotels); *Lawers*, at the base of **Ben Lawers** (3,984 ft.), which is usually climbed in about 3 hours from this village; and *Ardeonaig*. At *Killin Pier* we reach the railway (Loch Tay Station). The line runs to the charming village of **Killin** (*Killin; Bridge of Lochay*), a mile from the pier, and ½ m. above the point where the Lochay and Dochart unite before flowing into Loch Tay.

A path starting near the school goes up *Stronachlachan* (1,708 ft.), from the top of which there is a view over a wide tract of country. On the opposite bank, at *Kinnell House*, is the famous Breadalbane vine, said to be the oldest and largest in Europe. The line is continued from Killin to *Killin Junction*, where we reach the line from Callander to Crianlarich.

76 m. **Pitlochry** (*Atholl Palace; Fisher's; Hydro; Scotland's; McKay's*, unlicensed; *Moulin*, 1 m. from station), a delightful summer resort near the Pass of Killiecrankie. It is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Central Highlands, and motors ply in the season to various parts. The climate (for Scotland) is

dry, and the hotels are excellent. The highest mountain in the vicinity is *Ben Vrackie* (2,757 ft.), ascended in about 3 hours from Moulin.

Motorbuses run daily from Pitlochry to (21 m.) **Kinloch Rannoch** on the eastern end of Loch Rannoch. From (3 m.) the *Bridge of Garry* it is possible to visit the fine **Falls of Tummel*. The road goes on to (7 m.) the *Queen's View* on beautiful **Loch Tummel*, skirting the shore to the Loch Tummel Hotel, and then on to Kinloch Rannoch. The circular tours by char-a-banc return by Glen Erochy or Erichdie and Struan.

A road runs east through the pretty village of *Moulin* to *Kirkmichael* (whence motorbuses can be taken to Blairgowrie) and the *Bridge of Cally*, on the road from Blairgowrie to Braemar.

The best scenery on the whole line is seen between Pitlochry and the tunnel in the ***Pass of Killiecrankie,** where the English

IN THE HIGHLANDS.

troops were defeated by the Jacobites in 1689. The battle was fought just beyond the railway station, on the right hand side.

83 m. **Blair Atholl** (*Atholl Arms; Tilt*), a small resort in a romantic district. Here is *Blair Castle*, seat of the Duke of Atholl,

Union St., facing the station, leads direct to Church Street, which runs across it. At the north end of the street is the *High Church* (1772), with *Dumbar's Hospital* (1668), now turned into dwelling houses, almost opposite. No. 43 stands on the site of the house where Prince Charlie and the Duke of Cumberland lodged in 1746. At the south end of the street, across High Street, stand the *Town Steeple* (1791), 130 ft. high, and the modern *Town Hall*. In front of the Town Hall is the famous *Clach-na-Cudainn*, or "Stone of the Tubs" on which the women carrying water from the river used to rest their pitchers. We turn towards the river, along Bridge St. Queen Mary is said to have stayed at the last house (No. 32) on the right. A Wynd at the side of the Town Hall ascends past the *Library and Museum*, with a good collection of Jacobite relics, to the *Castle*, a modern building on the site of the fortress in which Macbeth murdered Duncan. The castle overlooks the river, along whose banks a walk of about 1 m. brings us to the **Islands*, joined to each other and to the banks by bridges and forming a delightful public park. If we cross the river at Inverness by the suspension bridge, a short stroll brings us to *Tom-na-hurich* ("hill of the fairies"), now laid out as a cemetery and commanding wide views. There are even better views from *Craig Phadrick*, a hill lying about 2½ m. west of the town.

FROM EDINBURGH TO ABERDEEN.

A. VIA PERTH AND FORFAR.

L.M. & S.R. to *Perth*, 69 m.; to *Aberdeen*, 159 m. The short route to Perth is via Kinross, see "From Edinburgh to Inverness."

From Princes St., Edinburgh to *Stirling* and (41 m.) *Dunblane*, see pp. 486.—47 m. *Greenloaning*, the station for *Ardoch Camp*, near the village of Braco, 2 m. to the north. This large Roman station is the most perfect in the country. Permission to view it should be obtained from the proprietor of Ardoch House.—54 m. **Gleneagles** (*Gleneagles Hotel*, palatial), the chief glen of the Ochills and close to the picturesque Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Earn, Loch Tay, and the Rob Roy country. The main attraction, however, is golf on the two excellent courses set on the uplands, 600 ft. above sea-level and encircled by a great panorama of mountain, moor, and glen scenery.

A branch line runs from Gleneagles to *Balquhidder*, 30 m. (see p. 506).

We cross the *Ruthven Water* and see (right), the modern *Kincardine*

Castle. Fine mountain scenery opens out just beyond (56 m.) *Auchterarder.*—69 m. **Perth,** see p. 505. Beyond, the line runs almost due north to (77 m.) *Stanley,* where it diverges eastwards from the line to Inverness.—85 m. *Coupar Angus* (Royal), with the scanty remains of a Cistercian Abbey, is the junction for (5 m.) **Blairgowrie** (*Gunn's Queens ; Royal*), a small industrial town in the heart of a fruit farming district.

From Blairgowrie to Braemar, by road, 34 m.—This sound motor road is the highest in the country. It runs north above the romantic Gorge of Ericht to (6 m.) *Bridge of Cally,* and on via (8 m.) *Persie Church* to (10 m.) *Dalrulzian,* where a road diverges left for Kirkmichael and Pitlochry.—19 m. *Spital of Glenshee* (*Invercauld Arms*). A motorbus runs daily as far as this point from Blairgowrie. To our right towers *Glas Maol* (3,502 ft.), and we negotiate a sharp ascent of 1 in 9, round the "Devil's Elbow," up to the *Cairnwell Pass* (2,199 ft.) The rest of the run is through the picturesque *Glen Shee and Glen Clunie to *Braemar.*

90 m. *Alyth Junction* (Belmont Hotel), for Dundee, see p. 516.

A short branch line runs via *Meigle* to (5 m.) *Alyth.* At Meigle there are about 20 sculptured stones, dating in all probability, from the 6th to the 10th centuries. According to tradition they mark the burial place of Queen Guinevere. The small town of Alyth lies at the foot of the Grampians. From Alyth there is a fine round of about 15 m., passing *Airlie Castle* (grounds open Tues. and Sat.), the home of the Countess of Airlie. We may cross the river below the castle and follow the path running through the gorge cut by the river Isla to the *Slug of Auchrannie,* a high waterfall. Motorists return to the *Mains of Airlie,* and nearly a mile farther take a road on the left to the *Loch of Lintrathen,* and thence a road running west to the *Bridge of Craig.* Here we see the fine waterfall known as **Reekie Linn.*

Motorbuses run daily from Alyth via the Bridge of Craig to (11 m.) *Glenisla* and (14 m.) *Folda.* From *Forter Castle,* near Folda, a somewhat rough road goes west to (8 m.) Glen Shee.

96 m. *Glamis,* here is ***Glamis Castle,** seat of the Earl of Strathmore and traditionally the stronghold of Macbeth. This, the most picturesque of all Scottish castles, is now inhabited, but permission is sometimes given visitors to see it. The room in which Duncan was possibly murdered is shown. According to Sir Walter Scott Glamis "contains a secret chamber, the entrance of which by the law or custom of the family must only be known to three persons at once, the Earl, his heir-apparent, and any third person they may take into confidence." In the village of Glamis is an old sculptured cross known as "King Malcolm's Gravestone."

102 m. **Forfar** (*County ; Royal ; Jarman's ;* 9,585 inhab.), a royal burgh and the county town, at the east end of a small loch.

About 1½ m. east are the ruins of *Restenneth Priory* (13th century ; adm. 6d.).—The hill road to (9 m.) *Brechin,* runs past *Finhaven Hill,* with a vitrified fort and *Aberlemno,* which has two ancient Celtic crosses. A branch line runs south from Forfar to (18 m.) *Broughton Ferry,* via (10 m.) *Monikie,* close to *Affleck Castle* (week-days, 6d.), an excellent example of the 15th century tower-house.—Another branch line runs north to (6 m.) **Kirriemuir** (*Ogilvie Arms ; Airlie Arms*), the "Thrums" of Sir J. M. Barrie's stories. Barrie was born in 1860 at No. 11, Brechin Road ; almost opposite is the "Auld Licht Manse," and the townspeople still point out the "Window in Thrums." A motorbus runs daily, past *Cortachy Castle,* seat of the Earl of Airlie, to (15 m.) *Glen Cova,* with fine views most of the way. Walkers may proceed up *Glen Doll* to Braemar.

109 m. *Guthrie*, is the junction for (8 m.) Arbroath, see p. 517.—A branch line runs from (117 m.) *Bridge of Dun* to (4 m.) **Brechin** (*Crown ; Commercial ;* 7,446 inhab.), a linen and paper making town noted for its cathedral, now the parish church, and round tower. Parts of the cathedral (adm. 3d. ; steeple, 3d.), date from its foundation in 1150. The *Round Tower* (90 ft. high ; adm. 6d.), is assigned to the 10th or 11th century. A moat separates the cathedral from *Brechin Castle* (seat of the Earl of Dalhousie), but it has been completely modernised. *Kinnaird Castle*, seat of the Earl of Southesk, lies 3 m. to the south-east.

A branch line runs from Brechin to (6½ m.) *Edzell* (*Panmure ; Glenusk*). A mile west lie the ruins of the castle, parts of which are still intact, particularly the *Stirling Tower* and the bower used by Mary Queen of Scots during her visits.—*Fettercairn*, a picturesque village 4½ m. to the north-east, has the shaft of the town cross of Kincardine, with marks indicating the length of the Scots "ell."

120 m. *Dubton* junction for Montrose (p. 517), and thence to *Aberdeen*, see p. 518.

B. Via Dundee and Montrose.

L. & N.E.R. to *St. Andrews*, 56 m. ; to *Dundee*, 59 m. ; to *Aberdeen*, 130 m. This is 29 m. shorter than the route via Perth and Forfar.

From Edinburgh (Waverley Station), over the Forth Bridge to Inverkeithing, see p. 504.—17½ m. *Aberdour* (Woodside), a popular summer resort with a 17th century castle and the ruins of the old church of *St. Fillan*. About 1½ m. away, in the Forth, lies the island of *Inchcolm*, with the remains of an **Abbey* founded by Alexander I in 1123 (adm. 6d.). The remains are the most complete in Scotland and include a small church, the chapter house, and an oratory which probably dates from the 9th century. In 1926 a 13th century fresco was discovered here. The island is best visited by steamer from Leith, and by motor launch from the Forth Bridge.

20 m. *Burntisland* (George Hotel), a sea-port and resort connected with Granton by steam-ferry. The church was built in 1692 and overlooking the harbour is an old house, *Rossend Castle*, in which Mary Queen of Scots was lodging when Chastelard was found hiding in her bedroom, a piece of temerity which cost him his head. In the Forth, off Burntisland, lies the fortified island of *Inchkeith*. It was on this island that James IV secluded two children under the care of a dumb woman, to find out what man's natural speech was like. They were reported to speak "very good Hebrew."—26 m. *Kirkcaldy* (Station ; 39,591 inhab.), the coal-shipping port where Adam Smith was born and wrote his "Wealth of Nations."

The line leaves the coast at (28 m.) *Dysart*, where John M. Stuart, the Australian explorer, was born.—31 m. *Thornton Junction.*

Lines run south to (3 m.) *Wemyss Castle* and the sea-port of *Methil*, and west to *Crossgates* (12 m.) and *Dunfermline* (15 m.; p. 504).

A line curves round eastwards along the coast through the colliery town of *Leven* and various resorts to *St. Andrews* (34 m.; below).—9 m. *Largo*, on Largo Bay, at the foot of Largo Low (948 ft.). A statue marks the site of the birthplace of Alexander Selkirk, popularly supposed to be the original of "Robinson Crusoe."—14 m. *Elie* (*Marine*; *Kirkbrae Golf*; *Victoria*), a golfing resort with fine sands.—19 m. *Anstruther*, the station for two small ports on the Firth.—23 m. *Crail* (*Balcomie*; *Royal*) a picturesque small fishing town with an ancient church and many old houses. The tombs in the churchyard are particularly quaint.—34 m. *St. Andrews*.

33 m. *Markinch*, with a short branch line to (4 m.) *Leslie* a small industrial town with many old houses and a "green." A mile from Markinch are the massive ruins of the 12th century *Balgonie Castle*.—From (36 m.) *Falkland Road* motorbuses run to the royal burgh of *Falkland* (Bruce Arms) 3 m. to the west, at the foot of East Lomond. Here is the 16th century *Falkland Palace* (week-days 10-5), built by James V as a royal residence. The older castle in which the Duke of Albany starved his nephew and heir to the throne to death has completely disappeared.—Lines diverge east from (39 m.) *Ladybank* to Mawcarse Junction and to Perth, via Abernethy (see p. 505).—44 m. *Cupar* (Royal), a royal burgh and the county town of Fife. This ancient town has preserved few relics of the past, but in the *County Hall* are portraits by Raeburn, Allan Ramsay, and David Wilkie, who was born in 1785 at *Cults*, 4 m. away.—51 m. *Leuchars Junction.* The village, nearly a mile to the north, is celebrated for its (12th cent.) *Church, the east end of which is the best example of Romanesque work which has survived in Scotland. A line runs from the Junction to Dundee via Tayport, opposite Broughty Ferry, and Newport, opposite Dundee. Another line runs along the coast westwards to (5 m.) *St. Andrews*.

From Leuchars to St. Andrews (5 m.).—There are through carriages to St. Andrews from Edinburgh. At (1¼ m.) *Guard Bridge* is an ancient narrow bridge built about 1430 and repaired in 1520. From the train there are views (left) of the famous links and golf course at St. Andrews.

St. Andrews (9,336 inhab.), is known to-day throughout the world as the home of the *Royal and Ancient Club*, the governing power in the game of golf. When the chief meetings are held in May and October the town is flooded with visitors, most of them determined to play at least one round on one of the four courses, the Old (2s. per round) and New (1/3), both maintained by the club; Eden (1/3) and Jubilee (3d.), administered by the corporation. There are also present during the summer a number of visitors more

Beyond Dundee we run along the Firth Estuary.—63 m. *Broughty Ferry*, a seaside suburb of Dundee with the 15th century *Broughty Castle* on the point and the quaint 16th century *Claypotts Castle* nearly a mile away. A branch line runs north to Forfar, see p. 512.—70 m. *Carnoustie* (Bruce ; Kinloch Arms), a bathing resort with good sands and a famous golf course.—76 m. **Arbroath** (*Royal ; White Hart ;* 19,499 inhab.), a sea-port on the Angus coast, with fine cliff scenery, fair bathing and golf. One of its attractive features is the ruined **Abbey* (open daily, free), built in 1178 of red sandstone. Its founder, William the Lion, is buried in front of the high altar. His mummified head is also preserved in the abbey, whose remains consist mostly of the church, chapter house, and gatehouse. Arbroath was the " Fairport " of Scott's " Antiquary," and *Hospitalfield*, ½ m. east, where there is now a collection of paintings by Scottish artists, was the " Monkbarns " of the same novel.—A branch line runs to Guthrie, see p. 513.

90 m. **Montrose** (*Central ; Star ;* 11,000 inhab.), a sea-port at the mouth of the *Esk*, with several fine golf-courses and good bathing. Something in its prim neatness and in its architecture is strongly reminiscent of Holland. A branch line runs north along the coast to (13 m.) *Inverbervie*, the birthplace of the father of Thomas Coutts, the great banker. A motor-coach runs twice daily to *Stonehaven*, see below.

Two miles beyond Montrose joins the L.M.S.R.—100 m. *Laurencekirk* (Royal), in the fertile Howe of the Mearns. The old village of *Conveth*, now united with it, was famous for its snuff-boxes, which are still prized by collectors.—114 m. **Stonehaven** (*Bay ; Station Royal ;* 4,856 inhab.), a bathing resort and fishing port.

Two miles south, on a grand rock by the shore and separated from the mainland by a deep ravine, are the ruins of ***Dunnottar Castle** (adm. 6d.). An older castle on the same site was stormed by Wallace in 1297, but the oldest parts of the present building, the tower and the chapel, were probably built about 1390. The gatehouse dates from 1570. During the wars of the Commonwealth the Scottish regalia was hidden in the castle. In 1652, after an eight months' siege, it surrendered, but not until the regalia had been smuggled out by the wife of a minister, who held the crown in her lap and disguised the sceptre as a staff. The dungeon known as the " Whig's Vault " was used to imprison 170 Covenanters in 1685. Nine of the Covenanters are buried in the kirk-yard, where also may be seen the Marischal mausoleum (1592).

There are open sea views beyond Stonehaven as we skirt the cliffs to (119 m.) *Muchalls* (Marine ; and the quaint **Muchalls Castle*, built in 1627, and now a boarding house, ½ m. inland).—122 m. *Portlethen*, 1 m. from *Findon*, the village which gave its name to smoked " Finnan " haddocks. The line curves inland to cross the Dee to (130 m.) *Aberdeen*.

ABERDEEN.

HOTELS.—*Palace*, Union Bridge; *Imperial*, Stirling St.; *Station*, Guild St.; *Royal*, Bath St.; *Douglas*, Market St.; *Mackie's North British*, and *Central*, temperance hotels.

EXCURSIONS are run by omnibuses and charabancs to a variety of places within a radius of 30 m.

STEAMERS ply to Leith, to London on Wed., and Sat. or Sun; to Hull on Tues.; to Inverness, calling at Buckie, Lossiemouth, and Cromarty on Tues.; and to Wick and the Shetland Islands.

Though Aberdeen is more celebrated for the versatility of its forms of thrift, or thriftiness, as the inhabitants would call it, than for beauty, it is one of the most beautiful cities in Britain. The peculiar character of its attractiveness is derived from the austere gray granite of which it is built. A day's march round the city will scarce reveal a brick-built house, a form of architecture which is looked upon by the Aberdonians as expressing all the superficialities of the Sassenach character.

Seen after a shower of rain—of which there are plenty—with its stately church spires and countless houses sparkling white and pure in the sunlight, it will be agreed that the title of the "Silver City by the Sea" is no licensed exaggeration of the poetic mind. Every shower washes the city fresh and clean.

It is little to be wondered at that the inhabitants have an abiding faith in granite. Over 100 firms are engaged in the industry and, with fishing, it is the chief source of the city's prosperity. The art of granite polishing, which had been lost, apparently, since the days of the Egyptians, was rediscovered by Alexander Macdonald in Aberdeen about 1818. Now upwards of a quarter of a million tons are annually blasted out of the great granite quarries at Rubislaw, which are one of the sights of the city. The other important industries are ship-building, cement, paper-making and trawl-fishing. Of this latter trade Aberdeen is one of the most important centres in Britain and the Fish Market with its miles long queues of fish laid out for sale every morning is another sight the visitor should not miss.

The city lies between the River *Dee* to the south and the *Don* to the north. Between the mouths of the two rivers is a wide stretch of silvery sand tracked by a macadamised esplanade. Between the town and the "beach" is the wide expanse of "links" culminating on Broad Hill. The links are common lands given over to civic sport and include the chief municipal golf course. Another municipal golf course has been made recently at Hazelhead on the

heights above the town, from which there are magnificent mountain, moor and sea-views. The traditional thrift of the Aberdonians may be noted in their treatment of the golfing visitor. On the municipal courses the citizen pays sixpence a round ; the visitor one shilling. Golfers are extraordinarily well catered for as the city is ringed round with first class courses.

The two rivers Dee and Don are linked by three streets—Holborn Street, Union Street, and King Street—which form practically a high road five miles long through the whole length of the city. ***Union Street** is the main street and one of the most imposing streets in the British Isles. It is nearly a mile long and quite straight. It has been described as combining " all the stability, cleanliness and architectural beauties of the London West End streets, with the gaiety and brilliance of the Parisian atmosphere." The visitor, however, while granting generously the truth of the first group of characteristics, will be pardoned if he comes to the conclusion that Paris must have changed since the description was written. Both the river bridges are attractive but the gem of Aberdeen's beauty spots is the lovely ***Auld Brig O' Balgownie.** The single, deep arch spans the Don at one of its narrowest and blackest reaches ; linking the high ground on either side and backed by thick woods.

Out of the lustrous depths of the Bridge the river seems to slip reluctantly as if from a great black cavern where it had been asleep. The Auld Brig, as it is known affectionately locally, is said to have been built by King Robert I. and is celebrated by Byron in the tenth canto of Don Juan. But it was celebrated centuries before Byron by some forgotten prophet-poet who left the legend behind him which is quoted to this day :

" Brig o' Balgownie, black's your wa'.
Wi' a wife's ae son and a mear's ae foal,
Down ye sall fa' ! "

The main tourist interest in Aberdeen lies in the *Art Gallery and Industrial Museum*, in Schoolhill, and the *Cathedral of St. Machar*. The museum contains a fine collection of casts, some notable sculptures, and a large number of paintings. Modern painters are particularly well represented.

The ***Cathedral of St. Machar** is the only cathedral in the country built with granite. Parts of the building date from 1350 ; unfortunately the Central Tower, built in the early 15th century, collapsed in 1688, destroying both the transepts and the choir, rebuilt in 1511. These ruins have been allowed to remain, for the nave only is now used as a church. The fine oak *Roof of the nave dates from the 16th century ; another good feature is the great window at the west end.

FROM ABERDEEN TO BRAEMAR.

L. & N.E.R. to *Ballater*, 43 m.; motorbuses run thence to *Braemar*, a distance of 16½ m., three times daily, in 1½ hours. L.N.E.R. motorbuses also run between Aberdeen and Braemar.

The line runs westwards along the valley of the Dee. At (6 m.) *Milltimber* the Dee is crossed by a bridge to *Maryculter* and the pretty Corbie Linn.—10 m. *Drum*, not far from which is the 17th century *Drum Castle*, attached to a much older peel tower whose walls are immensely thick. A road runs to (5 m.) *Echt*, near which is the prehistoric fortress of Barmekin Hill (900 ft.)—17 m. **Banchory** (*Tor-na-Coille ; Burnett Arms*), a summer resort some little distance from the station, and not far from the picturesque old **Bridge of Feugh*.—The line climbs to (27 m.) *Lumphanan*, a mile from which is *Macbeth's Cairn*, said to be on the spot where Macbeth was killed by Macduff during his flight from Dunsinane, after putting up a last resistance at *Peel Bog*, an earthwork ¾ m. away. —32 m. *Aboyne* (Huntly Arms), 400 ft. above sea-level but well sheltered by hills and pinewoods. This pleasant summer resort is built round a large green. A socially important Highland Gathering is held here in the first week of September.—We cross the bleak moors to (37 m.) *Dinnet* (Profeit's Hotel), a mile from the pretty Loch Kinord and Loch Davan, edged with woods.—39 m. *Cambus O' May*, near the Hill of Culbean and (2 m.) *Burn o' the Vat*, a fissure at the foot of Culbean from which a stream flows to Loch Kinord.

43 m. **Ballater** (750 ft. ; *Invercauld Arms ; Loirston ; Alexandra* and *The Towers*, unlicensed), a summer resort situated among some excellent river and hill scenery. The Dee sweeps in a semi-circle south of the village, and the wooded slopes of *Craigendarroch* rise to the north. The climate is dry and bracing ; there are several golf courses, and the salmon and trout fishing is good. The *Linn of Muick* (5 m.) and *Loch Muick* (11 m.), lie to the south, at the foot of Lochnagar ; *Morven* (2,862 ft.) is 5 m. north ; and a short walk of 2 m. brings us to *Pananich Wells*. Other easily accessible places are Abergeldie Castle, Aboyne Castle, the Spital of Glenshee, Lochnagar, and the Forest of Glen Tanner.

Motorbuses run from Ballater to Braemar, 16½ m. away. The picturesque road follows the left bank of the Dee, through a region of pleasant woods and fine views. To the south of the Dee we glimpse (6 m.) *Abergeldie Castle*. A mile farther on is *Crathie Church*, with the ruins of the old church close by. This church is attended by the Royal Family when in residence at Balmoral, and contains many interesting royal memorials. Queen Victoria's

faithful servant, John Brown, lies in the old graveyard. A mile beyond the church **Balmoral Castle** comes into view. This, the King's Highland home, stands on the far side of the river, and was designed by the Prince Consort for Queen Victoria in 1854. When the court is not in residence the grounds are open on Tues. and Thurs. upon application to H.M. Commissioner.

Farther on (left) we get a view up *Glen Gelder*, and the hills close in past (10 m.) *Invercauld Hotel*. Another 4 m. brings us to **Invercauld Bridge*, across the Dee. The finely wooded country is now interspersed with bold hills, but the valley soon widens out and we get a view of *Invercauld House*, across the Dee, and farther on, of the 17th century *Old Mar Castle*.

Braemar (*Fife Arms ; Invercauld Arms*) a fashionable Highland resort standing 1,100 ft. above sea-level, and with grand scenery, golf courses and sound fishing. It stands on the *Clunie*, which cascades through the scattered village to join the Dee. The air is bracing ; there is good walking in the wooded hills around, and a number of passable motor roads radiate out to various parts of the country. Near the bridge are the excavated remains of a 11th century castle, and in Castleton Terrace is the house where Stevenson wrote parts of " Treasure Island." The great social event of the year is the " Braemar Gathering " in early September.

The best view in the neighbourhood is from the top of *Morrone Hill* (2,819 ft.), about 2½ m. south-west.—A visit can be paid to the pretty **Falls of Garravalt*, entered by a gate on the right near Invercauld Bridge (see above). The falls are open Mon., Wed. and Sat., 10 to 3, but an order is required when the court is in residence at Balmoral.—A favourite drive is to the *Linn of Dee* (see p. 509), and back by the north bank of the Dee to Invercauld Bridge. This drive passes the romantic **Linn of Quoich*, which, however, can be reached directly from Braemar by a somewhat complicated route.

Between Braemar and *Aviemore*, to the north-west, lies the splendid group of mountains known as the **Cairngorms.** Within a comparatively small area six peaks rise to a height of over 4,000 ft. Ptarmigan is common on these mountains and the golden eagle is often sighted. Nearly the whole area is preserved as grouse moors or deer forests, and pedestrians have few rights of way. There is, however, an undisputed right of way from Braemar to Aviemore, taking in two of the best and highest peaks. It is possible to drive from Braemar to the Linn of Dee and on to (10 m.) *Derry Lodge*. Thence a pony-track runs plainly up the face of **Ben Muich-Dhui** (" mountain of the black pig ") to the top, whence there are magnificent *Views. We follow the ridge northwards to the top of **Cairngorm** (4,084 ft.), long thought to be the highest mountain in Scotland. Right of the ridge between the two peaks lies **Loch A'an*, whose deep-blue water is set in high precipices of red granite. At its western end is the " Shelter Stone," covering a cavity capable of holding 20 people. We descend Cairngorm via the stream known as *Allt Mor* into the *Revoan Pass*, and thence to Glenmore Lodge and Aviemore.—A more direct route from Braemar to Aviemore passes through some of the most magnificent scenery in Scotland, but the long walk of 20 m. is fatiguing and there are no inns by the way. The route runs through the high pass of **Larig Ghru* (2,750 ft.). The grand mountain of **Braeriach* (4,248 ft.) can be ascended from this pass in an hour.

***Lochnagar** (3,786 ft.), about 12 m. from Braemar, is reached through *Glen Callater* to *Loch Callater*, whence there is a clear path to the top, which commands a wide panorama of great mountains. During our climb we see, far below us in a circle of terrifying precipices, the tiny *Lochnagar*. It is possible to descend to Ballater.

From Braemar to *Blairgowrie*, see p. 512 ; to *Blair Atholl*, see p. 509.

FROM ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS.

There are through carriages from Aberdeen to Inverness, a distance of 118 m.

We ascend the valley of the Don to (6 m.) *Dyce Junction.*

From Dyce Junction to Peterhead and Fraserburgh.—13½ m. *Ellon* (*Station ; New Inn*), with good fishing in the river *Ythan*, noted for its mussel pearls. About 7 m. up the river is *Haddo House*, seat of the Marquis of Aberdeen, built by Adam. From Ellon a branch line runs to (10 m.) **Cruden Bay** (*Cruden Bay ; Kilmarnock Arms*), the finest seaside resort in Aberdeenshire, with a healthy, bracing climate, and an excellent golf-course. The line goes on to *Boddam*, 5 m. away, a fishing village 3 m. south of Peterhead, with which it is connected by omnibus. The road between Cruden Bay and Boddam runs past the **Bullers of Buchan*, an enormous hollow in the rock through which the sea dashes with terrific violence in stormy weather.—At (25 m.) *Maud Junction* the line to Fraserburgh diverges to the left. Omnibuses connecting with the trains run to *New Deer*, 3 m. west. We see, close to the railway, the ruined 13th century *Abbey of Deer.*—38 m. **Peterhead** (*Royal ; Palace*, unlicensed ; *North Eastern*), founded by the 5th Earl Marischal in 1593, is now a prosperous herring port. The harbour of refuge was constructed by convicts from the local prison, and has been a great boon.

41 m. **Fraserburgh** (*Station ; Saltoun ; Royal*), was founded in 1570 and has also developed into a centre of the herring fishing industry. There is a fine harbour, but the town has few antiquities.

13 m. *Kintore* (Station), a royal burgh of 741 inhab. with a quaint 18th century town hall.

From Kintore a branch line runs to (16 m.) **Alford** (*Haughton Arms ; Forbes Arms*, 2 m. from the station). A road runs from Alford up the beautiful Strath Don via (7 m.) *Mossat* and (8½ m.) *Kildrummy Castle*, a massive 13th century fortress now in ruins but with a beautiful chapel, to (20 m.) *Strathdon* and (28 m.) *Cockbridge*, with the ruined *Corgarff Castle* to the south. Motorbuses run daily in summer from Alford to Cockbridge, which stands 1,330 ft. above sea-level. A wild moorland road runs westwards to *Tomintoul*, rising sharply from Cockbridge to a height of 2,090 ft.

17 m. *Inverurie* (*Gordon Arms ; Kintore Arms ;* 4,455 inhab.), a royal burgh and junction for (6 m.) *Old Meldrum.* A tall monument about 2 m. north of Inverurie marks the site of the battle of Harlaw, where the Earl of Mar routed the Highlanders during their march on Aberdeen in 1411.—From (20 m.) *Inveramsay* a branch line runs to *Macduff* and *Banff.* This line runs through (10 m.) *Fyvie*, near which is *Fyvie Castle*, a castellated mansion whose peel tower and old hall date from the 13th century.—24 m. *Oyne*, is the usual starting place for climbing the fine ridge of *Bennachie* (1,733 ft.).—27 m. *Insch*, the station for *Newton House*, 2½ m. away, where the famous bi-lingually inscribed Newton Stone is preserved. The inscriptions are probably 1,200 years old. —A road (omnibuses) runs from (36 m.) *Gartly* to (7½ m.) *Lumsden*, and thence into Strathdon and Deeside.—41 m. **Huntly** (*Huntly ; Gordon Arms ; Strathbogie*), a summer resort much frequented by anglers. Here was born George Macdonald, the novelist and poet. *Huntly Castle*, now in ruins, was once the seat of the powerful earls of Huntly, who ruled wide domains with almost sovereign power until the 16th century. Passengers to Banff and to Elgin via Buckie change at (48 m.) *Carnie*, which is an exchange station only and has no exit, or at *Grange*, ½ m. farther on.

53 m. **Keith** (*Royal Hotel*) has another station, *Keith Town*, where the through trains on the line to Elgin via Craigellachie stop. James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York Herald, was born at *Newmill*, 1½ m. north.

There are two routes from Keith to *Elgin*, the first and shortest (13 m.) via *Orbliston Junction*, and the second (44 m.) via *Buckie*. From Orbliston Junction a branch line runs to (3 m.) **Fochabers** (*Gordon Arms*), set among pinewoods on the east bank of the Spey. The town used to stand near *Gordon Castle*, seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (adm. on application at estate office), but was removed bodily to its present site in the 18th century.

The second route, via *Buckie*, runs through (15 m.) *Tillynaught*, the junction for (6 m.) *Banff Harbour*. **Banff** (*Fife Arms; Duff House; County, Crown, Rose's*, all three unlicensed; 3,517 inhab.), an ancient seaport on the shores of Banff Bay, still has many of its quaint old houses and is now being popularised as a bathing resort. There is an excellent golf course, and good fishing can be obtained at reasonable cost close to the town. The 18th century *Duff House*, an unfinished copy of the Villa Borghese, was presented by the Duke of Fife to the town in 1906, along with 140 acres of park land. Banff is connected with the town of *Macduff* (*Fife Arms*) by a bridge over the *Deveron*, built in 1779.—The line runs to the coast, passing through several fishing towns to (23 m.) **Cullen** (*Cullen Bay; Seafield Arms*), a small town and summer resort, with the modern town sloping down to the old harbour. On the shores are the rocks known as the "Three Kings of Cullen." The beautiful grounds and gardens of *Cullen House* (Countess of Seafield) are open free on Tues. and Fri. The ruins of *Findlater Castle* stand on a rock jutting out to sea, about 2 m. east. The *Bin of Cullen* (1,050 ft.), 2½ m. from the town, commands wide views across the Moray Firth.—30 m. *Buckie* (*St. Andrews*), a fishing town with a good harbour. Beyond (34 m.) *Spey Bay* we cross the River Spey by a long iron bridge.—Charles II. landed at the quaint village of *Garmouth* on his return to Scotland in 1650.—There is a good view of the cathedral as we approach (44 m.) *Elgin*, see below.

64 m. *Dufftown* (*Fife Arms*), at the confluence of the Dullan and Fiddich Waters, was founded by the 4th Earl of Fife in 1817. The great ruins of *Balvenie Castle*, seen from the railway as we approach the town, date from the 15th century.—The line runs through a fine gorge to (68 m.) *Craigellachie* (Hotel), the junction for Grantown-on-Spey and Boat of Garten. Beyond we cross the Spey into Elginshire.—71 m. *Rothes*.

81 m. **Elgin** (*Station; Grand; Gordon Arms;* 7,776 inhab.), the county town, has splendid scenery in the neighbourhood, good fishing and a first class golf course. The town is sheltered by wooded heights and the climate is mild. The *Cathedral, now in ruins, was first built in 1224, and re-built after its destruction in 1390 by the "Wolf of Badenoch." The building, once "the glory of the Kingdom and the admiration of foreigners," is still very beautiful in its ruined state. There are many quaint tombstones in the graveyard, and quite close to the cathedral stands a wing of the old *Bishop's Palace*.—At the east end of the *High Kirk*, in the middle of the High Street, stands the *Muckle Cross* (1650, restored). At the opposite end of High Street is the 17th century *Little Cross*, also restored. A visit can be paid to the beautiful little **Greyfriars Chapel* (15th century), incorporated in the modern convent entered from Abbey Street, near the Little Cross.

A road runs from Elgin to (6 m.) the almost perfect remains of *Pluscarden Abbey*, standing in a large and beautiful garden. This monastery was founded in 1230 and

dedicated to St. Andrew.—A road from Elgin to *Lossiemouth* passes the ruins of *Synie Palace*, once the castle of the Bishops of Moray. The great square tower built about 1470 against the Gordons is still standing. There is also a railway line from Elgin to (5½ m.) **Lossiemouth** (*Marine ; Stotfield*), an increasingly popular seaside resort. There is a harbour, a fine bathing beach, and an excellent golf course. The first Labour Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was born at Lossiemouth, and it was here that the conversations between him and General Dawes took place last year.

From Elgin to Keith, see p. 523.

86 m. *Alves*, junction for the two fishing villages of (5 m.) *Burghead* and (7½ m.) *Hopeman*. The old custom of "burning the clavie," now taking the form of carrying a lighted tar barrel through the streets to scare away spirits, is still celebrated at Burghead.—90 m. *Kinloss*, celebrated for the remains of its abbey, founded by David II. in 1150. *Findhorn*, a fishing village and summer resort, 3 m. away, stands at the entrance to Findhorn Bay and has splendid views of *Forres*.

93 m. **Forres** (*Cluny Hill Hydro ; Royal Station ; Moray Arms ; Victoria*, temperance ; 4,116 inhab.), a town of great antiquity 2 m. from the mouth of the Findhorn. Forres, it will be remembered, is mentioned in "Macbeth." The house in which Lord Strathcona was born has been pulled down. There is a good view from the *Nelson Tower* on Cluny Hill, but the most interesting sight here is **Sweno's Stone*, a mile from the town. This remarkable shaft, standing 23 ft. high, is curiously carved with animals, human beings, and the usual Ruinic signs. It was set up probably in the 11th century, perhaps to commemorate a victory over the Danes. A little farther on is the *Witches Stone* where the Forres witches were burnt. There is some exceptionally beautiful scenery up the glen of the *Findhorn, which should be traced as far as *Randolph's Leap*, where the valley is indeed striking.

For the line from Forres to Aviemore, see p. 510.

Beyond (96 m.) *Brodie*, to the left, is *Hardmuir*, now well wooded and cultivated, but traditionally the blasted heath on which Macbeth met the three witches. We enter *Nairnshire*.

102 m. **Nairn** (*Royal Marine ; Station ; Golf Links, Golf View, Waverley*, unlicensed ; numerous boarding houses ; 4,474 inhab.), a bracing coast resort facing the *Moray Firth*. The sands are good ; there are three golf courses, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is excellent. In that part of the town near the harbour there is an old colony of English fisher-folk, who are often given the most curious nicknames by their fellows. The great sight in the neighbourhood is *Cawdor Castle*, 6 m. away (Thurs., 3 to 5 ; grounds daily). This great battlemented and moated 15th century fortress, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, is traditionally associated

with the murder of Duncan by Macbeth. A carving on the mantelpiece in the dining room shows monkeys smoking pipes, though it is definitely established that it ante-dates the introduction of tobacco into England.

From (108 m.) *Gollanfield* a branch line runs to (2 m.) *Fort George*, built in 1784 after the rising. It is now the depôt of the Seaforth Highlanders. A ferry crosses the Firth to the Black Isle. *Kilravock Castle*, 2½ m. south, has been occupied by the Rose family since 1460 (sometimes shown).—111 m. *Dalcross*, with *Dalcross Castle* (1620), 2 m. south-west. The massive, nail-studded old oaken door is worth seeing. Beyond Dalcross we see *Castle Stuart* (1606), belonging to the Earl of Moray.

118 m. *Inverness*, see p. 510.

FROM INVERNESS TO THURSO AND WICK.

L.M. & S.R. to *Thurso* (154 m.), to *Wick* (161 m.).—The first part of the route is particularly pretty, and is famous for its fishing streams.

The line runs west from Inverness, crossing the *Ness*, the Caledonian Canal, and then skirting *Beauly Firth* for six miles. We cross the Beauly at *Clunes*, and from the bridge see (left) the modern *Beaufort Castle*, seat of Lord Lovat.

10 m. **Beauly** (*Lovat Arms*), a village which gets its name from the old Priory, whose scanty ruins can yet be seen at the end of the street, standing in a group of ancient trees.

The scenery in the valley of the **Beauly River* is exceptionally beautiful. We may drive or walk up the riverside to (3 m.) the *Falls of Kilmorack*, and proceed thence by the Druim Pass to (10 m.) *Struy*. A road runs on through Strath Glass to *Invercannich* (hotel), perhaps the best walking centre in Scotland. There is some striking scenery in **Glen Cannich*, ending beyond some pretty wild country at *Loch Mullardoch*. But the classic walk from Invercannich is up ***Glen Affric.** We go through *Chisholm's Pass*, an unrivalled mountain defile over 3 m. long, past the *Dog Falls* and along *Loch Beneveian* to *Loch Affric Lodge*, on the north bank of the lovely *Loch Affric*. Here the road ends, but a track goes on along the north side of the loch to *Glen Grivie*, passing two shepherds' cottages by the way. The track is very rough, but clear enough, running to the right of Ben Attow (3,383 ft.) to *Loch Bhealaich*. We leave the loch on the right and cross some marshy land to the *Pass of Kintail*, whence we descend very abruptly and roughly to *Croe Bridge* on Loch Duich. The whole walk is about 46 m. and accommodation is only to be found in the crofters' cottages.

From (13 m.) *Muir of Ord*, where large cattle fairs were formerly held, a branch line runs east through the *Black Isle*, probably so called because snow rarely falls there, to (13½ m.) **Fortrose** (*Royal Station*), a small seaport with the few ruins of a 14th century cathedral. A mile to the north is the bathing resort of *Rosemarkie* (*Marine*), with an interesting sculptured stone in the churchyard. A ferry crosses to Fort George. A main road runs on to (7 m.) **Cromarty** (*Royal*; 1,126 inhab.), the birthplace of Thomas

Urquhart (1611-1660), the translator of Rabelais, and of Hugh Miller, the great geologist, who was born in a thatched cottage in the main street and worked here as a stonemason. On either side of *Cromarty Firth*, which extends for nearly 20 m. south-west of the town, are the *Sutors*, two headlands about a mile apart. A ferry plies across the mouth of the Firth from Cromarty to *Dunskeath*, near the North Sutor.

Beyond the pretty village of (16 m.) *Conon*, very popular with anglers, we see the picturesque *Strath Conon* to our left, and Cromarty Firth to our right.—18½ m. **Dingwall** (*National; Royal;* 2,323 inhab.) a royal burgh at the head of the Firth. In the main street is a quaint looking *Town House*, and near the parish church is an obelisk under which is buried the 1st Earl of Cromartie (died 1714). It is said that he chose to lie under the obelisk to prevent his wife from dancing on his grave. From Dingwall start three routes to the West Coast. A branch line runs to (5 m.) **Strathpeffer** (*Ben Wyvis; Spa; Highland; Mackay's Strathpeffer, Whytes, Balmoral, Macgregor's, Tarbat,* all private), an old established and fashionable spa on the slopes of a pleasant valley dominated by the towering bulk of *Ben Wyvis* (3,429 ft.). The waters, rich in sulphur and sulphurated hydrogen, are used as a cure for rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, dyspepsia, and various skin diseases. The equipment is modern but accommodation is apt to be crowded between July and September. There are several pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood, to the *Ord Hill*, the *View Rock*, the curious fort of *Knockfarrel*, the *Falls of Rogie* on the Blackwater, *Loch Achilty*, a small but pretty lake, and (7½ m.) the picturesque *Falls of Conon*.

From Dingwall to Kyle of Lochalsh (63 m.). This picturesque line, "The Skye Railway," runs across country from east to west. The first part ascends *Strath Peffer*, and a branch line is thrown out (left) to Strathpeffer Spa. Beyond (4½ m.) *Achterneed*, Castle Leod, built in 1600, appears on the left, and the scenery grows in beauty. We pass through a fine ravine to reach *Loch Garve*, which we skirt as far as (12 m.) *Garve* (hotel), whence there is a road to Ullapool. The line then skirts *Loch Luichart*, 5 m. long. A track runs up through the hills to the wild *Loch Fannich*, which is 7 m. long.—We ascend *Strath Bran*, getting splendid views of the three peaked Scuir Vuillin (2,845 ft.) on our left.—From (28 m.) *Achnasheen* coaches run to Loch Maree and Gairloch.—Between *Lochs Gowan* and *Scaven* the line reaches its summit-level and descends the grand *Glen Carron*, with the magnificent corries of *Moruisg* (3,026 ft.) to the left.—40 m. *Achnashellach*, from which a hill road goes through Coulin Pass to Loch Clair. We pass *Loch Doule*, lying in the shadow of a great mountain, and come to (46 m.) *Strathcarron* (*Station Hotel*) at the head of the

grand sea-loch of **Loch Carron*. This loch is hedged in northwards by magnificent mountains. There are motors daily through *Jeantown*, on the north bank of the loch, and (8 m.) *Kishorn*, on another sea-loch, to (18 m.) *Shieldaig*, on Loch Shieldaig, the middle portion of Loch Torridon. A wildly graded road, rising at one point to 2,054 ft., goes from Kishorn across the mountains to *Applecross*, (steamer, p. 498)—48 m. *Attadale*, beyond which the line winds along the shores of Loch Carron to (53 m.) *Strome Ferry* (hotel). The loch is crossed by a ferry to *Strome Castle*, now in ruins.—63 m. **Kyle of Lochalsh** (*Station ; Kyle ; Balmacara*). A ferry crosses to Kyleakin, in Skye, see p. 500. For steamers to Mallaig and Portree, see p. 498 ; to Stornoway and the Outer Hebrides, see p. 498.

There is a magnificent drive from Kyle of Lochalsh to Dornie and Invershiel (motorbus daily). The road runs to (9½ m.) *Ardelve*, where another but poor road ascends to *Loch Long* and up *Glen Alchaig* to the head of *Loch-na-Leitreach*, whence a path leads to Invercannich, see p. 525. About 2½ m. south of the loch are the **Falls of Glomach*, the most impressive in the kingdom. A mile beyond Ardelve we cross the ferry to *Dornie*, a straggling village at the foot of the savage **Loch Duich*. We follow the northern shore, getting a view of the ruined castle on a small island. The road rises sharply to 500 ft. and then descends to Inverinate, Kintail, Morvich, and (20 m.) *Invershiel*, at the mouth of Glen Shiel. Passable roads lead from Invershiel to Invermoriston and to Glenelg. A path runs from Morvich to Glen Affric, see p. 525.

From Dingwall to Ullapool (44 m.).—By train to (12 m.) *Garve*, whence mail-cars run daily over Strath Garve across the watershed and past *Loch Droma* to (20 m.) *Breamore* and *Ullapool*, see p. 533.

From Dingwall to Gairloch via Loch Maree (57 m.).—We go by train to *Achnasheen* (see p. 526), and thence by a daily mail-car to Gairloch in about 3 hours. The road follows the north bank of *Loch Rosque*, 3 m. long, rises to the watershed and then descends Glen Docharty, with a surprise view of Loch Maree, to (10 m.) *Kinlochewe* (hotel). It lies among grand scenery ; there are impressive views of the white quartzite peaks of *Ben Eay* (3,309 ft.). A coach runs daily to (10½ m.) *Torridon*, at the head of **Loch Torridon* and surrounded by magnificent mountains, the highest of which is *Liathach* (3,456 ft.).—Kinlochewe is two miles from the head of the romantic ***Loch Maree,** 18 m. long, and dominated by high mountain peaks. *Slioch* (3,217 ft.), to the north of the loch, is best climbed from Kinlochewe.—Our road follows the south bank of the loch to the *Loch Maree Hotel*, a good centre for exploring the cluster of islands in the loch. One of these, *Eilean Suinn*, has three small lakes of its own, and another, *Eilean Maree*, has a ruined chapel, a holy well reputed to cure madness, and some ancient tomb-stones.—We pass through thick woods to *Slattadale* and then leave the loch, ascending sharply (retrospective views) and then descending the wild *Kerrysdale*, past (24 m.) the *Falls of Kerry* to (29 m.) **Gairloch** (hotel), a pretty little village on the west coast, at the entrance to the picturesque *Flowerdale*. There is good bathing, fishing, golf and boating. The mail-car goes on to *Laide*, see p. 533.

The line beyond Dingwall keeps close to Cromarty Firth. *Foulis Castle*, to the left of (23 m.) *Foulis*, was held for some time by the Munros on condition that they produced, if called upon, a snowball at midsummer.—25 m. *Novar*, the station for *Evanton* (*Novar*

Arms). About a mile from the station is the famous **Black Rock of Novar*, an extraordinary ravine, very narrow and deep, and 2 m. long. At one spot it is only 17 ft. wide but over 100 ft. deep. —31 m. *Invergordon* (Royal), was used as a naval base during the war.—40 m. *Fearn*, whose old *Abbey Church* is about 2 m. from the village. It was founded in 1221 and the chapel used until 1742, when the roof fell in, killing 40 people. It has since been appallingly restored. Two miles east, at *Shandwick*, is a handsome cross, about 9 ft. high, bearing winged angels and carved with strange animals.

44 m. **Tain** (*Royal ;* 1,551 inhab.), a royal burgh on *Dornoch Firth*. This picturesque old town has a quaint *Tower* and the 15th century church of *St. Duthus*, with a beautiful east window. There is an excellent golf course.

The *Meikle Ferry* across Dornoch Firth is 4½ m. north-west of Tain, and 5 m. south-west of Dornoch. Across the Firth stands *Skibo Castle*, formerly occupied by Andrew Carnegie.

As we skirt the Firth we see Dornoch Cathedral across the water. It is only 5 m. or so away, but over 35 m. by train.—57½ m. *Bonar Bridge* (Bridge).—We cross the Carron and, later, the Kyle of Sutherland.—61 m. *Invershin* (Inveran Hotel), picturesquely set at the junction of two rivers.

From Invershin to Lochinver via Strath Oykell (47 m.).—Motorbuses run once daily during the season and three times a week in winter. The road runs up Strath Oykell to (9 m.) *Rosehall*, where the Cassley river tumbles into a picturesque fall. Another 7 m. brings us to *Oykell Bridge* (hotel), where the river is crossed. As we mount the glen Canisp comes into view, with Ben More Assynt to its right. Beyond (21 m.) *Loch Craggie* we see still more mountains, Coulbeg, Stack Polly, Coulmore, Suilven, and Canisp. Beyond the summit the road descends to (26 m.) *Altcealgach Inn*, on *Loch Borrolan*, where there is good fishing. —At (27 m.) *Ledmore*, whence a road runs to Ullapool, the country is a maze of waterways and lochs. Our road turns north to the tiny *Loch Awe*, sprinkled with islets, and then descends to (34 m.) the *Inchnadamph Hotel*, at the east end of **Loch Assynt*, over 7 m. long. There are a number of fine ascents here, including Canisp, Glasven, and Ben More Assynt. The neighbourhood is famous for its rare plants. We skirt the north bank of Loch Assynt, passing the ruins of *Ardvreck Castle*, built about 1490, and at (36 m.) *Skaig Bridge* cross the river. A road runs north from the bridge to *Scourie*. Another 11 m. brings us to *Lochinver*, see p. 533.

There are fine views from the line as it ascends the valley of the *Shin*, the river lying far below, to (66 m.) **Lairg** (*Sutherland Arms*). The village is over a mile from the station, at the foot of *Loch Shin*, 17 m. long and much frequented by anglers. Lairg is important as the starting point of several mail-car routes into the noble country lying to the north-west.

From Lairg to Lochinver (46 m.).—Motor-service each way daily. The route joins the one already described from Invershin to Lochinver (above) in *Glen Cassley*, near the ruins of *Achness Castle*.

From Lairg to (44 m.) Scourie and (56 m.) Durness, by mail-car once daily. The road runs north-west along the bank of Loch Shin, rather tame at the lower end, but getting wilder towards the head, where Ben More, Ben Leod, and Ben Hee come into sight. Loch Shin is left at (16 m.) *Overscaig* (hotel), and we proceed along the shores of Loch Griam, Loch Merkland and Loch More. Away to the right stretches the Duke of Sutherland's great deer forest, rising up to *Ben Hee* (2,864 ft.). Our road passes

between (32 m.) *Loch Stack* and the abrupt peak of *Ben Stack* (2,364 ft.). To the north rises *Arkle* (2,850 ft.), and beyond it *Foinavon* (2,980 ft.). The road follows the *Laxford*, a famous salmon stream discharging from Loch Stack. At (37 m.) *Laxford Bridge* passengers for Durness change cars and take the road to the north. The road to Scourie runs south-west.

From Lairg to Tongue (37 m.).—Mail-car once a day. The route follows the Scourie road along Loch Shin for 2 m. and then diverges right up the lonely *Strath Tirry* to (12 m.) *Crask*. Here the river is crossed, and we descend Strath Bagastie, with Ben Clibreck (3,154 ft.) on the right, to (21 m.) *Altnaharra* (inn), at the head of Loch Naver, a favourite angling water. A road goes through the beautiful *Strath Naver*, past Loch-na-Naire, to (24 m.) *Bettyhill*, see p. 532; another runs west to *Eriboll*, see p. 532. Our road traverses the moorlands and then descends along Loch Loyal, with the huge mass of **Ben Loyal* (2,504 ft.) towering westwards. After a short rise we descend to *Tongue* (p. 532), getting magnificent views of the sea and coast.

Beyond Lairg the line crosses the watershed into *Strath Fleet*, and descends to the coast.—80 m. *The Mound*, at the head of Loch Fleet, is an embankment 1,000 yards long, raised by Telford in 1815 to carry the road and the railway to *Dornoch*.

A light railway runs to (8 m.) **Dornoch** (*Dornoch; Sutherland Arms*; 768 inhab.), the county town of Sutherland. This attractive little town has a famous golf course. A single tower remains of the old castle, and the 13th century cathedral, now used as a parish church, has been rebuilt. The last judicial execution for witchcraft in Scotland took place at Dornoch in 1722.

The railway approaches the sea under the slopes of *Ben Vraggie* (1,256 ft.), on the crest of which is a colossal statue by Chantrey to the 1st Duke of Sutherland, who built numerous bridges and roads in the area.—84 m. *Golspie* (Sutherland Arms), a pleasant one street fishing village on the coast. About a mile away is *Dunrobin Castle*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland. Parts of it date from the 13th century, but most of it was built in 1856. (Visitors are admitted, by permit from the estate office, on Tues. and Fri., before 11, and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. There is an interesting museum in the grounds).

90 m. *Brora* (Sutherland Arms), with good angling, golf, and bathing. At the head of Strath Brora is the wild *Loch Brora*, 4 m. long and with several brochs in the neighbourhood. The most impressive is the large broch at *Kintradwell*, 3 m. north of Brora, near the railway.—Just before reaching (95 m.) *Loth* we pass *Glen Loth*, where a memorial marks the spot where the last wolf in Scotland was killed about 1700.—101 *m. Helmsdale* (Commercial), a fishing village with the few remains of a castle built in 1488. From Helmsdale there is a daily motor service to (37 m.) Wick, via *Lybster*, whence the journey to Wick can be continued by light railway, if necessary. There are splendid views along this route.

At Helmsdale the line veers inland to avoid the bold and rocky *Ord of Caithness*.—111 m. *Kildonan*, near which is the *Suisgill Burn*, the scene of a "gold rush" in 1868, when 600 oz. of gold were washed out. We skirt *Loch Ruar* and cross the watershed to (125 m.) *Forsinard*, whence a road runs up Strath Halladale to

JOHN O' GROATS.

(16 m) *Melvich*, on the north coast. The twin peaks of *Ben Griam* rise to the left, with *Ben Loyal* behind, and away to the right stand *Morven, Scaraben*, and the *Maiden Pap*.—We enter Caithness, a Lowland county in feature and character, in spite of its northern position. Great bogs are passed before we come to (145 m.) *Halkirk* (Ulbster Inn), with the feudal tower of *Brawl Castle* on the river *Thurso*, one of the best salmon rivers in Scotland.—The Wick and Thurso lines separate at (147 m.) *Georgemas Junction*.

There is a fine *View as we approach (154 m.) **Thurso** (*Pentland ; Station ; Royal ;* 3,039 inhab.), situated on the river where it enters Thurso Bay. The chief local industry is the preparation of "Caithness Flags," which are used for the pavements of Paris and other large cities. The main harbour is at *Scrabster*, 2 m. north-west. Close to the small harbour in Thurso are the ruins of the 14th century church of *St. Peter*, and about a mile along the shores of the bay are the remains of the *Bishop's Palace*. The *Town Hall* contains a museum with a sound collection of plants and fossils left by Robert Dick, a local baker and naturalist.

A coast path runs from Scrabster to *Holburn Head*, whose great cliffs are split by chasms and riddled with caves. The sea, when rough, roars with a thunderous noise into these chasms and sends clouds of spray into the air.

Mail-steamers ply to Wick, Aberdeen and Leith once a week ; from Scrabster Pier to Orkney, see p. 534.—Motorbuses run twice a day from Thurso to *Castleton*, 4 m. away, and on to *Dunnet, Mey* and *Huna* once daily.

From Georgemas Junction the Wick line turns south-east, passing Loch Scarmclett and Loch Watten.

161 m. **Wick** (*Station ; Caledonian ; Commercial ;* 8,115 inhab.), an important fishing town with a small harbour. The town is exceptionally busy during the herring season, from mid-July to mid-September. Wick is then invaded by large numbers of fish-curers and gutters, who work at the troughs erected round the harbour. It is a stirring sight to see the herring fleet entering or leaving the harbour, and to watch the incredible rapidity of the women gutting the fish. There is splendid cliff scenery to the north and south of the town ; about 1½ m. south is a 12th century tower, the *Old Man of Wick*. The best cliffs are at *Noss Head*, 3 m. north of the town.

Motorbuses run to (16 m.) **John o' Groats** (hotel), a lonely spot often wrongly credited with being at the extreme north of Scotland. That honour belongs to Dunnet Head. Jan de Groot was a Dutchman who settled in Scotland in the reign of James IV. According to tradition he built an octagonal house, furnished with an octagonal table and eight doors in order to avoid quarrels of precedence among his sons, each of whom entered by his own door and sat at the head of the table. Fine *View of the small island of *Stroma* and across the Pentland Firth. A short walk of 2 m. eastwards over the turf leads to **Duncansbay Head* (210 ft.), commanding excellent views of the coast, the Orkneys and the Pentland Skerries.—A motorbus runs from John o' Groats by Huna and Canisbay to *Castletown*.

Steamers sail from Wick thrice weekly to Aberdeen and Leith ; weekly to Thurso, and fortnightly to St. Margaret's Hope, in Orkney.—Motorbuses run daily to Castletown.

FROM THURSO TO GAIRLOCH BY THE COAST ROAD.

The total distance from Thurso to Gairloch by road is 225 m. The road is passable for motor-cars during the summer, but is hilly nearly all the way and almost continuously narrow. Possible stopping places are few and far between ; there are very occasional garages, so plenty of petrol and oil should be carried. The country opened out by this road is entrancing, a chain of wild, lonely places, of mountains, lochs, great moors and savage coasts in succession. The wise traveller will stop a day or two at the centres for exploring the country,—Lochinver, Ullapool, Dundonnell, etc. Those not travelling by car will find most of the route traversed by mail-cars once a day. A MacBrayne steamer calls about once in ten days at Lochinver, Ullapool, and Gairloch.

The first part of the journey skirts the north coast along its whole length, from Thurso to Durness, a distance of 76 m. A road runs south from (17 m.) *Melvich* to *Forsinard*, on the railway. There is another hotel at (31 m.) *Bettyhill*, and a road diverging south to *Altnaharra*. **Tongue** (44 m. ; hotel) is a delightful place with fine sands, sea-views, and the ruins of an old castle. Cars take the rough road round the *Kyle of Tongue*, where there is a ferry for motor-cycles and pedestrians. We cross the boggy moorlands of *Moin* to *Heilem* and then turn south to (61 m.) *Erriboll*. A road runs south from Eriboll through Strath More to *Altnaharra*. We round the head of **Loch Eriboll*, skirting the slopes of Ben Spionnaidh and Grann Stacach (grand *Views), and follow the shores of the glorious loch northwards to the **Cave of Smoo*. This is entered from the shore below and contains three enormous caverns. A few miles farther on we come to **Durness** (hotels), a straggling village at the mouth of the Kyle.

A mile away, at *Balnakill*, is a roofless church with several queer tombstones. The farmhouse was once the summer palace of the Bishops of Caithness.—Beyond the ferry a rough road crosses the bleak moors to (14 m.) **Cape Wrath,** the north-western extremity of Scotland. The grand cliffs are streaked with pink and glow curiously in the sun. There are long and glorious views in all directions.

Beyond Durness we pass by the ferry for the Cape Wrath road, and run south-west through the marshy *Strath Dionard* to the *Rhiconich Hotel*, at the head of *Loch Inchard*. Thence the road runs due south to *Laxford Bridge*, through a rough, boulder strewn country. A sharp switchback takes us across the peninsula and down into **Scourie** (hotel), a straggling village frequented by anglers. Off the coast is the island of *Handa*, with cliffs 400 ft.

high. These are the breeding ground of myriads of puffins, guillemots, and razorbills. Scourie is 26 m. from Durness.

The next stage is from Scourie to *Lochinver*, 30 m. distant. The road goes south to *Badcall*, on the exquisite **Eddrachillis Bay*, sprinkled with a number of islets ; then on to *Kylesku Ferry* (motors, 15/-), across the strait between Lochs *Glendhu* and *Glencoul* on the left, and *Loch Cairnbawn* on the right. From the ferry there are two ways to Lochinver ; the first goes past *Loch Ganvich* and then between *Quinag* and *Glasven* to *Skaig Bridge* ; thence past the lovely *Loch Letteressie* and along the shores of *Loch Assynt* to Lochinver. The second road is much rougher ; it runs west to *Drumbeg* (inn) and then round via the coast to **Lochinver** (*Culag ; Seabank*, private) a resort with good bathing and fishing. Fine views over the Minch to Lewis. Motorbuses run daily to *Invershin* and to *Lairg*.

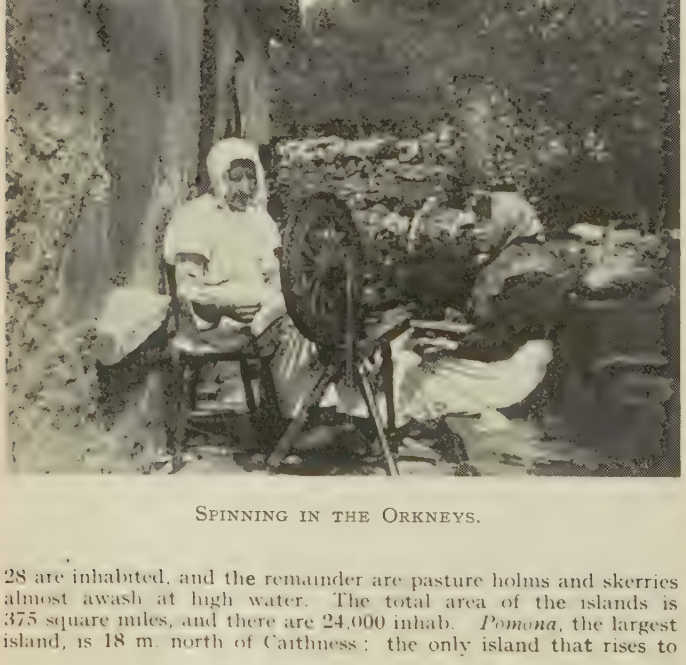
From Lochinver to *Ullapool* is 32 m. The best road for motorists is back to Skaig Bridge, thence to the *Inchnadamph Hotel*, south to *Ledmore*, and on via *Elphin* to Ullapool. The alternative road runs south to *Inverpolly Lodge*. For the next few miles we have the great *Stack Polly* (2,009 ft.) and *Cul Beag* (2,523 ft.) on our left. The road skirts the north banks of *Loch Bad a Ghaill* and *Loch Lurgain* to *Drumrunie Lodge*, where we join the route from Ledmore. *Ben More Coigach* (2,438 ft.) slopes away to the right ; we cross the Kanaird, strike *Loch Broom*, and follow its banks to **Ullapool** (*Royal ; Caledonian*), a fishing village established in 1778, with a good harbour and fair bathing. There is a gracious view of Loch Broom from the promontory. A mail-car runs to *Garve*.

The last stage, from Ullapool to *Gairloch*, is 61 m. and exceptionally picturesque. For the first 6 m. we skirt the east bank of Loch Broom, then climb through the deep woods of *Strath More* to *Braemore*. Visitors are admitted here to the fine **Falls of Measach* and the gorge of **Corrie Halloch*. A road runs from Braemore to Garve, see p. 526. We cross *Dundonnell Forest*, rising on the left to **Challich* (3,483 ft.). The road then descends sharply into the beautiful *Strath Beg* to *Dundonnell* (hotel) at the head of *Little Loch Broom*. Our road runs westwards, past the *Ardessie Falls*, and some 9 m. farther on turns south to cross the *Gruinard* by a bridge, rising again steeply to skirt the coast as far as *Laide*, on **Gruinard Bay*. Boats can be hired here for Ullapool or Dundonnell. We cross the neck of the peninsula to *Aultbea* (hotel), on *Loch Ewe*. The road skirts the loch to *Poolewe* (inn) at its head. There is a sharp ascent across the ridge, with *Views of *Loch Maree*, and then down by Loch Tollie to **Gairloch,** see p. 527.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

Approaches: Steamer daily, except Sunday, from Scrabster (Thurso) to *Scapa* (3 hrs.) and *Stromness* (4 hrs.). Twice weekly from Leith via Aberdeen to *Kirkwall* and *Lerwick*, twice weekly direct to *Lerwick*, once a week to *Wick*, *St Margaret's Hope*, and *Thurso*, and once a week to *Stromness*, *Scalloway*, *Hillswick*, etc.—Steamer from Lerwick thrice weekly to the *North Isles of Shetland*. Most of these services are arranged by the North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Aberdeen (agencies at 75, West Nile St., Glasgow; 20, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; 1, Tower Place, Leith).

The **Orkney Islands** are separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*. There are about 90 altogether; of these some



Spinning in the Orkneys.

28 are inhabited, and the remainder are pasture holms and skerries almost awash at high water. The total area of the islands is 375 square miles, and there are 24,000 inhab. *Pomona*, the largest island, is 18 m. north of Caithness; the only island that rises to

any height is *Hoy*, which has fine cliffs. The seascapes along the serrated coasts are not rivalled elsewhere, and there are numerous prehistoric remains, particularly of brochs. The islands are treeless ; most of the inhabitants are fishermen, and use primitive methods of cultivating the soil. The climate is mild and there is a marked second summer towards the end of October. Midsummer is almost nightless ; on the longest day the sun rises at 3.2 a.m. and sets at 9.23 p m. The landowners hold their land on " udal " tenure and are the only real freeholders in Scotland.

The **Shetland Islands** lie 50 m. north-east of the Orkneys. They number about 100, with an area of 551 square miles and a population of 25,520. About 29 of the islands are inhabited, and even *Mainland* (378 square miles), the largest of them, is so deeply indented that no place is more than 3 m. from the sea. These islands too, are treeless, but the climate is wetter and more stormy than in the Orkneys. The summer is very short, but there is practically no night at midsummer. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen and crofters who refuse to call themselves Scots and are very proud of their Scandinavian origin. A tiny pony is bred on the islands, which are also noted for their fine hand-knit shawls and hosiery. Visitors are always surprised at the clarity of the atmosphere and the rich colour effects of land and sea. The coast scenery is magnificent.

The Orkney Islands.

The first stop of the mail-steamer from Scrabster to Stromness is at **Scapa,** on Mainland, whence motorbuses run to (2 m.) *Kirkwall. Scapa Flow*, surrounded by islands, was used as a naval base during the war. German battleships, cruisers, and destroyers were interned here after Armistice, but were scuttled by their crews. Salvage operations are still being carried out.

Kirkwall (3,687 inhab.), the capital of the Orkneys, is an old fashioned, irregular little town at the head of *Kirkwall Bay*. The streets are twisting and narrow.

HOTELS : *Kirkwall*, near the pier ; *Castle*, near the cathedral ; *Queen's*, temperance. Coach daily to *Stromness*. Motorbuses to most important places on the island.

The great sight at Kirkwall is the **Cathedral of St. Magnus* (adm. 6d.) about ½ m. south of the pier. It was built of red and white freestone between 1137 and 1558, but the main impression is of Norman and Early English work. The building has lately been restored and is now used as a parish church. The fine **Rose Window* in the chancel was glazed about 1510. Many of the

memorials in the nave are curious, looking not unlike shop-signs. On the south side of the nave is the tomb of John Rae, the Arctic explorer. The bells in the *Tower* (good view) were cast by Borthwick, master gunner of James IV. In 1926 the skeleton of St. Magnus was found encased in one of the pillars. His skull had been pierced by the blow which caused his death. Close to the cathedral are the ruined *Bishop's Palace* (open week-days, gratuity), founded about 1200 and retaining a massive 16th century tower, and the *Earl's Palace*, built by Earl Patrick Stewart in 1607.

The daily motorbus to (14 m.) *Stromness* passes through (9½ m.) *Maeshowe*, and (10½ m.) the *Stones of Stenness*. ***Maeshowe** (week-days, 6d.) is a huge cairn of unknown origin containing stone chambers and passages carved with runic characters. It is 36 ft. high, about 300 ft. in circumference, and surrounded by a trench. A by-road leads from the main road to the ***Standing Stones of Stenness**, strikingly situated between the tidal *Loch of Stenness* and the freshwater *Loch of Harray*. There are two circles, a small one of four stones, and the large *Ring of Brogar*, containing about 13 standing stones, ranging in height from 6 to 13 ft., and spread over 2½ acres of ground. There were probably 60 stones at one time.—**Stromness** (*Mackay's Stromness ; Flett's Temperance*), is a small but attractive town of 1,665 inhab., with one very narrow picturesque main street from which steep lanes radiate up the hillside. The small harbour and its many jetties is beautifully sheltered from the Atlantic. There is a fine view of the cliff of *Hoy* from the lonely cemetery, a mile west. The face of the cliff presents a startling likeness to the profile of Sir Walter Scott, whose " Pirate " was born at Stromness.

The best walk on the island is from Stromness along the cliffs to (15 m.) *Birsay*. We strike the west coast at *Black Crag* (406 ft.), and pass the lonely stacks known as *North Galton Castle* and the *Castle of Yesnaby*. After about 8 m. we reach the ***Hole of Row**, a natural arch made by the sea ; a mile farther on is the *Bay of Skail*, where a broch has been discovered near the shore. On *Marwick Head* is a memorial to Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, drowned in the Hampshire when it struck a German mine in 1916. *Birsay* (*Barony Hotel*) has the ruins of a palace and two ruined churches, one of them dating from about 1100. There is some splendid cliff scenery on the way to *Costa Head*, 4 m. north-east.

Steamers ply from Stromness to the islands of *Graemsay*, *Hoy*, *Fara*, and *Flotta*. ***Hoy**, reached by boat from Stromness, is particularly worth visiting for its magnificent cliffs. A walk may be taken from the pier at *Linksness* along the western cliffs to the *Old Man of Hoy*, an isolated pinnacle 450 ft. high, and thence to the *Dwarfie Stone*, probably used as a heathen altar, and *Ward Hill*, the highest hill on the island (*View).

The **Northern Orkneys** are reached by steamer from Kirkwall. The boat passes between *Egilsay* and *Shapinsay*. On the latter island stands *Balfour Castle*, and at its north-eastern point is the

cottage of *Quholm*, once occupied by the ancestors of Washington Irving, who was born on board a ship bound hence to New York. *Egilsay* has the ruins of an old church, with a remarkable round tower 48 ft. high. To the west of Egilsay is **Rousay*, a rugged island commanding fine views. To the west of Stronsay lies *Eday* (numerous antiquities) separated from its *Calf of Eday* by the narrow and picturesque **Calf Sound*. Westray (10 m. long) has the extensive ruins of a castle and an old church at *Pierowall*, the main village. About 2½ m. west is the grand cape of **Noup Head*, whose overhanging cliffs swarm with sea fowl.

Shetland Islands.

The most convenient route to the Shetlands is that from Kirkwall to Lerwick. Half-way between the Orkneys and Shetlands is the lonely **Fair Isle,** about 3 m. long and carrying a population of 150. The island is famous for its hand knitted jerseys, whose Moorish designs are explained by the wreck here of a ship from the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Lerwick (*Grand ; Queen's*), the most northerly town in the British Isles and the capital of Shetland, is an irregularly built, picturesque old place. Even the main street is so narrow that vehicles pass each other with difficulty. Lerwick is, in the main, a fishing port ; the harbour is particularly busy during the summer, when it is thronged with vessels of many nationalities. There are interesting windows in the *Town Hall*, some illustrating the history of the island. The best view of the town is from the tower. At the north end of the town stands *Fort Charlotte*, built by Cromwell and refashioned by Charles II. The best excursions are to the islands of *Breasay* and *Noss*, usually by the " sixern," a peculiar kind of Scandinavian boat. The **Noup of Noss*, a grand headland (592 ft.) lies on the east side of the island of Noss. A visit can be paid to the *Cave of the Bard*, famous for its echoes, on the southern extremity of Bressay.—Another pleasant excursion is along the road skirting the east coast to (14 m.) *Sandwick*, whence a boat takes us to the uninhabited island of *Mousa*, to see the finest *Broch in all Scotland. The visit can be extended to **Fitful Head*, a glorious headland at the southern extremity of Shetland.

Motorbuses run each day from Lerwick to (7 m.) **Scalloway** (*Royal ; Scalloway*), an old village charmingly situated on a bay sheltered by a group of islands. This is the headquarters of the Faroe cod industry. The ruins of *Scalloway Castle*, built in 1600, stand on the point. The little chamber in which Earl Patrick Stewart used to hide is shown.

Hillswick can be reached from Scalloway by road, but the steamer route is preferable. As we leave Scalloway we see, away to the west, the lonely island of *Foula*, whose immense cliffs rise to 1,220 ft. and are the highest in the British Isles. There are 150 inhabitants. Our first stop is at *Walls*, whence there is a fortnightly mail-smack to Foula. Hillswick (St. Magnus) is the best centre for exploring the fantastic *Cliffs in the neighbourhood, the *Drongs* and (on the west shore of Esha Ness) the *Grind of the Navir* and the great cauldron known as the *Hole of Scraada*.

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Near the station is a statue to Daniel Owen, the first and best Welsh novelist. Richard Wilson, the painter, lies buried in the old 15th century church. *Moel Fammau* is usually climbed from Mold. Motorbuses run to Ruthin. 29 m. Denbigh, see below.

From *Connah's Quay* the line skirts the mud flats of the Dee estuary to (12½ m.) *Flint*, an industrial town with large chemical works. The Castle, now in ruins, was built in 1277. It was here that Richard II and Bolingbroke met in 1399. From (17 m.) *Holywell Junction* a branch line runs to (2 m.) **Holywell.** Below the parish church is the famous *St. Winefrede's Well (adm. 2d.), said to have sprung miraculously from the spot where St. Winefrede was beheaded by a pagan suitor. The lovely chapel surmounting the well was built by Henry VII's mother.

20 m. *Mostyn* (Mostyn Arms), near which are *Mostyn Hall*, the seat of Lord Mostyn, and *Downing*, the home of Thomas Pennant (died 1798), author of "The Tours of Wales." 6 m. farther on is the little seaside resort of *Prestatyn* (Royal Victoria). A short branch runs to *Dyserth*, where there is a ruined castle perched on a high rock.

30 m. **Rhyl** (*Queen's ; Westminster ; Pier ;* etc. ; 13,000 inhab.), a popular sea-side resort with a long promenade and fine sands.

From Rhyl to Corwen, 30 m. The line crosses *Morfa Rhuddlan*, where the Welsh suffered a heavy defeat about 796, to (3½ m.) **Rhuddlan.** In the village are the ruins of a great castle built by Edward I. The Parliament House in the main street stands on the site of the building in which Edward I enacted the statute of 1284, providing for the government of the principality.—6 m. **St. Asaph** (Plough), a sleepy village possessing the smallest cathedral in the country. The see dates from about 600, but the building is mainly of the 14th century. There is a precious collection of early bibles and MS. in the chapter house. About 2 m. away, at *Bodelwyddan*, is the graceful "Marble Church" built by John Gibson.—11 m. **Denbigh** (*Bull* ; 6,783 inhab.), beautifully situated on the banks of the Clwyd. Above the town stands a ruined castle (adm. 6d.) with a famous view from its walls. Stanley, the explorer, was born in the town and brought up in the workhouse at St. Asaph. A line runs from Denbigh through Mold to Chester, see p. 337.—19 m. **Ruthin** (*Castle ; Wynnstay Arms*) a quaint town with several old gabled houses. Its *Council House* dates from 1401, and the parish church has a magnificent oak *Roof. The ruins of the castle are enclosed in the private grounds of a mansion. The *View from *Moel Fammau* (1,820 ft.), 4½ m. away, ranges as far as Snowdon and Liverpool. At (30 m.) *Corwen* we join the line from Chester to Barmouth.

A short distance beyond Rhyl we come to the small sea-side villages of *Abergele* and *Pensarn* (Bee ; Hesketh Arms ; Cambrian), and 5 m. farther on is *Old Colwyn* (Queen's ; Ship), another bathing resort.

40 m. **Colwyn Bay** (*Pwllycrochan ; Colwyn Bay ; Imperial Station ;* 18,770 inhab.), a charming resort sheltered by woods, with good bathing and a large variety of pleasant walks in the neighbourhood. The climate is exceptionally mild in winter. It is adjoined to the west by *Rhos-on-Sea* (Rhos Abbey ; Rhos Priory). The train crosses the Llandudno peninsula to the estuary of the *Conway*, where we get fine views of the Snowdonian range.

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—44 m. *Llandudno Junction* (Station), whence branch lines run to (3½ m.) Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed and Festiniog.

Llandudno (19,000 inhab.) is the most popular of all the Welsh watering places. This bright and pleasant town is beautifully situated on a shallow moon-shaped bay whose horns are the *Great Orme* and the *Little Orme* respectively. There is good bathing, golfing, and walking. The town is crowded in July and August.

HOTELS :—*Imperial; Grand; St. George; Craig-y-don*, temperance; *Queen's; Lockyers'; Royal; Gogarth Abbey*, etc. HYDRO :—*Craigside*. BOARDING HOUSES :—*Knowsley; Risboro; The Towers; Bryn-y-mor; Bedford; White House; Ormescliffe*, etc.

MOTORBUSES run to Colwyn Bay, Conway, Penmaenmawr, Llanrwst, Bettws-y-Coed, Llanberis, Carnarvon, etc. Motorcoaches make day and half-day excursions to all parts of North Wales.

STEAMERS ply during the season to Bangor, Menai Bridge, Beaumaris, Carnarvon, the Isle of Man, Liverpool and Blackpool. A motor-launch plies daily from Deganwy to Conway and Trefriw.

A **Marine Drive*, over 4 m. long, circles the huge promontory of the **Great Orme's Head.** Cars are allowed to go in one direction only, entering the drive north of the pier and beyond the

CONWAY CASTLE.

Happy Valley. There are magnificent views of Anglesey and the Welsh coast on the way round. The *Little Orme* does not look so attractive from a distance, but its cliffs are exceptionally fine. The best views are from *Pabo Hill*, 2 m. south of the Little Orme.

A mile beyond *Llandudno Junction* is **Conway** (*Oakwood Park; Castle*), the most picturesque town in North Wales, with narrow, ancient streets, a famous castle, and considerable remains of a town wall. The mighty ****Castle,** standing above the river, was built by Edward I in 1283. It is the most perfect ruin in Wales and should not be missed (week-days, 6d.). The *Town Walls, built about the same time as the castle, still have their twenty-one towers and three gates. There is a walk (adm. 3d.) from the upper gate along the top of the wall down to the river. A visit should also be paid to the exquisite 13th century church of *St. Mary's*, to see the great west doorway, the rood screen and font, and the tomb of Nicholas Hookes, a 41st child who was himself the father of 27. Curfew is rung here in the evening. From the High Street we enter the quaint Elizabethan mansion of *Plas Mawr* (adm. 6d.). The gables, and the ceilings and fireplaces in the pannelled rooms are all interesting. On the quay is the smallest house in the country, and at the corner of Castle St. and High St. is *"Aberconway"* (adm. 4d.), the oldest house in Wales.

During the next 4 m. there are fine views both to left and right, until we come to the quiet little resort of **Penmaenmawr** (*Grand; Mountain View*), at the foot of an enormous rock rising to 1,550 ft. There are jolly walks here to the *Fairy Glen*, either direct or by the *Sychnant Pass*, whence it is possible to climb *Moel Llys* (1,180 ft.).—Another little watering place, *Llanfairfechan* (Queen's; Castle), nestles at the western foot of Penmaenmawr.—5½ m. *Aber* (Aber), ½ m. from the sea, at the opening of a fine glen. It is said that the curious mound in the village marks the site of an old castle. Off the coast lie the *Lavan Sands*. A road runs up the perfect little *Glen to *Pont Newydd*, where we take the path to the right for the *Aber Falls*. There is a strenuous ascent of *Carnedd Llewelyn* via Y Foel Fras from either Aber or Llanfairfechan.

The mountains loom up to the left before we reach (60 m.) **Bangor** (*Castle; British*), a somewhat dull cathedral city and university town. During the summer it is the centre for a large number of motorcoach tours through North Wales, and steamers ply to Liverpool, Beaumaris, Llandudno, etc. Every half-hour a ferry crosses to *Beaumaris*. The cathedral, built during the 16th century, is of little interest, and the university buildings are all modern. One of the best excursions in the neighbourhood is to the quarrying town of *Bethesda* (5 m.), where visitors are admitted to the great *Penrhyn Slate Quarries*, an amphitheatre over 1,000 ft. deep.

Beyond Bangor we approach the *Menai Strait*, which is never more than a mile wide. This gap between the mainland and Anglesey is crossed by road over the magnificent ***Menai Suspension Bridge**, Telford's masterpiece, built over a hundred years ago. It stands 100 ft. above the high-tide level. The railway is carried across the strait by the *Britannia Tubular Bridge*, built by Robert Stevenson in 1850. The bridge is 1,840 ft. long, and each of the two central spans is 460 ft. long.

Anglesey, known to the Welsh as *Môn*, covers an area of 276 sq. miles. Some of the greatest Welsh poets were born here and the island has always been looked upon as the "mother" of Welsh culture. Apart from its antiquities and its occasional fine coast scenery, the island is uninteresting and flat.

Beaumaris (*Williams-Bulkeley Arms; Liverpool Arms*), the county town, lies at the eastern end of the Menai Strait. This modest resort has splendid views of the Snowdonian mountains, a picturesque old church, and a *Castle now in ruins. An easy walk of 4 m. past the Norman fortress of *Castell Lleiniog* brings us to *Penmon Priory*, founded in the 7th century. The Norman church has been restored, but the 13th century refectory is in ruins. An old cross stands on the hill above the church. Off *Trwyn Du*, a little farther on, is *Puffin Island*, a congregating place for myriads of sea-birds.

63 m. *Llanfair*, or, to give it its full and beautiful name, Llanfairpwllgwyngylchgogerychwyrndrobwll-llandysiliogogogoch, boasts the longest name in the British Isles. A mile and a half to the south lies *Plas Newydd*, seat of the Marquis of Anglesey. In the park (permission from the estate office at Llanfair) are two fine dolmens and a kistvaen.

A branch line cuts northwards through the island to (17 m.) **Amlwch** (*Dinorben Arms; Bull Bay; Grenville*, unlicensed), a small seaside resort and port on the north coast. A motorbus runs westwards from Amlwch to *Cemaes Bay*, a tiny seaside and bathing resort. From the first station on the Amlwch line beyond Llanfair, a branch line diverges east to the picturesque little bathing resort of *Red Wharf Bay* (Min-y-don).

The line runs across the flat marshes to the west coast.—77 m. *Rhosneigr* (Bay), a small sea-side resort. The railway is carried by a causeway to *Holyhead Island*.

84 m. **Holyhead** (*Station*), the port of embarkation for Ireland and a seaside resort. Its harbour is protected by a long breakwater. The cliff scenery to the west of the town, particularly at the *North* and *South Stack*, is very attractive. About 2½ m. to the south (motorbus) lies the picturesque bathing resort of *Trearddur Bay* (Cliff, unlicensed; Bay, private).

FROM BANGOR TO BARMOUTH.

L.M. & S.R. to *Carnarvon*, 8½ m.; to *Afon Wen*, 27 m.; G.W.R., from Afon Wen to *Barmouth*, 27½ m. This line crosses the Lleyn Peninsula and follows the west coast southwards.

The line runs parallel with the Menai Strait as far as (8½ m.) **Carnarvon** (*Royal; Prince of Wales; Castle;* 8,301 inhab.),

an old town with narrow and twisting streets. The great ***Castle,** excellently well preserved, lies in the angle between the river and the Strait. It was built during the 13th and 14th centuries, entirely of stone, and is to-day probably the most complete mediæval fortress in the world. It is said that Edward II, the first Prince of Wales, was born in the *Eagle Tower*, and that he was "presented" to the Welsh at the *Queen's Gate*. Near this gate, in Castle St., is a statue of the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, who has represented the Carnarvon boroughs without a break since 1890.

There is a pleasant and interesting walk along the *Town Walls*, but the walk over the ramparts is not open. At the north-east angle the ancient church of *St. Mary's* is built into the walls.

Many visitors proceed from Carnarvon to Portmadoc by rail to Llanberis, and thence via Snowdon and Beddgelert to Portmadoc.—Motorbuses run to Portmadoc, Beddgelert, Pwllheli, Llanberis, Llanrwst, etc. A motorbus also runs to (10 m.) *Clynog* (St. Beuno), a remote and picturesque little resort with a holy well and an old church.

12 m. *Dinas Junction*, for the Welsh Highland Railway to Beddgelert and Portmadoc, see p. 554.—A motorbus runs to *Nevin*, see below, from (26 m.) *Chwilog*.—27 m. *Afon Wen*, on Cardigan Bay, the junction for *Pwllheli*.

The Barmouth line is continued beyond Afon Wen to (5 m.) **Pwllheli** (*West End; South Beach; Tower*). This bracing seaside resort is in two parts, the old town at the foot of the hills and a row of houses on the beach, reached from the old town by a horse tramway. This goes on to (4 m.) *Llanbedrog*, where an old mansion has been converted into a picture gallery.

The Lleyn Peninsula which can be conveniently explored from Pwllheli, is singularly unspoilt and wild. Motorbuses run along its south coast to the two small watering places of (7 m.) *Abersoch* and (17 m.) *Aberdaron*. This old village is 3 m. from the great cliff scenery of *Braich-y-Pwll*, the extreme point of the peninsula. Boats can be taken in calm weather from Aberdaron to **Bardsey Island,** where about a score of people eke out their meagre existence. The island, where 20,000 saints are said to be buried, was once a place of pilgrimage. From Pwllheli a motorbus runs north to *Nevin* (Nanhoron Arms), a quaint old fishing village. *The Rivals* (1,849 ft.) are usually climbed from Nevin.

30 m. **Criccieth** (*George; Marine; Lion*), a seaside resort with a sound golf-course. The ruins of the old castle look across the bay to *Harlech* and back upon the massing mountains to the north. Mr. Lloyd George's home, "*Brynawelon*," stands on the hill behind the town. *Llanystumdwy*, where he went to school, is about **2½ m.** away.

35 m. **Portmadoc** (*Royal Sportsman; Queen's;* 4,000 inhab.) a quiet market town and port for the Festiniog slate quarries. A narrow gauge line runs to *Blaenau Festiniog*, see p. 551. Motorbuses run to Beddgelert and a number of other places.

The line traverses a wide belt of reclaimed land and we see Snowdon and its cluster of companion peaks away to the left.—38 m. *Minffordd*, the station for *Portmeirion*, 1 m. away. Portmeirion is a model town built and controlled by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis. It is the newest, smallest, and already, perhaps, the most distinguished resort on the Cambrian Coast.—39 m. *Penrhyndeudraeth*,

a grey, stone built town in glorious surroundings. The line now bends southwards, running between the hills and the sea, and with fine retrospective views of Snowdonia.

44 m. **Harlech** (*St. David's ; Castle ; Queen's*), a village built on the slopes of a steep hill crowned by a great *Castle. This "ideal castle of childhood," as it has been called, was built by Edward I. Its defence by the Welsh in 1468 is commemorated by the stirring song, "The March of the Men of Harlech." From the ramparts we get sweeping *Views of the coast and of the mountains in the distance. The hills at the back of the town have a charm all their own. It is a fascinating country of "bogland, melody and old bones." Between the village and the sea is the *Royal St. David's* golf course, one of the best in Wales.

47 m. *Llanbedr* (Victoria ; Plas Newydd, private), is a curious little village straddling a well stocked trout stream.

The glorious country in the neighbourhood is best seen in a visit to *Cwm Bychan*, via Maes-y-Garnedd. *Cwm Bychan lies at the craggy foot of *Rhiniog Fawr*. The walk can be continued to the *Roman Steps*, a series of slabbed stones on to the head of *Bwlch-y-Tyddiad*, whence a path runs north to Trawsfynydd We follow the path for a short distance and then break away to the right, along the eastern slopes of *Rhiniog Fawr*. Between the Rhiniog Fawr and Rhiniog Fach is the mournful **Bwlch Drws Ardudwy* (1,255 ft.). We turn due west to the farmhouse of *Maes-y-Garnedd*, the birthplace of John Jones, the regicide.

Three miles beyond Llanbedr is *Dyffryn*, whence the green top of *Moelfre* (1,932 ft.) can be reached in 1½ hrs.—55 m. *Barmouth*, see p. 561.

LLANDUDNO TO BETTWS-Y-COED AND FESTINIOG.

L.M. & S.R. to *Bettws-y-Coed*, 18 m. ; to *Blaenau Festiniog*, 30 m. This runs through some of the prettiest country in North Wales.

Llandudno and *Llandudno Junction*, see page 545. The first part of the route lies up the lovely *Vale of Conway. The mountains come into sight beyond (4½ m.) *Glan Conway*.—8 m. *Tal-y-Cafn* is a good starting place for the ascent of *Carnedd Llewelyn*. About 2 m. away is *Caerhun*, the Roman fort of Canovium.

14½ m. **Llanrwst** (*Victoria ; Eagles*), a quaint town of 2,300 inhabitants, picturesquely set on the banks of the *Conway*. The river is crossed by Inigo Jones's bridge, built in 1636. In the 15th century church is a fine rood-loft and chapel by Inigo Jones, and the stone coffin of Llewelyn the Great.—A toll road runs to (1¼ m.) *Trefriw* (*Belle Vue*), where there are chalybeate springs,

a pump room and baths. There is a pretty walk by *Lake Crafnant* to (6 m.) *Capel Curig.*

The *Llygwy Valley*, backed by *Moel Siabod*, opens out on the right.

18 m. **Bettws-y-Coed** (*Waterloo ; Gwydyr ; Royal Oak ; Pont-y-Pair*), a tiny village set in a fairyland of beauty. It is, perhaps, the most beautiful spot in all Wales. The *Llygwy*, rushing through

The Swallow Falls.

the village to join the Conway, is crossed by a curious 15th century *Bridge, and some distance from the village the Conway is carried by the *Waterloo Bridge*, an iron structure put up in 1815. The ancient church (disused) has an old font and the effigy of Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch, a 14th century warrior.

There are two famous sights in the vicinity of the village, the *Fairy Glen* and the *Swallow Falls*. To see the former we cross the Conway by the Waterloo Bridge and take the low road on the right to (1 m.) where it recrosses the river. Just short of the bridge we take the lane to the left. A path on the left (adm. 2d.) descends sharply to the ***Fairy Glen** where the river flows sluggishly through a deep chasm whose sides are clothed with trees and creepers. We regain the lane and continue for 2½ m. (*Views), to a gate on the right leading to the beautiful *Conway Fall. The walk can be continued to the ruined *Pandy Mill* and the *Machno Falls.*

The ***Swallow Falls** lie just off the Holyhead Road, about 2 m. from Bettws (coaches from the village). Before reaching the falls we take a small gate on the right to visit the old *Miners' Bridge* across the Llugwy. The Swallow Falls, farther on (adm. 2d.), are a magnificent sight after heavy rain, but rather disappointing in a dry summer.

A good general view of the district may be got by walking from Bettws to **Llyn Elsi*. A path behind the new church ascends across the moorlands to the quiet tarn, whence there are beautiful views of the Snowdonian peaks in clear weather.

From Bettws-y-Coed to Bangor, 19 m. Motorbuses traverse this beautiful section of the Holyhead Road. Beyond Capel Curig the triple peaked *Tryfan* (3,010 ft.) comes into view on the left. Nine miles or so from Bettws we reach the highest point of the road (1,000 ft.), and soon afterwards come to the lake of *Llyn Ogwen*, 1 m. long. The Glyders and the Carnedds are best climbed from the lake. Half-a-mile away to the left across some boulder strewn land, is the romantic ***Llyn Idwal**, with a great cleft known as the *Devil's Kitchen* in the rocks piled up at the back of the lake. At the end of the lake are the *Benglog Falls*, cascading down the rocks and then through into *Nant Ffrancon*. Our road skirts the base of Carnedd Dafydd and past the mouth of Nant Ffrancon, where we get a good view of the Penrhyn Slate Quarries. Thence by Bethesda to Bangor.

Beyond Bettws the line skirts the Conway for a mile and then enters the *Valley of the Lledr*, where we get views of Moel Siabod and of Snowdon (beyond *Pont-y-Pant*) on the right.—24 m. *Dolwyddelan* (Elen's Castle), in rough country at the base of Moel Siabod, which can be climbed from the village in 2 hours. The old *Dolwyddelan Castle*, where Llewelyn the Great was born, is about a mile away.—Two miles farther, at *Roman Bridge*, there is another good view of Snowdon, and we plunge into a long tunnel, to emerge in the slate quarrying district of Festiniog.

30 m. **Blaenau Festiniog** (*North Western ; Queen's ;* 8,000 inhab.), a clean, grey, wind swept quarrying town. The slate quarries are open to visitors. The much more attractive village of *Festiniog* is 3 m. to the south, on the G.W.R. line to Bala.

From Blaenau Festiniog to Portmadoc (13½ m.). This toy line made in 1836, has a gauge of only 2 ft., and the locomotive and carriages are exceedingly small. There are open carriages for sight seers, but the line runs so close to the rocks on occasion that it is positively dangerous to lean out of the windows. There are gorgeous *Views of the valley far below to the left, and later on, as we approach (9 m.) *Penrhyndeudraeth*, of the estuary.

Festiniog (*Pengwern Arms ; Abbey Arms*) set on a hill at the head of a long valley stretching away to the sea. There is an excellent view of this valley from the mound at the back of the church. The sea glimmers at the foot of the valley, in the distance ; to our right is *Manod Mawr* (2,166 ft.), and opposite stands the *Moelwyn*. Festiniog is a fine centre for short excursions.

A path leads from beyond the church through the fields to the romantic **Cynfael Falls*, a series of cascades down a rocky gorge. Above the lower fall, in mid-stream, is a solitary rock known as *Hugh Lloyd's Pulpit*. Farther up we cross the stream, and walk up the narrow glen to the Trawsfynydd road, 1½ m. from Festiniog. Here we turn to the left, cross the bridge at *Pont Newydd*, and turn right into a lane. After ½ m. we bear to the right down to the stream, which we follow upwards along the north bank. At the fork we take the rough cart track on the left and ascend to the top, where we come in sight of the ***Rhaiadr Cwm,** a series of six sharp falls over the bare rock. Farther on

the track joins the road from Bala to Festiniog, 3½ m. away. We turn left along this road. Half-a-mile off the road, to the right is *Llyn-y-Morwynion* (The Lake of the Virgins). Here we bear west-north-west for "The Graves of the Men of Ardudwy," ½ m. from the main road. There is a story that the men of Ardudwy abducted a number of women from the Vale of Clwyd, but were caught and defeated at this spot. Rather than return to their own men the women threw themselves into the lake.

Another interesting excusion may be made from *Maentwrog Road Station*, reached from Festiniog by rail or road, to the ***Rhaiadr Du,** a most romantic waterfall, and the *Raven Fall*. The delightful village of **Maentwrog** (*Tan-y-Bwlch ; Grapes*), standing at the foot of a wooded precipice, is 3 m. by road from Festiniog. It takes its name from the rude inscribed "maen" or stone in the churchyard.

SNOWDONIA.

"Snowdonia" is a term loosely used to denote not only the actual mountain of Snowdon, but the numerous other high peaks in the area. Snowdonia is conveniently reached by two railway lines, the first from Carnarvon to Llanberis, and the second from Carnarvon to Dinas Junction and thence by light railway to Beddgelert. A third line, running from Llandudno to Festiniog, skirts the eastern side of the area. Bettws y-Coed, for example, is only 13 m. from Snowdon. There is a network of roads from the resorts on the coast into the mountains.

***Snowdon** (3,560 ft.) itself is a noble mountain, the highest in England and Wales, but 846 ft. lower than Ben Nevis. There are five peaks in all, *Y Wyddfa*, the highest, *Crib Goch*, *Crib-y-Ddysgyl*, *Lliwedd*, and *Yr Aran*. Some of the best and most dangerous rock-climbing in the country is found here.

The easiest way of reaching the summit is by the rack-and-pinion railway from Llanberis. During the summer there are trains every ½ hour, but the line is closed on Sunday and during the winter. For walkers there are five well-known routes up the mountain, starting from Llanberis, Capel Curig (Pen-y-Pass), Beddgelert (Rhyd-Ddu), Nant Gwynant, and the Snowdon Ranger (Lake Quellyn). The easiest, but not very interesting climb, is that from Llanberis. The others are not so clearly marked as some enthusiasts say they are, and the visitor trying one of the routes for the first time should either join up with a party or hire a guide.

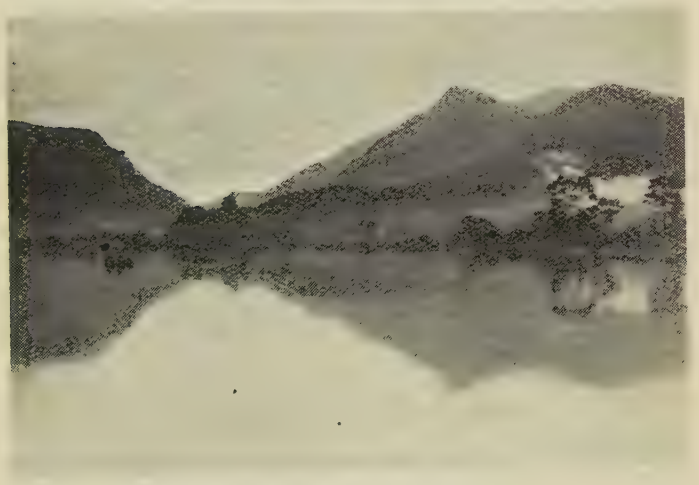
The summit is often shrouded in mists, but when these blow away a marvellous **Panorama unfolds to north, south, east and west. Nearly the whole of North Wales is visible, and a score of lakes and tarns. In clear weather it is possible to see the mountains of Ireland and South Scotland. Right at the summit is the *Snowdon Summit Hotel* (refreshments and sleeping accommodation). Parties sometimes stay at the hotel over night in order to watch the sunrise.

From Carnarvon to Llanberis.

L.M. & S.R. to *Llanberis*, 9 m. Motorbuses run from Llanberis to (15 m.) Bettws-y-Coed.

Carnarvon, see p. 547.– The first part of the journey is up the green valley of the *Seiont*. Beyond (7 m.) *Cwm-y-Glo* Snowdon appears on the right, and the line runs along *Llyn Padarn*, 2 m. long.

9 m. **Llanberis** (*Royal Victoria ; Dolbadarn ; Padarn Villa*, and several private hotels), lies at the head of *Llyn Padarn*, which is separated from another lake, **Llyn Peris*, by a strip of land. It is



Llanberis, Llyn Padarn.

a charming and quiet old village ; its twin lakes, the slopes of Snowdon rising from the village, and the bold and barren hills standing like sentinels around it, make an unforgettable picture. A main road runs from Llanberis to the *Pass of Llanberis*, best seen from the 13th century tower of *Dolbadarn Castle*, behind the Victoria Hotel. – A short walk of ½ m. can be taken to the picturesque waterfall of **Ceunant Mawr*. The summit of Snowdon is easily reached by rail or on foot. *Moel Eilio* (2,382 ft.), to the west, is worth climbing for the grand *Views. There is an interesting walk of 4 m. from Llanberis, past the Ceunant Fall, to *Lake Quellyn*.

From Llanberis to Bettws-y-Coed (15 m.)—The road follows *Llyn Peris* for about a mile and then descends to (2 m.) **Old Llanberis,** where the old church is worth a visit. *Elidyr Fawr* (3,029 ft.), commanding wide views of the neighbouring mountains, is climbed from the village in 2½ hours. We now enter the famous ***Pass of Llanberis,** a narrow gorge with the precipices of Snowdon rising sheer on the right, and the Glyders sweeping upwards on the left. After some distance an enormous hollow, *Cwm Glas*, appears high on the right, separating *Crib-y-Ddysgyl* from *Crib Goch*. Huge boulders are strewn about the pass before we come to (5½ m.) **Pen-y-Pass Hotel* (1,169 ft.), a favourite resort of mountain climbers. There are splendid views back towards the pass. The ascent of Snowdon from the hotel is a fairly easy one.

Half a mile beyond the hotel the road swerves to the left, disclosing a startling view of *Nant Gwynant*, with the lonely *Cynicht* at the back. The road down Nant Gwynant to Beddgelert diverges to the right at (6½ m.) *Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel* (900 ft.), a resort of climbers and anglers. Snowdon, Moel Siabod, Y Glyder Fawr (*Views of Snowdon and the Pass of Llanberis) and Y Glyder Fach are all climbed from the hotel.

As we descend *Nant-y-Gwryd* the Capel Curig lakes come into sight.—10½ m. **Capel Curig** (*Royal ; Cobden's ; Guest House*, etc.), is set in splendid scenery and enjoys good views of Snowdon. There is free fishing in the lakes. A number of peaks, including Snowdon, Carnedd Llewelyn, Carnedd Dafydd, Moel Siabod, and Creigiau Gleision are climbed from Capel Curig. Another 5 m. brings us to *Bettws-y-Coed*, see p. 550.

From Carnarvon to Beddgelert.

L.M. & S.R. from Carnarvon to *Dinas Junction*, 3½ m. ; Welsh Highland Railway from Dinas Junction to *Beddgelert*, 13 m. Motorcoaches run from Carnarvon to Beddgelert during the season.

We change at *Dinas Junction* for the Highland Railway. Away to the left stretch the Menai Straits, and to the right are the Rivals. A short line diverges right at (2 m.) *Tryfan Junction* to the slate quarries of *Bryngwyn*. We now ascend the pretty valley of the *Gwyfrai*, past several stations to (6 m.) *Plas-y-Nant*, where there is a picturesque old mill. We get splendid mountain views here. To the right rises *Mynydd Mawr* (2,290 ft.), buttressed to the north by the precipices of *Craig Cwm Bychan*, and to the left is *Moel Eilio*. The scenery grows wilder before we come to **Llyn Qwellyn*, which we skirt for a mile. On the far side a bold rock rises sheer out of the water. To our front is Snowdon, with Yr Aran standing away to its right.

7 m. *Qwellyn Lake Station*, formerly known as Snowdon Ranger; the climb up Snowdon from here is still called the "Ranger" ascent. The line crosses a narrow glen, with a waterfall to the left, and ascends at a sharp gradient to (9 m.) *South Snowdon* (626 ft.; small hotel) in the village of *Rhyd Ddu*, finely situated at the western foot of Snowdon. The summit is 3 m. away.

The line now ascends steadily, past the tarn of *Llyn-y-Gader*, for another mile, reaching its highest point (660 ft.) near a rock which bears a vague resemblance to Pitt. A track from Beddgelert to Snowdon ascends to the left. The line descends along the *Colwyn* to *Beddgelert*.

13 m. **Beddgelert** (*Saracen's Head; Prince Llewelyn; Royal Goat*, near the station), lies at the confluence of two mountain streams, and is justly famed for its scenery. It is, perhaps, the most romantically placed village in Wales; the mountains rise up around it; the valleys in the neighbourhood are beautifully wooded, and there are numerous delightful excursions.

Motorcoaches run in summer to Llanberis, Capel Curig, Bettws-y-Coed, Portmadoc, Carnarvon, and Pen-y-Gwryd. There is good fishing in the numerous lakes and streams.

Beddgelert ("The Grave of Gelert") gets its name from a story that Llewelyn's hound saved his infant child from a wolf, but, being covered with blood and the cradle overthrown, was hastily killed by the prince. A few stones in a meadow mark the grave, but the tale has been proved to be an 18th century concoction.

The church dates from the 13th century, and was once the chapel of a priory founded by Llewelyn the Great.—The scene of Southey's "Madoc" is laid in part at Beddgelert. Some Welsh historians believe that Madoc was the first to discover America, but he never returned to tell the tale.—*Moel Hebog* (2,566 ft.) is climbed from the village in about 2 hours.

The finest drive in the neighbourhood is to (16½ m.) *Bettws-y-Coed*. Motorbuses do the run in 1½ hours. The road threads through the lovely ***Nant Gwynant**, at the foot of *Yr Aran*, and past the pretty little lake of *Llyn-y-Dinas*. A mile farther on we catch a glimpse of the summit of Snowdon up a glen to the left, and away to our front is *Moel Siabod*. Another lake is passed as we ascend to (7½ m.) *Pen-y-Gwryd* (see p. 554), where we join the road from Llanberis to Bettws-y-Coed.

From Beddgelert to Portmadoc (21 m.). A little over a mile from Beddgelert the line reaches the ***Pass of Aberglaslyn,** an extraordinarily beautiful ravine traversed by a stream and enclosed in great walls of rock 800 ft. high. The pass is easily reached by walkers from Beddgelert, along a path on the east side of the *Glaslyn*. The foot of the pass is reached at (15½ m.) *Nantmor*. The remaining 6 m. to Portmadoc is along *Traeth Mawr*.

From Beddgelert to Festiniog. The road (16 m.) crosses the bridge at *Pont Aberglaslyn*, where it turns right for (9 m.) *Penrhyndeudraeth*. Thence it winds up the valley of the Dwyryd, past *Maentwrog*. There is a direct path (11 m.) for walkers, along the slopes of the Moelwyns to *Tan-y-Bwlch*. Both *Cynicht (2,265 ft.) and Moelwyn (2,527 ft.) can be climbed from this route.

FROM CHESTER TO SHREWSBURY VIA WREXHAM.

G.W.R. from Chester to Wrexham, 12 m.; to Shrewsbury, 42 m.

The border is crossed into Denbighshire about 7 m. from Chester. Two miles across the border is **Gresford,** where the scene of "The Angler," in Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" is laid. The peal of bells in the beautiful tower of the 15th century *Church is accounted one of the "Seven Wonders of Wales."—Beyond Gresford the line enters the Denbighshire coal-field.

12 m. **Wrexham** (*Wynnstay Arms; Westminster Temperance;* 19,000 inhab.) is a small but busy market-town. Wrexham, too, has one of the "Seven Wonders of Wales" in the richly decorated *Tower (1506) of the Perpendicular parish church. Inside are two monuments by Roubiliac, and a painting by David, sometimes ascribed to Rubens. It is said that this painting was presented to the church by Elihu Yale (1648-1721), who gave his name to Yale University. He lies buried west of the tower, in the churchyard. The monument (restored) is inscribed with the famous rhymed epitaph. To commemorate the bi-centenary of their university the north porch was restored by Yale graduates in 1901. The church is also associated with the hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains," written by Bishop Heber in the old vicarage (pulled down) to be sung in the church.—*Erthig Hall* (Mon. and Fri.; 2/6), where Yale spent some of his early years, lies 1½ m. west of Wrexham. The house has a great deal of old furniture and a portrait of Judge Jeffreys by Kneller.

The line from Wrexham to Birkenhead and Liverpool passes through (11 m.) **Hawarden,** the station for *Hawarden Castle*, the home of W. E. Gladstone (see p. 345). —Omnibuses run from Wrexham to (5½ m.) *Holt*, where there is a many arched 14th century bridge over the Dee, and a fine 15th century *Church of the Wrexham and Gresford type.

About 1½ m. from Wrexham we see *Erthig Hall* standing on a wooded height to the left.—17 m. **Ruabon,** a colliery and ironworking town, and the junction for Llangollen, Bala, Dolgelley and Barmouth. There are monuments of the Williams-Wynn family and two 16th century recumbent figures in the parish church.

The line passes through the mining district into the valley of the Dee. The Berwyn mountains appear in the distance. Beyond

(19 m.) *Cefn* we cross the valley by a viaduct commanding *Views in both directions.

21 m. **Chirk** (*Hand*), prettily set on the Welsh side of the Ceiriog, a famous trout stream. Parts of the church date from the 15th century, and there are some curious 18th century monuments of the Myddelton family. Chirk *Castle (Lord Howard de Walden) was built by Roger de Mortimer for Edward I, and was twice besieged during the Civil War. It was once the seat of the Myddeltons (adm. by permission only). The park is open daily.

A light railway runs through the Vale of Ceiriog to (6½ m.) *Glyn Ceiriog*, where the Welsh lyric poet John Ceiriog Hughes was born.

The line crosses the Ceiriog into England.—From (24 m.) *Gobowen* a branch line diverges to *Oswestry*. The only remaining place of interest on the line is the ancient village of *Baschurch* (35 m.), not far from which is the *Berth*, a neolithic fortification consisting of two rings joined by a causeway. 42 m. *Shrewsbury*, see p. 291.

FROM CHESTER TO BARMOUTH VIA DOLGELLEY.

G.W.R. to *Ruabon*, 17 m.; to *Llangollen* 23 m.; to *Bala*, 45 m.; to *Dolgelley*, 62 m.; to *Barmouth*, 71 m. Through trains are run from London and Manchester.

The line from Chester to Ruabon is described on p. 556. Beyond (18 m.) *Acrefair* we get a view to the left of the aqueduct of *Pont y-Cysylltau*, built by Telford in 1795-1805 to carry the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley of the Dee. We quit the coalfield and enter the ***Vale of Llangollen**, "entirely lovely in its gentle wildness."

23 m. **Llangollen** (*Hand; Royal; Bridge End;* 3,680 inhab.), charmingly situated in a hollow by the banks of the *Dee* and surrounded by wooded hills. It is a favourite spot with tourists and anglers, and George Borrow testified to the excellence of its ale. There are pretty views of the river from the bridge, built in the 14th century, but widened in 1873. A few coracles are still used by the villagers. The parish church of *St. Collen* has notable 15th century hammer-beam roofs and a fine west tower. In the churchyard lie buried the "Ladies of Llangollen." These famous and eccentric women, Lady Eleanor Butler and Sarah Ponsonby, lived at *Plas Newydd*, ½ m. south of the bridge. In 1776 they left their Irish homes, and swearing eternal friendship came to Llangollen to devote their lives to "celibacy and the knitting of blue stockings." They were exceedingly eccentric in behaviour and dress, and were visited by many persons of note, including Wellington, De Quincey,

Scott and Wordsworth, who wrote a sonnet in their honour which caused them much offence. Their servant, Mary Carryl, saved enough money to buy the house, which she then presented to her mistresses.

PLAS NEWYDD.

A favourite walk from Llangollen is up to the top of **Dinas Bran* (1,062 ft.) a bold hill on the north side of the valley. From the summit can be seen the ***Eglwyseg Rocks,** which are reached by descending a track to the east. These rocks or limestone cliffs form a semi-circle nearly four miles long. There is a delightful walk along the edge to *World's End,* whence we may return by road. There is an even more extensive *View from *Barber's Hill* (1,000 ft.) 1 m. west of Llangollen.

The ruins of ***Valle Crucis Abbey** lie 1½ m. from the town. They may be reached along the Ruthin road or along the tow path of the canal, cutting off to the right when the ruins appear. It is even more pleasant to continue along the tow path for another mile to the **Chain Bridge*, a very charming spot. Beyond the inn we pass the *Horse Shoe Falls*, where the Dee feeds the canal, and come to the beautiful little Norman church of *Llantysilio*. From here we proceed to the abbey over the top of *Braich-y-Gwynt* hill. The Abbey, set in a lovely glen, is the largest left in North Wales. It was founded about 1200 and dissolved in 1535. The church, with its beautiful west front, is fairly well preserved, but of the conventural buildings the only considerable remnant is the 14th century chapter house.—Not far from the abbey, in a field to the right of the Ruthin road, stands a remarkable cross known as *Eliseg's Pillar*. It was erected in the 9th century, but the broken shaft alone remains to-day.

24½ m. *Berwyn*, a lovely spot on the Dee, near the Chain Bridge (see p. 558).—The river makes a long loop round the wooded *Rhysgog* promontory, but the line tunnels through the neck and emerges close to the river into *Merionethshire*, one of the most beautiful counties in Wales.—28 m. *Glyndyfrdwy* (*Berwyn Arms*), a village much frequented by anglers. The whole of the country around is associated with Owen Glendower, whose stronghold was the wooded mound seen to the left of the line about 1½ m. farther on.

33 m. **Corwen** (*Owen Glyndwr; Crown; Feathers*), a small market-town of considerable antiquity and a good centre for anglers. It is sheltered on the south by a steep, well-wooded hill commanding a wide view from the summit. The old church has been over restored; in the chancel is a curious monument to a 14th century priest; the cross on the lintel of the priest's doorway in the south chancel is supposed to mark the spot hit by Glendower when he threw his dagger from the top of the hill. A relief of the dagger appears on the 8th century cross in the churchyard.

From Corwen motorbuses ply along the Holyhead Road to *Cerrig-y-Drudion* and (22 m.) *Beltws*. The road traverses a lonely and somewhat monotonous region of hills and moors, relieved occasionally by magnificent views.—10 m **Cerrig-y-Drudion** (*Saracen's Head; White Lion; Queen's*) lies a little off the main road. In the village is a picturesque group of old almshouses and the little church is a curious building. The next few miles give us unforgettable views of the Carnarvonshire mountains in the distance. Several main roads converge at (15 m.) *Pentre Voelas*, at the foot of wide grouse moors.

Beyond Corwen the increasingly beautiful valley of the Dee is known as the *Vale of Edeyrnion*. The river is crossed and re-crossed before we reach (40½ m.) *Llandderfel* (*Bryntirion Inn*), whose old church contains two wooden relics known as "St. Derfel's Horse" and "St. Derfel's Staff."—Passengers to Bala and Blaenau Festiniog change at (44 m.) *Bala Junction*.

Bala (*Royal White Lion; Plas Coch; Goat*), a small market town with a wide High Street and many narrow alleys. It lies at the northern end of *Llyn Tegid*, the largest lake in Wales, nearly 4 m. long and about a mile wide. This quiet old town has been closely connected with the history of Welsh education and Non-conformity. The Calvanistic Methodist College was founded in 1837; in Tegid St. stands a statue of Thomas Charles (1755-1814), a pioneer of the Welsh Methodist movement and one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A tablet marks the house in which he lived (opposite the *White Lion*).

Boats can be hired for excursions on the lake. The scenery along the shores is quite pretty, with low hills backed by the peaks of Arenig Fawr, Cader Idris, and the Arans. It is possible to drive round it (11 m.)

From Bala to Blaenau Festiniog (25 m.). The railway ascends the valley of the *Tryweryn* with views of the Arenigs to the left. The country grows more and more desolate as we approach (8 m.). *Arenig*, at the base of *Arenig Fach* (2,264 ft.). To the south rises the huge bulk of **Arenig Fawr** (2,800 ft.). It can be climbed in little over an hour. Snowdon, Cader Idris, the sea, and the Arans are all visible from its summit.

We reach the highest point of the line at (10½ m.) *Cwm Prysor* (1,195 ft.). Colourful moorlands stretch all the way to (16 m.) *Trawsfynydd*, the birthplace of Hedd Wyn, a promising young Welsh poet killed in the war. The line veers north and the Moelwyns rise up ahead.—19 m. *Maentwrog Road* is 2 m. from *Maentwrog*, p. 552. There are startling mountain views now all the way to Festiniog (p. 551) and Blaenau Festiniog (p. 550).

The line runs along the shores of Bala Lake to Llanuwchllyn (*Goat*), a starting point for ascending the two Arans. An adventurous road goes over the pass of *Bwich Y Groes* (1,790 ft.) to *Dinas Mawddwy*, whence there is a train to *Machynlleth*. Motorists are warned that the gradients up the pass are very steep and that many cars fail to reach the summit. The road makes an ideal walk.

The line now ascends the river *Dyfrdwy* through a desolate region to the highest point at (55 m.) *Drws-y-Nant*, and then descends sharply the pretty valley of the *Wnion*, with a view to the left of Cader Idris.—59 m. *Bont Newydd* is the most convenient station for the ascent of *Rhobell Fawr* (2,408 ft.), a rocky hill with a good view from its summit.

62 m. **Dolgelley** (*Golden Lion ; Royal Ship*), a grey-stone built town with twisting streets, delightfully situated at the foot of *Cader Idris*. It is a noted tourist resort, for the various excursions in the neighbourhood are equal in beauty to any in the kingdom.

MOTORBUSES run to Barmouth, Towyn, Bala, Machynlleth, Dinas Mawddwy, Blaenau Festiniog, etc.

There are two pleasant walks in the immediate neighbourhood, the first to the *Torrent Walk* and the second to the *Precipice Walk*. The ***Torrent Walk** ascends a lovely glen through which the stream falls in a series of cascades. The ***Precipice Walk** is a narrow path circling the steep western slopes of *Moel Cynwch*. There are superb *Views from the path of the river flowing 800 ft. below, of Cader Idris, and of the Mawddach estuary.

A somewhat longer excursion, generally done by motorcoach, is to the *Ganllwyd Glen* and *Pistyll Cain*. We follow the Barmouth road for 1½ m. and come to *Llanelltyd Bridge*. Just short of this bridge a by-road diverges right to the ruins of *Cymmer Abbey*, whose church dates from 1200. We return to the road and turn right at Llanelltyd into the beautiful **Ganllwyd Glen*. When the road turns left the valley grows narrower and more romantic. In a mile or so we come to the *Tyn-y-Groes Hotel*, a favourite angling resort. Half-a-mile farther we reach a bridge over the Camlan. A 10 minute walk along the stream to the left brings us to the **Rhaiadr Du*, a fair sized fall in picturesque surroundings. When the road forks we keep to the right. Cars are left at the bridge over the *Eden*. A walk of 40 minutes up the glen of the Upper Mawddach brings us to **Pistyll Cain*, a beautiful waterfall in which the stream plunges 150 ft. into a great cauldron.

The best drive of all in the neigbourhood is along the road from Dolgelley to Barmouth, a distance of 9½ m. Every turn discloses some unexpected beauty, vistas of the coloured estuary, of hanging woods and great barren hills. The motorist should drive slowly and with care, for the road is often narrow and there are several hairpin bends.

***Cader Idris** (2,927 ft.), " the chair of Idris," is, next to Snowdon, the most beautiful mountain in Wales. It is greatly favoured

because of its accessibility, its infinite variety of views, and the grandeur of its precipices. The main backbone of the mountain is 9 m. long. This ridge is steep on all sides, but towards the north it presents a sheer wall of rock 900 ft. high. The view from the summit is very extensive; across the Mawddach estuary the eye travels along the coast away to the Lleyn peninsula and the great Snowdonian range; to the right, but closer, is the round Rhobell Fawr, and at our feet is the darkly lustrous tarn of *Llyn-y-Gader*. In the distance lies Bala Lake, with the Arenigs to its left and the Arans to its right. To the south Plinlimmon is plainly visible above the humps of lesser hills. Westwards lies Cardigan Bay, with the coast threading away as far as St. David's Head. A short distance south from the summit we come suddenly upon a view of **Llyn-y-Cau*, a tarn at the foot of stupendous crags.

There are three well known routes up Cader Idris from Dolgelley. The easiest is by the bridle path (ponies for hire). The *Aran Route* is not clearly marked and in misty weather it is necessary to take a guide. The most difficult and fatiguing is the *Foxes' Path*.—Cader Idris is also climbed from *Abergynolwyn*, see p. 564, and *Tal-y-Llyn*, see p. 564.

All the way from Dolgelley to Barmouth we get sudden peeps at the beautiful estuary down on our right. Cader Idris is often climbed by Barmouth people from the pretty little village of (68½ m.) *Arthog*. There is good fishing in the picturesque Arthog lakes, 1 m. away. At *Barmouth Junction* we join the main coast line and cross the bridge (*Views of the estuary to the right) into *Barmouth*.

Barmouth (3,559 inhab.) is a popular summer resort squeezed in between the sea and the high hills rising abruptly from its back door. The sands are excellent for bathing, and in the immediate vicinity is the incomparable estuary of the Mawddach and some pretty rough, wild country.

HOTELS: *Cors-y-Gedol; Marine; Lion; Royal*, etc. PRIVATE HOTELS: *Hendre Hall; Min-y-Mor; Richmond*, etc. There are numerous boarding houses and lodgings.

MOTORBUSES run to Dolgelley, Harlech, etc., and during the season motorcoaches provide a number of tours through North and Mid-Wales.

The loveliest scenery in the neighbourhood is best seen from the wooden railway bridge across the estuary, about ½ m. from the town. There is a footway over the bridge (1d. each way; cycle, 1d.; motor-cycle, 3d.). Wordsworth expressed his opinion that this "sublime estuary compares with anything in Scotland." The view is particularly fine at full tide and in the autumn, when the rich tints of the overhanging woods are reflected in the water.

The same view, more or less, can be seen from the **Panorama Walk*, which runs over the crest of the hills parallel with the estuary and about 200 ft. above it. On the Harlech road, nearly 2 m. from Barmouth, is *Llanaber* **Church*, a 13th century building near the shore. Owing to the slope of the ground there are five steps from the nave to the chancel and four more to the sanctuary. The interior is unusual.

From Barmouth to Machynlleth, see p. 564.

FROM SHREWSBURY TO ABERYSTWYTH.

G.W.R. to *Welshpool*, 20 m.; to *Newtown*, 34 m.; to *Machynlleth*, 61 m.; to *Aberystwyth*, 82 m. Through carriages are run from London, and from Manchester via Whitchurch and Welshpool.

Shrewsbury, see p 291. Wales is entered about 14 m. from Shrewsbury. The line from Whitchurch comes in at (17 m.) *Buttington*. We then run up the valley of the Severn to (20 m.) *Welshpool*.

From Whitchurch to Welshpool (34 m.).—Trains from Crewe and the north run along this line to Aberystwyth.—*Whitchurch*, see p. 292.—The first place of any importance is (11 m.) **Ellesmere** (*Bridgewater Arms*), a small but pleasant market town with an interesting church. In the *Town Hall* is a local museum with a canoe dug out of a peat moss. There are five or six small meres within a short distance of the town.—18 m. **Oswestry** (*Wynnstay; Queen's;* 9,790 inhab.), a picturesque old border town with many ancient houses and a long history of burnings and forays. In the church of *St. Oswald* is a monument to David Yale (died 1763), an ancestor of Elihu Yale. The lych-gate in the churchyard dates from 1631, and in the local museum at the *Guildhall* is a scold's bridle.

[From Oswestry to Llangynog (19½ m.).—This light railway ascends the lovely *Tanat Valley* to the southern slopes of the Berwyn mountains. It is the best approach to the highest and one of the most impressive waterfalls in Wales, ***Pistyll Llanrhiadr,** reached by motor bus from (14 m.) *Llanrhiadr-ym-Mochnant*.—17 m. *Peny-y-Bont Fawr* is the nearest station to ***Lake Vyrnwy,** the reservoir for Liverpool. This artificial lake was formed by damming up the valley with an embankment 400 yards long and 100 ft. high. The water escapes over the rim and froths down over the masonry in wet weather. A very rough road runs via *Llangynog* to (21 m.) Bala, through a lonely region of fine views.—19½ m. *Llangynog* (*Powys Arms*), a small granite quarrying village of 500 inhab. The best excursion is to the delightful Norman church of *Pennant Melangell*, 2½ m. away.]

24 m. *Llanymynech* (*Lion*), whence a branch line runs to (9 m.) **Llanfyllin** (*Wynnstay; Eagle;* 1,639 inhab.), a curious little town amid the hills. It was once famed for its ales. In the 18th century church is a noted peal of bells and a chained copy of "The Whole Duty of Man." Coaches run daily in summer to (9 m.) Lake Vyrnwy.—31 m. *Buttington*.—34 m. *Welshpool*.

Welshpool (*Royal Oak; Queen's; White Lion;* 5,677 inhab.), an English speaking market town. *St. Mary's* has a fine oak roof in the 14th century chancel. Close by stands the *Powysland Museum*, where there is a 4th century Celtic bell and a model of the guillotine made from meat bones by French prisoners of war. The red **Powis Castle** is superbly situated in the park, a mile away. The interior is not shown, but the grounds are often open to visitors.

A branch line runs to (9 m.) *Llanfair Caereinion* (*Wynnstay Arms*), a picturesque little town in the valley of the Einion.—Motorbuses run daily from Welshpool to (19 m.) *Dinas Mawddwy*. From (9 m.) *Llangadfan* a road turns north to Lake Vyrnwy.

26 m. **Montgomery** (*Green Dragon;* 950 inhab.), a quiet, foreign looking old town 1½ m. from the station. The streets and some of the houses are curious. There are but a few fragments left of the castle on the hill overshadowing the town. This was the

early home of the poet, George Herbert, and of his brother, Lord Herbert of Cherbury. The church, mainly of the 14th century, has a particularly good *Screen and rood-loft, and some exquisite 15th century stalls. In the church yard is the " Robber's Grave," on which the grass refuses to grow, a testimony, it is said, of the man's innocence.

From (30 m.) *Abermule* a branch line runs to (4 m.) *Kerry*, on the northern edge of the rolling Kerry Hills. The church is partly Norman, and has a fine 14th century window and a chained Welsh bible.

34 m. **Newtown** (*Bear ; Elephant ;* 5,670 inhab.), a flannel making town. Robert Owen (1771-1858), the socialist reformer, was born here and lies buried in the old churchyard. The room in which he was born can be seen at the Midland Bank. The early 17th century half-timbered and thatched *Checker's Inn* is interesting.

38 m. *Moat Lane Junction.*

From Moat Lane Junction to Three Cocks Junction (48 m.) We ascend the upper valley of the Severn to *Llandinam*, a well wooded beauty spot on the river, backed to the south by a high ridge of moorlands.—8 m. **Llanidloes** (*Trewythen Arms ; Queen's Head ;* 2,517 inhab.), a quiet old town with a remarkable New Market House and a picturesque Old Market House, still retaining its curfew bell, in the middle of the town. There is a rough mountain road to (22 m.) Aberystwyth.—We quit the Severn and ascend through wild country to the summit level (969 ft.), and then descend the **Valley of the Wye*, through beautiful scenery, to (22 m.) **Rhayader** (*Lion Royal ; Castle ; Warwick*, temperance), a small market town and angling centre lying in a hollow surrounded by high rocks. In the valley of the *Elan*, 4 m. away, are the *Birmingham Corporation Waterworks, an artificial chain of lakes supplying 25,000,000 gallons of water daily to Birmingham, 73 m. away. Motorcoaches make the round of these beautiful lakes daily in summer The two houses in which Shelley lived during 1811 and 1812 have been submerged. Beyond Rhayader the valley grows narrower and even more beautiful, but it opens out again before we reach (33 m.) *Builth Road*, see page 566.—34½ m. **Builth Wells** (*Lion ;* 1,176 inhab.), a small market town famous for its medicinal waters. The road from the station to the town is carried over the river by a picturesque bridge (1779).—38 m. *Aberedw*, at the mouth of a pretty glen, has a 13th century Welsh church. Old musical instruments are shown in a glass case.—41 m. *Erwood.* The gorge and waterfall of *Craig-y-Pwll-Du lie 2½ m. east. These are best visited, perhaps, from the next station, *Boughrood.*—The valley widens out and the Black Mountains come into view ahead.—48 m. *Three Cocks Junction* (page 568) where we join the line from Hereford to Swansea.

Beyond *Moat Lane Junction* we soon quit the Severn and climb up over bleak moorlands to the highest point of the line at (47 m.) *Talerddig*. Hence the line descends sharply through beautiful scenery to (51 m.) *Llanbrynmair*. In the village, 2 m. from the station, is a curious 14th century church with a wooden tower and typical Welsh roof. An ancient oak chest stands in the nave. Three miles farther on are the *Twymyn Falls*, 140 ft. high.

The line follows the *Twymyn* until it joins the *Dyfi* at (56 m.) *Cemmes Road.*

A branch line through pretty scenery runs from Cemmes Road to (6 m.) *Mallwyd* and (7 m.) **Dinas Mawddwy** (*Buckley Arms*), in a wooded amphitheatre of hills. There is a road past Cross Foxes to Dolgelley, and another over the hills and via Bwlch-y-Groes to Llanuwchllyn, see p. 559. Dinas Mawddwy is the best starting point for climbing *Aran Mawddwy* (2,972 ft.)

Our line descends the broad and beautiful valley of the Dyfi to (61 m.) **Machynlleth** (*Wynnstay ; Lion ;* 1,870 inhab.), a pleasant old town and a good centre for excursions. The *Institute* incorporates the house in which Glendower held a parliament in 1402. Opposite is the entrance to *Plas Machynlleth*, whose beautiful grounds are sometimes open to visitors. Richard Wilson was born at *Penegoes*, 1½ m. away.

The best excursion in the neighbourhood is by road to *Tal-y-Llyn* (motorcoaches). The road ascends steadily through a beautiful valley to *Corris* (the terminus of a light railway from Machynlleth), and then climbs over the ridge (666 ft.), with fine views of Cader Idris in front and of the lake away to the left. There is a very sharp descent into the valley. The road to the right climbs sharply up the slopes of a valley (*Views) to the tiny " Lake of the Three Pebbles " and over the crest to Three Foxes and Dolgelley. The road to the left curves round the lovely lake to **Tal-y-Llyn** (*Tynycornel*, with boating and fishing), a tiny hamlet at the western end of the lake. A road winds on down the valley to (9 m.) *Towyn*. One of the finest ascents of Cader Idris is from Tal-y-Llyn.

From Machynlleth to Barmouth (25½ m.) —Both road and railway take much the same route, along a strip of flat land between the hills and the sea. We diverge right from the line to Aberystwyth at (4 m.) *Dovey Junction*, and cross the river into Merionethshire. The line skirts the shore to (10 m.) *Aberdovey*, a pleasant watering place with good sands and a golf course. -13½ m. **Towyn** (*Corbett Arms ; Whitehall*), a breezy little seaside village with good bathing. Its curious old church contains " St. Cadfan's Stone," with a Welsh inscription of the 7th century. A light railway climbs through the amphitheatre of hills to (6½ m.) *Abergynolwyn*, 3 m. from Tal-y-Llyn, see above.—The main line follows the coast, through the seaside villages of *Llwyngwril* and *Fairbourne* to Barmouth, see p. 561.

65 m. *Dovey Junction*, for Barmouth, see above.—66 m. *Glandyfi*, the station for *Llyfnant Valley*, a favourite excursion from Machynlleth and Aberystwyth.

We turn left outside the station and follow the road for a mile to a small bridge. Here we turn through a gate to the right and ascend to the farm and into the narrow, beautiful ***Llyfnant Valley.** The walk can be continued to (6 m.) the waterfall of *Cwm Rhaiadr*.

We skirt the *Dyfi* estuary for a while and then the sea to (73 m.) *Borth* (Grand) with fine sands, but backed by a peat bog.—82 m. *Aberystwyth*.

Aberystwyth (11,220 inhab.) is the most popular sea-side resort on Cardigan Bay. Its pleasant situation, good sea-bathing, and large range of excursions attract a crowd of visitors. A long promenade stretches from the rocky bluff of *Constitution Hill* to the small harbour at the mouth of the *Rheidol*. From the pier we get a good view of the coast stretching southwards. At a sharp curve in the parade, behind the *War Memorial*, are the few remains of a castle built by Edward I. Close by are the buildings of the *University College of Wales*, founded in 1872 (visitors admitted during vacation). Up a steep hill, above the town, stands the

National Library of Wales, which has not yet been completed. The library receives a copy of each book printed in Great Britain and contains a vast number of Welsh MSS. and early books. Some of the treasures are exhibited in a gallery hung with a poor selection of pictures.

ABERYSTWYTH.

A cliff railway runs up the face of Constitution Hill, which commands extensive views of the coast. The best bathing is at the tiny *Clarach Bay*, over the hill.—*Llanbadarn Fawr*, 1 m. from Aberystwyth, has a noble but somewhat plain 13th century church, with a fine south doorway and two Celtic crosses.

A favourite excursion from Aberystwyth is to (12 m.) *Devil's Bridge* by road or by rail. ***Devil's Bridge** (*Devil's Bridge Hotel*) is a small village standing above a wild, wooded gorge spanned by a bridge built in the 12th century. Here the *Rheidol* is joined by the *Mynach*, and the combined stream pours down a narrow chasm. The old bridge is still there, but a new (and ugly) iron bridge has been built over it. The best viewpoints are in the grounds of the hotel (adm. for visitors, 1/-). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther up the gorge the Rheidol is spanned by the **Parson's Bridge*.

A good road (motorbus daily) runs south from Aberystwyth along the coast to *Fishguard*, passing through a number of small seaside villages, Aberayron, New Quay, Llangranog, Aberporth, Cardigan and Newport.

SHREWSBURY TO SWANSEA.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS.

L.M. & S.R. to *Llandrindod Wells*, 51 m. ; to *Llandilo*, 90 m. ; to *Swansea*, 115 m. Through carriages are run along this picturesque line from Liverpool, Birmingham and Manchester.

Shrewsbury, see p. 291. Thence to *Craven Arms*, see pp. 289-291, —22 m. *Broome* is the station for *Clun*, 6 m. west, where the river Clun is crossed by an old bridge. Here are also the massive ruins of a castle, possibly the Garde Doloureuse of Scott's " Betrothed," and the 17th century *Hospital of the Holy Trinity*.—We now enter Radnorshire, an English speaking border county containing parts of the Wye Valley and the high moorlands of Radnor Forest.—32 m. **Knighton** (*Norton Arms ; Swan ;* 1,700 inhab.), a small but pleasant town on the *Teme*. A well preserved section of Offa's Dyke, built in the 7th century to drive away the marauding Welsh, can be inspected to the south of the town.—48 m. *Penybont*, the nearest station to (6 m.) the meagre remains of *Cwmhir Abbey*, founded in 1143 for Cistercians.—51 m. *Llandrindod Wells*.

Llandrindod Wells (4,605 inhab.), the most important of the Welsh spas, lies on a high, open plateau. The climate is bracing, but owing to the height the season is short. About 30 springs supply saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate waters, which are used for both drinking and bathing.

HOTELS : *Pump House ; Rock ; Ye Wells ; Metropole ; Gwalia ; Montpellier ; Lansdowne*, etc. Numerous private hotels and boarding houses.

MOTORBUSES run to Rhayader, Kington, Builth Wells, etc.

The country around is not very interesting, but there are good views of the mountains. The best view is from the top of *Little Hill* (1,165 ft.), 1 m. away.

We now descend the Wye Valley to (57 m.) *Builth Road*, where we cross the line from Moat Lane Junction to Three Cocks, see p. 563. The *Wye* is crossed into Breconshire, a border county famous for its mountains, pleasant valleys, and yew shaded parish churches. To our left, as we ascend the *Yrfon*, is the high ridge of *Mynydd Eppynt*. Half-a-mile from (59 m.) *Cilmeny Station*, in Cwm Llewelyn, stands a small monument to mark the spot where the last native Prince of Wales was slain in 1282.—62½ m. *Garth*, with magnesian wells and a small pump room.—64 m. **Llangammarch Wells** (*Lake ; Links ; Bungalow*), delightfully situated at the confluence of two rivers. The mineral springs contain barium chloride, a mineral used for heart troubles and not found elsewhere in the country.

68 m. **Llanwrtyd Wells** (*Dolecoed*, in own grounds and with pump room ; *Abernant Lake ; Askomel Arms*), a spa with sulphur and chalybeate springs set in very pleasant surroundings. There is a small artificial lake for boating, and good golf and fishing. The best excursions are to (5½ m.) *Abergwessin* (fine new church and ruined old church), and to the top of the *Sugar Loaf* (3½ m.; 1,050 ft.).

We ascend to the watershed and cross into Carmarthenshire through the *Sugar Loaf Tunnel*. We get a fine view southwards and the scenery grows wilder. Williams " Pantycelyn," the Welsh hymnist, lies buried in the churchyard of the 15th century church of *Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn*, near (74½ m.) *Cynghordy*.

79 m. **Llandovery** (*Castle ; King's Head*), a small, ancient town on the Towy. The *College*, a public school, was founded in 1848. Rhys Pritchard (1579-1644), the " Vicar of Llandovery " and author of " The Welshman's Candle," was vicar at the curious 15th century church of *Llandingat*, south of the town.

The upper ***Vale of Towy** is best explored from Llandovery. There is a good walk or drive to *Nant-y-Mwyn* and (10 m.) *Ystradffin*, near which is *Twm Shon Catti's Cave*, the refuge of a ragamuffin poet-adventurer of the 17th century who married the heiress of Ystradffin and became a magistrate. The *Carmarthen Van* (2,632 ft.), can be reached in 5 hours from Llandovery. It is possible to drive as far as (9 m.), *Blaenau Farm*, 4 m. from the summit.

The valley broadens out and we follow the river through rich pastures to (90 m.) **Llandilo** (*Cawdor Arms ; Castle ;* 2,100 inhab.), a picturesque little town set on the slopes of a hill rising from the Towy. It takes its name from St. Teilo, who is said to be buried here, but many other places claim the honour. There is a pleasant short walk from the one arched bridge crossing the river through the woods and past the little church of *Llandyfeisant* to *Dynevor Park. Here is a modern mansion, the seat of Lord Dynevor, and close by, on a knoll overhanging the river, the ruins of a 13th century castle (key from head-gardener, 6d.).

Other excursions can be made to (7 m.) the ruins of *Talley Abbey*, standing near two small lakes in the pretty Dulais valley, and to ***Castell Carreg Cennen** (4½ m. ; adm. 6d.), a 13th century ruin grandly set at the lip of a sheer precipice.

From Llandilo to Carmarthen, 14 m., L.M. & S.R. This line runs through the Towy Valley, flanked by gentle hills.—3 m., *Golden Grove*, about 1½ m. from the modern seat of Earl Cawdor. In the old mansion, burnt down in 1769, Jeremy Taylor wrote his " Holy Living " and " Holy Dying." To our right rises ***Grongar Hill**, sung in a famous poem by the poet Dyer (1700-58), who lived at *Aberglasney House*, near Llangathen. 5 m. *Dryslwyn*, with the few remnants of a castle on a knoll near the station.—12½ m. *Abergwili*, where the Bishop of St. David's has his palace.—14 m. *Carmarthen*, see p. 578.

The line to Swansea follows the valley of the *Cennen* for a short distance, then crosses into the valley of the *Loughor*, running for the most part through the dreary Glamorganshire mining area.—We skirt the shore of Swansea Bay to (115 m.) *Swansea*, see p. 576.

FROM HEREFORD TO SWANSEA VIA BRECON.

L.M. & S.R. to *Brecon*, 38½ m.; to *Swansea*, 79 m. This line runs through some of the best scenery in South Wales.

Hereford, see p. 284.—About 3 m. from (9 m.) *Moorhampton* is *Monnington-on-Wye*, where Owen Glendower is said to have died and been buried in 1415.—14 m. *Eardisley*.

From Eardisley to New Radnor, 15 m. From (7 m.) *Titley* a line runs east to *Leominster*, see p. 288, and another north to (6 m.) **Presteign** (*Radnorshire Arms;* 1,172 inhab.) the pleasant little county town of Radnorshire.—9 m. *Kington* (*Burton House; Oxford Arms;* 1,688 inhab.) where Mrs. Siddons made her debut in a barn in 1772.—13 m. *Dolyhir* is the station for *Old Radnor* (¾ m. north), set on a hill crowned by a remarkably fine 14th century *Church, containing a notable rood-screen, ancient stalls, and font.—15 m. **New Radnor** (*Eagle*) now a small village. The castle was destroyed by Glendower. Motorbuses run daily to Llandrindod Wells. To the west and north rises the high plateau of *Radnor Forest*. There are vast views from the open moorlands, which rise to a height of 2,166 ft.

Beyond Whitney we cross the river Wye and ascend the beautiful valley. Farther on, away to the left, there is a glimpse of *Clifford Castle*, birthplace of "Fair Rosamond."—21 m. **Hay** (*Crown; Swan;* 1,533 inhab.), a pleasant little town in lovely country, and a vantage point for walking the Wye Valley and the **Black Mountains,** culminating in the Gader (2,660 ft.). Here are some of the best moorland walks in the country.

From Hay to Pontrilas, 19 m. descending the "Golden Valley." There is an interesting Norman church at (11 m.). *Peterchurch.*—17 m. *Abbey Dore*, whose splendid old *Church consists of the transepts and choir of a 12th century Cistercian abbey. The interior, garnished with ancient woodwork, is very beautiful. Some of the glass dates from the 14th century.—19 m. *Pontrilas*, on the line from Hereford to Newport.

Beyond Hay we continue to ascend the lovely valley of the Wye to (27 m.) *Three Cocks Junction* (*Three Cocks*, a famous coaching inn some distance along the Hay Road). From Three Cocks Junction to Moat Lane, see p. 563.—29 m. *Talgarth* (*Tower; Ashburnham Arms;* 1,761 inhab.), an undistinguished town with a 13th century tower near the bridge. A visit should be paid to the exceedingly curious little church of (2 m.) **Llanelieu*, in beautiful surroundings.—31½ m. *Tref-Einion*, the station for **Llangorse Lake** (pike and perch fishing), a large but shallow mere in pretty scenery.—34 m. *Tal-y-Llyn Junction*.

From Tal-y-Llyn to Merthyr Tydfil, 20 m. The line crosses the Usk short of *Tal-y-Bont-on-Usk*, near which is *Llansaintfraed*, where Henry Vaughan, the "Silurist," lies buried. We ascend sharply through a striking glen to the head of the valley (views).—10 m. *Torpantau* (1,466 ft.), on the bleak uplands, a starting point for the Brecon Beacons. The railway descends through the *Taf Fechan* valley to (13 m.) *Pontsticill Junction* (for Newport) and *Merthyr Tydfil*.

38½ m. **Brecon** (*Castle ; Wellington ;* 5,649 inhab.), a market town charmingly set on the Usk near its confluence with two other rivers. The town has a long history and has been associated with a number of famous people. Sir David Gam, the original of Shakespeare's Fluellyn ; Dr. Hugh Price, founder of Jesus College, Oxford ; Mrs. Siddons and her brother Charles Kemble were all born at Brecon, and the poet Henry Vaughan was a physician here for some years. A fragment of the old castle can still be seen in the grounds of the *Castle Hotel* ; the parish church of *St. Mary*, with its massive tower, dates from the 15th century, but the chief glory of the place is the ****Priory Church,** now a cathedral, and one of the most interesting churches in the kingdom. This building is a relic of a Benedictine priory founded in the 11th century. The present church is, however, mostly of the 13th and 14th centuries, and is built with a massive simplicity characteristic of many Welsh churches. From the north-west porch there is a striking vista up the length of the church. At the west end are a number of grave slabs and a Norman font ; in the south aisle is an ancient cope-chest and a wooden effigy, and the north aisle has a 14th century tomb recess. Perhaps the most beautiful work in the church lies in the chancel, with its five large lancet windows and fine vaulting.

In the suburb of *Llanfaes*, reached by an ancient seven arched bridge over the Usk, is *Christ College*, a public school which incorporates a 13th century monastic church. The school was founded by Henry VIII. in 1542, but is probably much older.

There is a superb view of the Beacons and of the Town from *Pen-y-Crug* (1,088 ft.), 1½ m. to the north-west. A favourite walk is to the pretty *Frwdgrech Falls* (2 m.) reached through Llanfaes.

The ***Brecon Beacons,** the highest mountains in South Wales, consist of two graceful peaks, *Pen-y-Fan* (2,907 ft.) and *Corn̂ddu* (2,863 ft.). Between them is a hollow known as *King Arthur's Chair*. The *View from the Beacons includes the Usk valley to the north, Cader Idris in clear weather, the Black Mountains, Llyn Safaddan and the Sugar Loaf, the Carmarthen Van to the west, and to the south, across the smoke grimed industrial valleys, the Bristol Channel and the Quantocks.

A line runs from Brecon to (47 m.) Newport ; Motorbuses run to Hay, Llandovery, Abergavenny, etc.

41 m. *Cradoc*, the station for the village of *Battle*, where Dr. Thomas Coke, founder of the Methodist Episcopalian Church in America, lies buried. Over a mile away, near Y Gaer, the site of a Roman station, is the striking gravestone of a legionary and his wife.—47 m. *Devynock & Senny Bridge*. A road runs hence to (12 m.) Llandovery, through a wild country of grand views. A visit should be paid to the old church at (4½ m.) *Llywel*, to see the curious font, rood-screen and cupboard.—The line turns south and ascends the windy mountain range, crossing the summit between *Fan Gohirych* (2,381 ft.) and *Cefn Cul* (1,844 ft.). We follow the course of the *Tawe* all the way to Swansea, passing through (57 m.) *Craig-y-Nos*, where the modern castle was once occupied by Adelina Patti.—79 m. *Swansea*, see p. 576.

HEREFORD TO ABERGAVENNY AND NEWPORT.

G.W.R. to *Abergavenny*, 24 m.; to *Newport*, 43½ m.

Hereford, see page 284. 9 m. *St. Devereux*. On a height ½ m. south is the church of *Kilpeck, a fine example of decorated Norman work. There is some remarkable sculpture on the south doorway

Kilpeck Church.

and the west window. The quaint corbels, apse, and holy-water stoup are exceptionally interesting.—12 m. *Pontrilas*, whence there is a branch line to (19 m.) Hay, see page 568. The picturesque little town of **Grosmont,** 2½ m. away on a hill above the Monnow, has a ruined castle of the 13th century (adm. 6d.), and a large Early English cruciform church. Away to our right loom the Black Mountains, which are well seen during a walk from (17½ m.) *Pandy* to Hay.—20 m. *Llanfihangel*, is the nearest station by road to **Llanthony Abbey,** 6 m. to the north.

The priory was founded as a house for Austin canons about 1107, but the monks, having "no mind to sing to the wolves," moved to Gloucester. The remains, in a severe transitional Norman style, include the church and the chapter-house. A farm has replaced the monastic buildings, and the prior's lodging has been incorporated in the hotel. The parish church close by is probably of the same date as the priory. The Llanthony Priory estate was bought in 1811 by Walter Savage Landor, who spent about £70,000 in improving it, but was forced by local hostility to abandon the project.

24 m. **Abergavenny** (*Angel; Greyhound;* 9,000 inhab.), an ancient town beautifully situated on the *Usk* and surrounded by wooded hills. The town is popular with anglers and tourists. There are some slight remains of the 11th century castle, and a large mediaeval church with interesting monuments and 14th century stalls. To the south rises the *Blorenge* (1,834 ft.) and to the north the graceful pinnacle of the *Sugar Loaf* (1,995 ft.), both commanding wide views of the Usk valley and the country around. Three miles east lies the *Skirrid Fawr* (1,601 ft.), and closer to the town the *Skirrid Fach* (886 ft.). From the former there is a clear view eastwards to the Malverns.—Motorbuses run to Brecon, Llandovery, Monmouth, Ross-on-Wye, Hereford, Newport and Merthyr.

One of the best excursions from Abergavenny is by motorbus up the *Valley of the Usk to (6 m.) **Crickhowell** (*Bear*) to see the spire of the old church, the few ruins of a castle, and the quaint gateway of a mansion which has disappeared. At *Llangattock*, ½ m. away, is another ancient church and *Llangattock Park*, seat of the Duke of Beaufort. Three miles along the road from Crickhowell to Talgarth is the mountain village of *Tretower*, with a large ruined castle and the 14th century mansion (now become a farm) of the Vaughans.—Motorbuses run from Crickhowell to (14 m.) Brecon, passing *Glanusk Park*, seat of Lord Glanusk, and ascending through the high pass of *Bwlch* to *Llansaintfraed*, see page 568.

Another splendid expedition is by motorbus to *Ross* (22 m.; see page 284). The road crosses the slopes of Skirrid Fawr and descends to (6 m.) *Llanvetherine*, 1½ m. from the ruins of *White Castle* (adm., 3d.) situated on the top of a hill. We reach the lovely valley of the Monnow at (12 m.) *Skenfrith*, where there is another castle in ruins, and a 13th century church with a sumptuously carved Tudor pew.

A branch line runs from Abergavenny to Merthyr along the northern outskirts of the coal mining district.

33½ m. *Pontypool Road*, the junction for Neath and Swansea. The first station on this line is **Pontypool** (hotel) an industrial town in which the iron industry has been carried on for 350 years.

From Pontypool Road to Monmouth (18¼ m.).—6 m. **Usk** (*Three Salmons;* 1,496 inhab.), a quiet old world town very popular with anglers. On a bluff above the town stand the ruins of a castle (adm. 3d.). The old church, too, is well worth a visit.—11½ m. *Raglan*, see page 287.—18¼ m. *Monmouth* see page 287.

41 m. **Caerleon,** is usually visited from Newport and is described after that town, see below.

LONDON TO CARDIFF, SWANSEA AND FISHGUARD.

G.W.R. from Paddington to *Newport*, 133 m.; to *Cardiff*, 145 m.; to *Swansea*, 191 m.; to *Carmarthen*, 220 m.; to *Fishguard*, 261 m. This is the main line through South Wales. It is used by the Irish boat trains.

From London to the *Severn Tunnel Junction*, where we are joined by lines from Bristol and Gloucester, see pages 187-188. About 2 m. east stands *Caldicot Castle, with a Norman keep; 1½ m. north-west of Caldicot is Caerwent, the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans. There are impressive ruins of the camp, temple, amphitheatre, and of a Romano-British church.

Monmouthshire was made an English county by Henry VIII. in 1535, but it is strongly Welsh in character and ranks as a Welsh county for purposes of administration. East of the *Usk* Monmouthshire is exceptionally pretty; this part contains the *Wye Valley*. West of the Usk lies a populous industrial area with large coal mines and iron works.

133 m. **Newport** (*Westgate; King's Head; Queen's; Shaftesbury*), a busy port and industrial town at the mouth of the Usk. The population grew from 1,000 in 1800 to the 98,784 of the last census. Its only antiquity is the *Castle*, whose shapeless ruins lie close to the bridge over the river. The church of *St. Woollos*, created the pro-cathedral of the diocese of Monmouth in 1921, is strikingly situated on *Stow Hill*. Its main interest lies in the 13th century chapel interposed between the 12th century nave and the 15th century tower. There are Roman antiquities from Caerleon in the *Museum* in Dock Street.—Mr. W. H. Davies, the "tramp-poet," spent his early days at Newport.

The best excursion from the town is to (3 m.) **Caerleon** (reached by train, motorbus, or on foot). This was the *Isca Silurum* of the Romans and the headquarters of the 2nd Legion. In a field close by are remains of the amphitheatre, known locally as "King Arthur's Round Table." The most important relics have been collected into the *Museum* (adm. 3d.; key at house opposite).—Tennyson stayed in the town for some months when writing his "Idylls of the King."

A large number of lines radiate from Newport northwards to serve the industrial area.—From Newport to Abergavenny and Hereford, see page 570.

Beyond Newport the line traverses the *Wentlog Level* and crosses the *Rhymney* into *Glamorganshire*.

Glamorganshire, which contains the greater part of the South Wales coalfield and the towns of Cardiff and Swansea, has more than half the total population of Wales. In the southern parts of the county are the beautiful Vale of Glamorgan, with its numerous ruined castles, and the Gower Peninsula. The northern moorlands, cut across by deep valleys, are intensely industrialised.

145 m. **Cardiff** (226,000 inhab.), is the largest city in Wales and one of the greatest sea-ports in the world. The smoky industrial quarters, *Bute Town* and *Grange Town*, and the enormous *Cardiff Dowlais Ironworks*, lie near the docks, south of the railway. The city itself is remarkably clean and pleasant, with great open spaces at its very heart.

HOTELS: *Park*, Queen Street; *Queen's*, St. Mary Street; *Royal*, St Mary Street; *Angel*, Westgate Street; *Great Western*, St Mary Street.

RESTAURANTS:—*Carlton Café*, *Metropole*, *Dutch Café*, *Cox's*, all in Queen Street; *Cadena*, Duke Street; *Dorothy*, High Street.

MOTORBUSES run to Newport, Penarth. Llandaff, St Fagan's, Whitchurch, Cowbridge, Porthcawl, Barry, Bridgend, etc. In summer motorcoaches ply to the Brecon Beacons, the Wye Valley, etc.

STEAMERS ply all the year round to Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol, Swansea, etc. During the summer excursion steamers ply from the Pier Head to Penarth, Swansea, the Mumbles, Clevedon, Ilfracombe, and Weston-super-Mare.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, 35, Park Place.

From the main line station St. Mary Street and its continuation High Street, lead to the castle, whose high walls stand facing the street. The short, narrow Church Street on the right leads to **St. John's,** with a handsome 15th century tower. In the gracious interior is a fine reredos by Sir Goscombe John, a native of the town. Close by is the *Central Public Library*, where there is a priceless collection of old Welsh books and MSS.

The ***Castle,** one of the residences of the Marquis of Bute, is shown when the family is away on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 11 to 1, and 2.30 to 4. (Grounds free; residential portion, 1/-; guide-book by John P. Grant, 2/6). It stands on the site of a Roman castrum, of which there are some remains, particularly the fine **North Gate*. West of this gate lies the moated Norman mound, built by Robert, Duke of Gloucester, in the 12th century. The "Red Earl" (1262-1290) added the entrance tower of the keep and the *Black Tower* at the south entrance. The high wall facing the street was re-built during the past century. The inhabited part is a picturesque conglomeration of styles ranging from the 15th to the 19th century. Visitors are shown the Banquet Hall, decorated with historical paintings, the Chaucer Room, with a fine tiled floor and wall paintings, the richly decorated Chapel and Arab Room, the Drawing Room, containing Van Dycks and Romneys, the *Librarye, and the clock-tower, commanding splendid views of the city.

North-east of the castle lies **Cathays Park,** containing a noble group of ***Public Buildings,** of which the town is justly proud. Here are the *Law Courts*, the *City Hall*, with statuary illustrating the history of Wales, and the *National Museum of Wales*, not yet completed, but housing already a great collection of antiquities, paintings, sculptures, ceramics, and classified objects illustrating the geology, zoology, and botany of Wales. In front of this group stands the impressive **Welsh War Memorial*; behind the group lies the *County Hall, Technical College*, and the buildings of the *University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire*. The School of Medicine, now a separate college, lies in Newport Road.

The ***Bute Docks,** occupying 165 acres and with 7 m. of quays, are now managed by the Great Western Railway. One of the sights of Cardiff is coal being loaded with marvellous celerity into the steamers and lighters. There are supplementary docks at Penarth and Barry ; these three places together form the greatest coal-shipping port in the world.

Penarth (*Penarth ; Esplanade*), a residential suburb of Cardiff perched on a cliff 4 m. away, is reached by train or motorbus. Opposite the station, at *Turner House*, is a picture gallery with water colours by Turner, De Wint, Cox, Cotman, etc., Turner prints, and oil paintings by Rosetti, Madox Brown, Schalcken, etc. (Adm. free, 1.30-5.)

Llandaff, another residential suburb lying on the Taff 2½ m. north-west of Cardiff, is reached by bus or on foot through the pleasant *Llandaff Fields*. On the slope of the hill and at the centre of the " city " is a green, flanked by a picturesque 14th century *Gateway*. Here also are an old cross and a war memorial by Goscombe John. Llandaff's best attraction, however, is its fine ***Cathedral,** set low at the base of the hill. It is, in the main, a building of the 13th century. It was sadly neglected during the 16th and 17th centuries and was in a ruinous state when Wood of Bath erected a ridiculous " Italian temple " within its walls in 1732. Mr. Prichard, a pupil of Pugin, set about restoring the church in 1859. It is the only cathedral in the country which has no transepts. The whole of the impressive interior can therefore be seen at a glance. The grand Norman arch between the presbytery and Lady Chapel is particularly effective. The reredos was painted by Rosetti, and most of the stained glass is by members of the Pre-Raphaelite school. The reputed tomb of St. Teilo is on the south side of the presbytery.

From Cardiff to Bridgend via Barry (27 m.).—9 m. **Barry** (*Barry Hotel ;* 39,000 inhab.), which owes its swift modern growth to the large docks. A branch line runs to (1 m.) *Barry Island*, a bathing resort with views of the coast.—17 m. *Llantwit Major*, a quaint old village built round a picturesque **Town Hall* (15th century). The village is famous as the home of " the first Christian school of learning in Britain," founded

in the 6th century by St. Illtyd. The curious old church is mainly of the 13th and 14th centuries. It contains several 9th century Celtic crosses, a 14th century stone screen, and a unique Jesse niche. On the coast, two miles west, stands the massive *St. Donat's Castle*, now the property of Randolph Hearst.—24 m. **Southerndown Road** is the station for (3 m.) *Southerndown* (Marine), a small resort with fine cliffs. On the opposite side of the bay stands *Dunraven Castle* (Earl of Dunraven).—27 m. *Bridgend*, see below.

From Cardiff to Rhymney Bridge (24 m.). Trains start from the Parade Station. Beyond a long tunnel we come to (7 m.) **Caerphilly** (*Clive Arms*; 36,893 inhab.), a colliery town noted for its great ruined *Castle (week-days: adm. 3d.), now owned by the Marquis of Bute. It was built by the "Red Earl" about 1272, and in 1326 gave refuge to Edward II. Attempts to destroy it by gunpowder were made during the Civil War but were not successful, except in making the tower at the south-east corner lean outwards.—We follow the valley of the Rhymney to (16½ m.) *Bargoed*, on the Newport to Brecon line, (22½ m.) *Rhymney*, with large iron works, and (24 m.) ***Rhymney Bridge***, on the Merthyr to Abergavenny line.

From Cardiff to Merthyr Tydfil (23 m.), from Queen Street or Bute Road Stations. Coal and iron industries have ravaged the once beautiful valley of the Taff.—3 m. *Llandaff*, 1 m. from the city (page 574).—6 m. *Taff's Well*, with the solid bulk of the Garth Mountain rising westwards. About a mile away stands **Castell Coch*, built by the "Red Earl" (apply at Bute Estate office, Cardiff). On the hillside below is a small vineyard, the only one in Wales. About 2 m. north of Taff's Well is Nantgarw, where the much prized porcelain was made in the early 19th century.—12 m. **Pontypridd** (*New Inn; Park;* 47,000 inhab.), an industrial town at the confluence of the Taff and the Rhondda. The famous *Bridge across the river was built in 1775 by William Edwards, a local stonemason, after two unsuccessful attempts. A curious feature of this single arched bridge, 140 ft. long, is the way in which the haunches have been perforated to lessen the thrust of the masonry. A branch line runs up the *Rhondda Valley*, the centre of the coalfield.—15 m. *Abercynon*, junction for Aberdare.—23 m. *Merthyr Tydfil* (80,000 inhab.) the centre of the iron and steel industries. Visitors are usually admitted to the great *Dowlais Iron and Steel Works* and the *Cyfarthfa Iron Works*. Cyfarthfa Castle is now a museum and art gallery.

147 m. *Ely*, 1 m. south of Llandaff.—149 m. *St. Fagan's*, with a good view from the line of the castle (Earl of Plymouth).—156 m. *Llantrisant*, junction for Pontypridd and for (6 m.) **Cowbridge** (*Bear; Duke of Wellington*), where some 13th century walls are still standing. The church has a curious fortified tower.

165 m. **Bridgend** (*Wyndham; Dunraven Arms;* 9,206 inhab.), a market town with the ruins of a castle. The neighbouring limestone country is full of interest. **Ewenny Priory*, 1½ m. south, is the best specimen of a fortified ecclesiastical building extant. The gateways of the defensive walls survive, and the church is pure Norman, "dark, solemn, almost cavernous."—*Coychurch*, 2 m. east of Bridgend, has a fine 13th century church and a Celtic cross in the graveyard.—*Coity*, 1½ m. north-east of Bridgend, has the ruins of a castle of the Turbervilles and an old church with curious effigies and a chest.

From Bridgend to Barry and Cardiff, see page 574. A branch line runs up the picturesque Llyfni and Ogmore Valleys to *Maesteg* and other mining towns.

171 m. *Pyle*, the junction for (3½ m.) **Porthcawl** (*Sea Bank; Porthcawl; Esplanade; Marine*, etc.), a bathing resort with a small harbour and an excellent golf course. The shifting sands on the dunes at the back have been fixed by planting bent grass.

Beyond Pyle the wooded slopes of *Mynydd Margam* sweep up to the right. Here, at the foot of the hill, lie the beautiful grounds of ***Margam Abbey,** whose ruins include an exquisite roofless chapter-house. The church, incorporating the nave of the abbey-church, contains a collection of Celtic crosses.—177 m. *Port Talbot* (for Aberavon) the outlet for the coal, copper and iron from the Afon Valley. From *Aberavon* a branch line runs through the heart of the Welsh " Black Country " to *Cwm Cymmer* and (14 m.) *Treherbert,* in the Rhondda Valley.

181 m. *Briton Ferry,* the port of *Neath.*—183 m. **Neath** (19,000 inhab.) at the mouth of the Vale of Neath, now given over to coal-mining, iron, tin-plate, and copper works. A mile west of the town are the lovely but smoke grimed ruins of Neath Abbey, founded in 1130.

From Neath to Pontypool Road (42 m.). We ascend the **Vale of Neath,* a beautiful valley once we are clear of the coal mines. The steep banks hedging in the vale rise to a great height and are often incised with gorges and cataracts.—9 m. *Glyn Neath.* is the station for (3 m.) **Pont Neath Fechan** (*Angel; Dinas*), a starting point for exploring the wild upper glens of the valley, with their great gorges and crags and resounding cataracts. Guides are available, or a large scale map can be used.—Our line turns down the valley of the *Cynon* and we are soon once more in the industrial area, passing through Aberdare, Mountain Ash, Hengoed and Crumlin to Pontypool.

Beyond *Briton Ferry* we run through a nightmare land blackened by smoke and so scorched by fumes that not a blade of grass has survived. Beyond *Landore* (189½ m.), most trains run on to the loop line for *Swansea.*

Swansea (157,651 inhab.), lying on the north-west shore of *Swansea Bay* and at the mouth of the *Tawe,* is one of the most important metallurgical centres in the world and a rapidly growing sea-port. It is the chief port for the export of anthracite, and of late years oil refining here has become an important industry. Its tin-plate industry is the largest in the world, and copper, lead, nickel, tin, iron ores, cobalt and silver are imported for smelting and refining. It is not, in itself, of great interest to the non-technical visitor, but almost at its doors is the *Gower Peninsula,* one of the most attractive areas in South Wales. Swansea College is now one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales.

HOTELS: *Metropole,* Wind St.; *Mackworth,* near the G.W.R. Station; *Cameron,* High St; *Tenby,* Walters Road; *Royal,* High St.; *Grosvenor,* College St., temperance.

RESTAURANTS: *R. E. Jones's,* Castle St.; *Monico* and *Central Cafe,* High St.

MOTORBUSES to the Mumbles and the Gower Peninsula, and to all the neighbouring towns.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, Exchange Buildings.—INFORMATION BUREAU, 4, Prospect Place.

Near Victoria Station is the *Royal Institution* (adm. 4d.), with engravings of old Swansea and a reproduction of a typical 18th century Gower kitchen and its fittings. The remains of the *Castle* built by Bishop Gower in 1330 are so embedded in modern buildings that it is difficult to get a good view of it, but a fine turret is visible from Castle Street and a parapet of the tower from Castle Lane. Beyond Castle Square we turn right into St. Mary St. for the parish church of St. Mary, rebuilt in 1897, but retaining some old monuments and brasses. Close by is *Cross Keys*, the oldest inn in Wales. Beau Nash was born in a house at the corner of College St. and Goat St., a little north-east of the church.—A fine collection of Swansea china, paintings, drawings and fans can be seen at the *Glyn Vivian Art Gallery*, near the High St. station.—The *Docks*, which belong to the Great Western Railway, have 6 m. of quays, and the *King's Dock* is the largest in the world. A fine view of Swansea Bay is obtained from the end of the *West Pier* (660 yards long).

From Swansea to Brecon and Hereford see p 568; to Llandrindod Wells and Shrewsbury, see p. 566.

The Gower Peninsula.

The Gower Peninsula is a mass of limestone, about 15 m. long and from 4 to 6 m. broad, jutting out from Swansea into the Bristol Channel. The best scenery, composed of wooded ravines and rocky cliffs, lies to the south, and can only be properly explored on foot. The inhabitants are English speaking and descended from Flemish colonists who settled here in the time of Henry I. The churches are remarkable for their rude masonry, fortress-like towers, and tiny chancels. There is little accommodation except at Swansea and The Mumbles, but there are inns at *Park Mill* and *Reynoldstown*. A light railway runs from Swansea to The Mumbles, and a branch line from Gowerton to *Llanmorlais*. There are, however, two main roads (motorbuses) from Swansea to *Rhosilly* and *Llanmadoc*.

From Swansea to the Mumbles (5½ m.). Trains start from Rutland St., opposite Victoria Station. The road skirts the long curve of the beautiful bay, passing on the right the buildings of University College.—4½ m. *Oystermouth* is the station for *Langland Bay* and *Caswell Bay*. The old *Castle is a picturesque ruin, and in the churchyard is buried Thomas Bowdler (1754-1825), the "bowdleriser" of Shakespeare.—5½ m. *Mumbles Pier*. **The Mumbles** (*Ship & Castle; Mermaid; Carlton*, private), is a popular seaside resort. The name is now applied generally to Oystermouth and the district.

The best scenery on the peninsula can be seen during a walk from Oystermouth along the south coast to Worm's Head. We cross the neck of a small peninsula to the pretty bathing resort of **Langland Bay*, and walk over the cliffs to **Caswell Bay*. Farther on the left a path descends to *Brandy Cove*, a haunt of smugglers in the old days. The cliff path goes on to *Pwll-du Bay*, where a road runs right up a beautiful gorge to (2 m.) *Bishopston*. We keep to the path along the cliffs, past the rocky inlet of *Deepslade*, to a

shed whence a path descends to *Bacon Hole*. We soon reach **Minshin Head*, where, beneath a bold white knob, is *Minchin Hole*, a deep cave. We forge on to the sandy bay of *Shire Combe*, connected with *Three Cliffs Bay* by a natural rock arch. The ruins of Pennard Castle lie about a mile inland. At low tide we can cross the sands of Oxwich Bay to *Oxwich*, where there is a splendid *View of the bay. Here there is a curious old church and the ruins of a 15th century mansion, now partly turned into a farm. We cut inland in a south-westerly direction to reach the sea again at *Port Eynon*, a fishing village with good bathing. The rest of the walk along the cliffs is magnificent. At ***Worm's Head** we come to the wildest rock scenery in Gower. The head rises sheer for 200 ft.; in rough weather a blow hole close by emits an eerie, whistling noise. There are lodgings at the battered old village of *Rhosilly*, whence we may return to Oystermouth or Swansea by motor.

Beyond Swansea the line crosses the neck of the Gower Peninsula, and at *Gowerton* passes under the Shrewsbury to Swansea line. Carmarthenshire is entered just beyond (196 m.) *Loughor*.

Carmarthenshire, largest of the Welsh counties, is entirely agricultural except for a fringe of collieries near Llanelly. It is cut through by wide, shallow valleys of considerable beauty. The Towy is the main river, and the Carmarthen Van, near the Brecon Border, the highest mountain. Features of the county are the white-washed farmhouses and cottages, with curiously squat and massive chimneys. Carmarthenshire was the centre of the "Rebecca Riots" in 1843, when men, dressed in women's clothes, tore down the toll gates.

200 m. **Llanelly** (*Stepney ;* 36,500 inhab.), an industrial town with large docks, tin-plate, copper, and chemical works. Branch-line to (7 m.) *Pontardulais*. The mining area is now left behind and the line skirts the coast, with occasional glimpses of sea.—209 m. *Kidwelly*, a tiny sea-port at the mouth of the *Gwendraeth*. Quaintly dressed women cockle-gatherers, attended by their patient donkeys, can still be seen on the sands. The ruined *Castle* has a fine gatehouse and chapel. There is a 14th century house in the town and the old church is interesting. —The train skirts the estuary of the *Towy ;* to the left, across the water, the imposing ruins of **Llanstephan Castle* are outlined against the sky (ferry from Ferryside).—220 m. *Carmarthen Junction*. Express trains pass on without entering *Carmarthen*, but all other trains run into the town.

220 m. **Carmarthen** (*Ivy Bush ; Royal ; Boar's Head ;* 10,000 inhab.), an ancient town on the Towy and the centre of Welsh interests in West Wales. The streets are narrow and crooked, and often joined to each other by tortuous alleys. A few coracles can still be seen on the river, which is crossed close to the station by an old bridge showing signs of collapsing. At the far end of the bridge rise the walls of the county gaol (disused), incorporating what remains of the 14th century castle. A quaint lane ascends to the left of the castle into the centre of the town, where there is a statue to General Nott. King St. leads to the 14th century church

of **St. Peter,** containing the altar-tomb of Sir Rhys ap Thomas (died 1525). In the south aisle is a monument to Lady Vaughan, with a quaint inscription, and memorials to Bishop Ferrar, burned in the market place, 1555; General Nott, a native of the town; and Sir Richard Steele, the *Tatler* essayist, who lived at the White House, Llangunnor, and died in King St.—From Spilman St. Parade Road leads to the *Parade*, whence there is a good view of the winding river and of the valley. A pleasant walk leads along the river to *Abergwili*, see p. 567.

From Carmarthen to Aberystwyth (56 m.).—This line, opened in 1866, links up South Wales and the holiday resorts of the Cambrian coast. We veer northwards from the Towy up the wooded valley of the *Gwili* to (15 m.) *Pencader*. Here a branch line diverges west via *Llandyssul* (good fishing) to (10 m.) *Newcastle Emlyn* (*Emlyn Arms*). Motorbuses run from Llandyssul to (14 m.) **New Quay** (*Black Lion; Queen's*), a small but attractive resort on Cardigan Bay, and from Newcastle Emlyn to *Cardigan* and *Aberporth*, connecting there with other buses plying along the coast.—We soon reach the valley of the *Teifi*, following the river to (27½ m.) **Lampeter** (*Black Lion*), a sleepy market town in Cardiganshire. *St. David's College*, affiliated to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, was founded in 1822. A branch line diverges westwards to the small sea-side resort of *Aberayron* (13 m.; Feathers).—35 m. *Pont Llanio*, the station for the interesting old village of (1 m.) *Llanddewi Brefi*, where there is a large 13th century church with Celtic crosses in the graveyard.—Beyond the small but picturesquely situated town of *Tregaron* we skirt a great peat moss to (42 m.) *Strata Florida*, 3 m. from **Strata Florida Abbey.** There are few remains of this once magnificent 12th century building, but the *West Doorway of the church indicates its former glory. The monks' graves have also survived, and a paving of beautiful 14th century tiles.—The line now descends the wooded valley of the *Ystwyth* to (56 m.) *Aberystwyth*, see p. 564.

From Carmarthen to Llandilo, see p. 567.

Beyond Carmarthen Junction the main line crosses the Towy. —228 m. *St. Clears*.

Motorbuses run to (5 m.) *Laugharne* (pronounced "larne"), where there is a large castle (no adm.). In summer they also run to (10 m.) **Pendine** (*Beach; New Inn*) with fine coast scenery and firm sands used for speed tests and motor-racing. There is a splendid walk along a footpath over the cliffs to *Tenby*, p. 584.

234 m. *Whitland* (Yelverton Arms).

From Whitland to Cardigan (27½ m.).—The line ascends the picturesquely wooded and narrow glen of the Taf to (16 m.) *Crymmych Arms*, the starting point for a walk across the **Precelly Hills** eastwards to (6 m.) *Precelly Top* (1,760 ft.; grand *Views). A descent may be made to *Rosebush*—24 m. *Cilgerran*, a village with the ruins of a castle standing above the deep, wooded ravine of the Teifi.—27½ m. **Cardigan** (*Black Lion;* 3,452 inhab.) the county town of Cardiganshire, situated on the Teifi, a few miles from its mouth. It is a typical Welsh market-town, with narrow, tortuous streets. There is a good view of the river and the hills from the old bridge across the Teifi. At *St. Dogmell's*, a mile away, are some remains of a 12th century abbey, and a stone with Ogam and Latin inscriptions. *Gwbert-on-Sea*, on the river mouth 3 m. from Cardigan, is a small bathing resort, with good cliff scenery and a golf-course (Sunday play).—Motorbuses run north through New Quay and Aberayron to Aberystwyth, and south to Newport and Goodwick, see p. 580.

At (239 m.) *Clynderwen* an alternative line to Fishguard diverges north, passing through *Rosebush*, 2 m. from Precelly Top. It rejoins the main line beyond (17 m.) *Letterston*.

About 2 m. beyond Clynderwen we enter *Pembrokeshire*.

Pembrokeshire has a long indented coastline of considerable beauty. There are almost as many castles as in Glamorganshire, and most of them are better preserved. Its churches are of a peculiar and strongly marked local type. One of the first things noted by the tourist is the curious custom of whitewashing the roofs of the cottages, whose squat gable ends and chimneys show a Flemish influence. The northern half of the county is Welsh speaking, but the inhabitants of the southern half, the descendants of Flemish settlers, speak English only. The scenery inland is pleasantly varied by high, barren hills.

At (246 m.) *Clarbeston Road* the line to Haverfordwest, Neyland, and Milford branches off to the south, see p. 583.—110 m. *Mathry Road* is the nearest station to *St. David's*, see below.

261 m. *Fishguard and Goodwick*. The station is at Goodwick, on the western side of Fishguard Bay. *Fishguard* (*Great Western*; 3,000 inhab.) is a picturesque town set high above a landlocked inlet south of the bay.—261½ m. **Fishguard Harbour** (*Fishguard Bay*), a Great Western port opened in 1908 for ocean going liners. Steamers sail daily, except Sunday, to *Rosslare*; on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., to *Cork*, and on Mon., Wed., and Fri., to *Waterford*.

The **Pencaer Peninsula**, lying west of Goodwick, abounds in antiquities, particularly dolmens, menhirs, crosses, and earthworks. A road runs north-west from Goodwick, past a dolmen and (at the cross roads) an inscribed cross, to *Llanwnda*, where Giraldus Cambrensis was at one time rector of the old church. It was at *Careg Gwastad Point*, farther on, that a French force of convicts and regulars was landed in 1797. Three days later they surrendered to the militia. This was the last invasion of British soil. Three miles farther west is **Strumble Point*, with grand views of the coast as far as Bardsey to the north. There are several earthworks in the neighbourhood.

From Goodwick to Newport (11 m.).—Motorbuses 4 times daily to **Newport** (*Llwyngwair Arms*), a small watering place beautifully set at the mouth of the *Nevern*. The 13th century castle above the township has been incorporated in a modern mansion. There is good bathing in the bay, fine cliff scenery to the south, and tolerable golf. Excursions to *Nevern*, where there is a 9th century *Cross in the churchyard, to *Carn Ingli* (*Views), *Dinas Head*, *etc.* Motorbuses run to *Cardigan*, see p. 580.

From Fishguard to St. David's.

The direct road (16 m.) is not very interesting. The best route for walkers is the lane via *St. Nicholas* and *Abercastle*, and then along the cliffs to St. David's.

St. David's (*Twr-y-Felin*; *City*: *Grove*), a straggling village about 1½ m. from the sea, is set on a treeless plateau in a desolate but curiously attractive district. The village itself is not interesting, but it possesses the largest and finest church in Wales. From the 14th century *Cross* a lane, the *Popples*, leads to the ruined but still massive gate of the *Cathedral Close*, an enclosure surrounded by a ruined wall about a mile long. Here we get a magnificent view of

ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

(Recess in Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, with Casket containing bones, believed to be relics of St. David.)

the cathedral, which, like nearly all Welsh cathedrals, lies in a hollow. We descend the 39 steps, known as the " 39 articles," to the cathedral itself.

The ***Cathedral** is not imposing externally, for it has been somewhat harshly restored. The exterior is mostly of the 14th century, but the west front was rebuilt as late as 1789. The **Interior, however, with its warm coloured slate and lavish decoration, is exceptionally pleasing. The NAVE, with its vast variety of ornament, is more fretted and less massive than any other Norman nave in the country. Its exquisite wooden *Roof was probably added towards the end of the 15th century. Under the tower, whose beautiful Lantern is decorated with paintings, is the RITUAL CHOIR. A glorious *Rood Screen, the work of Bishop Gower, separates the nave from the CHOIR, whose 15th century *Choir Stalls* are of unique design ; most of the misericords too, are curious. The mediaeval *Bishop's Throne*, a rare survival in our churches, is about 30 ft. high. At the back a wooden parclose screen separates the choir from the PRESBYTERY. Here, on the north side, stands the 13th century *Shrine of St. David*. In the middle is an altar tomb to Edmund Tudor, father of Henry VII. There are also several effigies, one of them possibly that of Giraldus Cambrensis.—*Bishop Vaughan's Chapel*, east of the Presbytery, contains a casket of bones discovered during the restoration, in all probability those of St. David. The AMBULATORY has a number of 14th and 15th century recumbent effigies, and the LADY CHAPEL, which has been practically rebuilt, retains two tomb niches and some fine sedilia.

The TRANSEPTS are entered from the nave aisles through Norman doorways, instead of by the customary arches. They were partly rebuilt after the fall of the tower in 1220.

On the north side of the cathedral nave, and at one time connected to it by a cloister, are the ruins of **St. Mary's College,** founded in 1377.—West of the cathedral, on the far side of the Alan, are the vast remains of the ***Bishop's Palace**, a masterpiece built by Bishop Gower about 1340. The building stands on a series of vaulted crypts, and a beautiful open arcade runs round the top of the whole structure.

This out of the world corner of Wales is a good place for a quiet holiday. The cliffs are not high, but they are picturesquely placed and indented. There is good bathing at *Caerfai Bay*, a mile from St. David's. In the next bay to the west is the ruined *Chapel of St. Non*, the mother of St. David, who was born here.—Off the coast, and separated from the mainland by the dangerous *Ramsey Sound*, lies the rocky island of **Ramsey,** where St. Justinian was martyred. Farther west still lies the group of rocks known as the *Bishop and his Clerks*.—There are pleasant walks from St. David's to *Whitesand Bay* and *St. David's Head*, the westernmost point in Wales. There are wide views from its high cliffs and also from the top of *Carn Llidi* (595 ft.), a mile to the east.

CARMARTHEN TO MILFORD HAVEN AND NEYLAND.

G.W.R. to *Clarbeston Road*, 25 m. ; to *Haverfordwest*, 31 m. ; to *Milford Haven*, 40 m. ; to *Neyland*, 41 m. Express trains run from Paddington (London) to (260 m.) Neyland.

The first part of the journey, from Carmarthen to Clarbeston Road, has been described on p. 579. Here we diverge southwards from the main Fishguard line to (31 m.) **Haverfordwest** (*Mariners ; Castle ;* 5,750 inhab.), a small market town of steep and narrow streets. The *Castle*, boldly set above the town, is now used as a police-station, and was formerly a gaol. There are good views from its rampart walk. The curious old church of *St. Mary* dates partly from the 12th century, but the north aisle and the clerestories were added in the 15th century. In the western end is the effigy of a pilgrim, with scallops on his scrip. There is much of interest also in the old churches of *St. Thomas* and *St. Martin*, and near the river are the few ruins of a priory.—Some 4 m. away is *Picton Castle* (Sir Charles Philipps), a noble example of an Edwardian castle, but with some sham Norman work.

Motorbuses run to Milford Haven, St. David's, Pendine, Fishguard, and occasionally to the finely sanded resorts of Broad Haven and Little Haven, on St. Bride's Bay.

From Haverfordwest to St. David's (16 m.)—Motorbuses. The road is famous for its "seventeen hills in sixteen miles," but runs through a lonely countryside of considerable beauty. –6 m. *Roch Castle*, a curious tower-house, stands out boldly on the right. It has now been converted into a shooting box. We descend to (8 m.) *Newgale Sands*, catching impressive glimpses of *St. Bride's Bay*.—12 m. **Solva** (*Cambrian*), a picturesque little sea-port on a narrow creek with precipitous sides.—Four miles farther on we come to *St. David's*, see p. 580.

We traverse a fertile, anglicised part of Pembrokeshire to (36 m.) *Johnston*, where the lines for Milford Haven and Neyland separate. 41 m. **Neyland** or *New Milford*, lies on *Milford Haven*, opposite Pembroke Dock, with which it is connected by steam-ferry.

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40 m. **Milford Haven** or *Old Milford* (*Lord Nelson ;* 7,764 inhab.) is beautifully situated on the north side of the *Haven*, and 6 m. from its mouth. In the church is preserved the truck of the French battleship "L'Orient," blown up at the Battle of the Nile. It was presented by Nelson's mistress, Lady Hamilton, who is buried with her husband, Sir William Hamilton, in the churchyard. They lived at *Castle Hall*, a mile east of the town.

***Milford Haven**, one of the best natural harbours in the world, is 10 m. long and from 1 to 2 m. wide. The shores are somewhat rocky, so the bathing is poor, but the Haven is ideal for boating and sailing. Three castles, Pembroke, Carew, and Picton, can be visited by water, and at the entrance, not far from St. Anne's Head, lies the pretty village of *Dale*, a charming little resort. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, landed at *Mill Bay*, close to St. Anne's Head, in 1485.

CARMARTHEN TO TENBY AND PEMBROKE.

G.W.R. to *Whitland*, 14 m.; to *Tenby*, 30 m.; to *Pembroke Dock*, 40 m. There are through carriages on the expresses from London (Paddington) to Tenby.

From Carmarthen to Whitland, see pp. 579. At Whitland our line veers south from the main line to Fishguard.—19 m. **Narberth** (*De Rutzen*), a small market town set on a hill away from the station. There are fragments of a 13th century castle and the large parish church has a fortified tower. About 4 m. away lies the tiny village of *Llawhaden*, with the ruins of a moated castle which was once the residence of the bishops of St. David's. The double towered parish church is partly Norman. - 26 m. *Saundersfoot* (*Cambrian; Hean Castle*), a small port and bathing resort a mile from the station and situated on a beautiful bay.

30 m. **Tenby** (4,830 inhab.), a fashionable and attractive seaside resort finely situated on a rocky promontory with a sandy bay on either side. The mild climate allows a winter as well as a summer season. Tenby is one of the most complete examples of a walled town remaining; there are fine views of Carmarthen Bay and of Worm's Head from the picturesque coast, and all South Pembrokeshire is conveniently explored from the town.

HOTELS:—*Imperial; Royal Gate House; Coburg; Royal Lion; Peerless; Tudor*, temperance.

MOTORBUSES to Pembroke Dock, Saundersfoot, Haverfordwest, Penally, etc. During the summer Motorcoaches run to all places of interest in the area. STEAMERS ply during the summer to Bristol and Ilfracombe.

Warren Street leads from the station to the sea-front. On the way we come to the most complete surviving section of the old **Town Wall*, running across the neck of the peninsula. It is about 20 ft. high and is strengthened by bastions. The only surviving gate, known as the *Five Arches*, leads into St. George's St. The parish church of *St. Mary's* in the centre of the town, is mostly of the 15th century, with the exception of a 13th century tower. Its high spire is a landmark for miles around. The church contains a recumbent effigy of Thomas White (died 1482), the Mayor of Tenby who contrived the escape of the Earl of Richmond after the Battle of Tewkesbury. There are still a few remains of a castle at the far end of the promontory. In the *Museum*, close by, are some weapons taken from the French invaders at Goodwick. Off the head of the promontory lies *St. Catherine's Rock*, with a disused fort (adm. 2d.).

There are several good walks in the neighbourhood. One is along the cliffs to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Saundersfoot*; another, in the opposite direction, leads across "The Burrows" to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Penally*, whose old church has a cross and a 13th century altar tomb. The walk can

be continued to *Giltar Point*, opposite Caldey Island, and along the *Cliffs of *Proud Giltar* to *Lydstep Haven*, where we can visit *Lydstep Caves* at low tide. The coast scenery grows wilder and wilder as we approach *Manorbier Bay*. Here, a short distance inland, stands ***Manorbier Castle** (week-days, 6d.), the 13th century castle in which Giraldus Cambrensis was born. It is one of the most picturesque ruins in Wales. The church is a curious conglomerate of styles. In the Norman nave is a 13th century recumbent effigy of a De Barri.

Caldey Island is 1½ m. long and about 1 m. wide, but its picturesque coast is so indented with creeks that it is actually 9 m. in length. A monastery was founded here in the 5th century; this was occupied by Benedictines in 1127. They held possession until the dissolution of the monastery in 1534. The buildings were taken over in 1906 by a community of Anglican Benedictines, who went over to Rome in 1913. The old buildings are particularly interesting. Permission to land is obtained by application to the Abbot, but women are admitted to the church only.

The imposing ruins of ***Carew Castle** stand on a creek of Milford Haven, over 6 m. west of Tenby and 4 m. from the nearest station, *Lamphey* (see below). It was originally built in the 13th century but remodelled in Tudor times. At the entrance is a magnificent Celtic cross, 14 ft. high, and possibly dating from the 9th century. The village of *Carew Cheriton*, ½ m. south, has a splendid 14th century church with a 15th century tower. There are several good monuments of the 12th century, including the recumbent effigy of a woman. In the churchyard is an almost unique detached chantry chapel.

32 m. *Penally*, see p. 584. We pass Caldey Island on the left, and come to (35 m.) *Manorbier*, see above.—The line follows the Pembroke river to (38 m.) *Lamphey*, where ½ m. north of the station are the ruins of ***Lamphey Palace** (week-days, 6d.), formerly the residence of the bishops of St. David's. The arcaded *Great Hall*, recalling that of St. David's Palace, and the *Chapel* with its fine 15th century window, are interesting. The village church has a striking font, and at *Hodgeston*, 1½ m. away, is a church with an exceptionally beautiful chancel. Lamphey is the nearest station to Carew Castle, see above.

39 m. **Pembroke** (*Lion*; 15,481 inhab.), the county town, is a one street town, stretching half-a-mile from the station at one end to the castle at the other. ****Pembroke Castle** (adm. 6d.), perhaps the most imposing ruin in the country, stands on an inlet of the Haven. A castle was built here about 1090, but the present building is mostly of the 13th century. Henry VII, the first Tudor king, was born here in 1457. During the Civil War it was first held for Parliament, and then for the king. Cromwell's cannon thundered at its massive walls for a month, but with no effect. It finally surrendered when its water supply was cut off.—Under the building is a natural cavern, the *Wogan*, 70 ft. long by 50 ft. wide. There is a splendid view from the circular keep, climbed by a somewhat difficult winding staircase.

A bridge leads from the castle to a hill on the opposite side of the creek. Here stand the remains of *Monkton Priory*, and a Norman church (restored).

Pembroke is the best centre for exploring the wild scenery of the south-western coast of Pembrokeshire. Motorbuses run to *Stackpole Court* and the *Stack Rocks*, but

the only satisfactory way of seeing the country is by walking it. A hilly road runs from the town to Stackpole Court, a seat of Earl Cawdor, and (7 m.) *Bosheston*, where there is a 13th century church and a remarkable churchyard cross. We reach the coast about 1 m. west of *St. Govan's Head, a bold promontory rising abruptly from the sea. Where our road ends a path descends a narrow clett in the cliff, coming to an end in the remarkable little *Church of St. Govan's, a 13th century structure which blocks the cleft completely. Tradition has it that this was a favourite retreat of Sir Gawain of the Round Table. The next 4 m. westwards to the Stack Rocks has some of the most stirring rock scenery in Britain. On the way we pass the **Huntsman's Leap*, a deep fissure running inland; *Bosheston Mere*, said to behave queerly during westerly gales; *Bullslaughter Bay*, with large caverns; the *Sunken Forest*, a group of trees growing in a pit; and the *Cauldron, a huge bowl into which the sea roars through a natural arch. The *Stack Rocks are two isolated masses close to the mainland. We can return to Pembroke via *Warren* and *Monkton*, thus completing a round of 20 m.

41 m. **Pembroke Dock**, or *Pater* (*Bush*; *Royal Edinburgh*), the railway terminus, was badly hit in 1926 by the closing of the naval dockyard founded there in 1814. A steam ferry plies from *Hobb's Point* to Neyland.

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Liverpool to Dublin, a splendid service maintained by the British and Irish Steampacket Co., between Liverpool (Princes Landing Stage) and Dublin (North Wall). There are nightly express services, Sun. excepted. Passengers and luggage conveyed free of charge by the Company between the steamers and stations in Liverpool.

London to Dublin by Sea.—The British and Irish Steampacket Co. also runs a service between London and Dublin, calling at Southampton, Torquay and Plymouth. A boat leaves London Docks every Sat. afternoon, arriving in Dublin on the Wed. evening.

Holyhead to Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown).—This is the Royal Mail Route and the oldest. There are two sailings daily each way (on Sun. night service only), in connection with trains.

Fishguard to Cork, maintained by the City of Cork Steam Packet Co. This is a particularly popular route for those who intend touring Southern Ireland—Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Killarney, etc.

Fishguard to Rosslare, operated by the Great Western Railway. Sailings each week-night in both directions.

Currency.

The Irish Free State issues its own bank notes in denominations of £1, £5 and £10, but British Bank of England notes are accepted in Ireland. The face design of all shows a farmer ploughing. On the back of the £1 note (*green*) is a view of the Customs House, Dublin. The back of the £5 note (*brown*) shows St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork, with Shandon steeple in the background. The back of the £10 note (*blue*) has a picture of the Currency Commission Office, Dublin.

The Irish Free State coinage is very similar to that used in Great Britain, the pieces being identical in size and value with the corresponding British denominations. The designs, however, are different, and bear their names in Irish ; in addition, values are indicated by figures, 2s. 6d., 2s., 1d., etc. There are in all eight

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denominations of coins. All have the Irish harp on the obverse side, but the designs on the reverse side vary according to the value of each piece. The coins, with their respective designs, are : Half-crown (a horse), florin (a salmon), shilling (a bull), sixpenny piece (a wolf hound), threepenny piece (a hare), penny (a hen with brood), halfpenny (a pig with litter), farthing (a woodcock).

Owing to the close similarity of the notes and coins with those of Great Britain, their respective values will be readily recognised. Moreover, British coins and notes are likely to be in circulation all over Ireland for a considerable time to come, and in any event will always be accepted in payment.

Guide Books : There are few informative guide-books to Ireland. Ward Lock & Co. have issued books on the following sections : —Belfast and Northern Ireland ; Cork, Glengariff, etc. ; Donegal Highlands ; Dublin and Co. Wicklow ; Killarney and S.W. Ireland. Informative and well written booklets about Ireland are issued by the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and Travellers Limited, Eros House, Regent St., London.

Customs Regulations.

On landing at any port in the Irish Free State, visitors must present their luggage to the Customs officials for examination and similarly when crossing the border at any point between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Visitors must be present during the examination of their luggage. Practically all articles of wearing apparel are subject to duty, but a reasonable amount of clothing and travelling requisites brought in by tourists or temporary visitors will not necessarily be charged with duty, provided they are *bona fide* personal effects, and are duly declared and produced to the Customs officers. It may be mentioned here that fishing-rods, golf clubs, tennis rackets, cameras, and such articles required for holiday-making purposes are not liable to duty but for guns it is necessary to have a firearms certificate.

DUBLIN & DISTRICT.

Dublin, which has for centuries been a capital, has a fascination all its own Perhaps it is the exhilarating sea air, perhaps it is the gaiety and spirits of the people ; but whatever it is, Dublin seems to affect visitors in a distinctive manner. Moreover, owing to its central position and good train services, it is quite the best place to form a base for an extended holiday in Ireland.

HOTELS : *Shelbourne ; Gresham ; Russell ; Royal Hibernian ; Central ; Ivanhoe,* temperance.

There are many landmarks of historical interest. Perhaps the most ancient of these is a bit of the old Celtic wall, carefully preserved in High St., near *Christ Church Cathedral.* Christ Church Cathedral itself is almost a thousand years old, and so is Dublin's other cathedral, *St. Patrick's,* where Swift was Dean in the 18th century.

The city is divided into two fairly distinct parts by the *Liffey,* which runs from west to east. The river is crossed by many bridges, the principal of which is *O'Connell Bridge,* which carries O'Connell St. from the north side, and merges it into Westmoreland St., which in turn opens out into *College Green,* a couple of hundred yards south of the river. O'Connell St. itself is one of the broadest streets in Europe, and has recently been largely rebuilt, with imposing buildings. Just north of O'Connell Bridge visitors will see the statue erected to Daniel O'Connell, "The Liberator." Further up is the gigantic *Nelson Column* (taller than London's) and, at the end of the street, the *Parnell Monument.*

Returning to College Green, we have on our left *Trinity College,* founded by Elizabeth in 1593. The present buildings are not very ancient, but in the *Library* is the famous Book of Kells, the life work of one monastic scribe in the 8th century. The statues on the grass behind the college railings are those of Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith, two of the many distinguished alumni of the University. On our right is the imposing pile of buildings occupied by the *Bank of Ireland,* built 130 years ago for the old Irish Houses of Parliament.

From College Green branch Grafton St. and Dame St. Grafton St., the fashionable shopping centre, leads into *St. Stephen's Green,* a pleasant open space. Dame St. leads to the *City Hall* and *Dublin Castle,* the latter now the seat of the Courts of Justice.

Following the south bank of the Liffey in a westerly direction from O'Connell Bridge we come to the enormous brewery of the Guinness's, famous the world over. Seven miles of light railway run round the place. Following this side of the river we soon come to Kingsbridge Station, the point of departure for the journey we will presently make for Killarney and the South. We cross the Liffey by one of the many bridges, and reach *Phœnix Park,* the largest public park in the British Isles, and one of the largest in Europe. It covers over 2,000 acres of grassland and contains the residence of the Governor-General of the Irish Free State. Deer roam at liberty and polo is to be seen by any who care to stop and watch. Cricket and football are also played. Here, too, is the *Dublin Zoo.*

In Kildare St., which runs parallel to Grafton St., and gives also on to St. Stephens Green, will be found the imposing building of

the river are wooded right down to the water, and there are many sequestered backwaters where a boat may be moored in the summer evenings. The river contains plenty of fish.

Inland Resorts.—Along the inland line of the Great Southern Railways, southwards from Harcourt St. Station, Dublin, are many charming places, noted for their social life, their golf and tennis and other amusements. Milltown, Dundrum, Foxrock, Carrickmines and Shankill are some of those which may be mentioned Milltown, but 2 m. out, has golf on a beautifully situated course; from Dundrum or Stillorgan it is an easy matter to get to the Dublin Mountains At Foxrock is the celebrated Leopardstown Racecourse. Carrickmines is the station for the *Scalp*, a place of wild scenic beauty, and a noted picnic resort; and at Shankill we may alight for a delightful little beauty spot, the *Bride's Glen*.

FROM DUBLIN TO WATERFORD Via WEXFORD

Great Southern Railway, from Dublin to Wicklow, 28 m.; to Wexford, 93 m.; to Waterford, 116 m.

At (14 m.) Bray, we enter the county of **Wicklow,** one of the most beautiful tracts of country in Ireland.

14 m. **Bray** (*Bray Head*). A sheltered resort, popular with visitors from overseas. The entire length of the front is lined by an imposing promenade which has midway in its length an up-to-date bathing place. Behind the promenade there is an expanse of green turf where military bands, pierrot shows, etc, perform in the afternoons and evenings. Then comes a well-kept road lined with hotels and apartment houses. Bray is protected on the south by the huge mass of Bray Head from which extensive views of the coast can be obtained; or it is a pleasant walk by the cliff path, overhanging awesome rock scenery to *Greystones*, 6 m. further on At Bray the River Dargle reaches the sea, and by following its course inland we come upon some scenery that is remarkable for its grandeur, the river flowing through a deep and densely wooded ravine for some miles. Close to the charming village of *Enniskerry* is the magnificent estate of Lord Powerscourt with beautifully laid out grounds. The drive through this demense is a deservedly popular one.

Just behind the town of Bray are the two Sugarloaf Mountains, the Great and the Little. From the summit there is a wide view of the Wicklow Mountains and of the flatter country to the north.

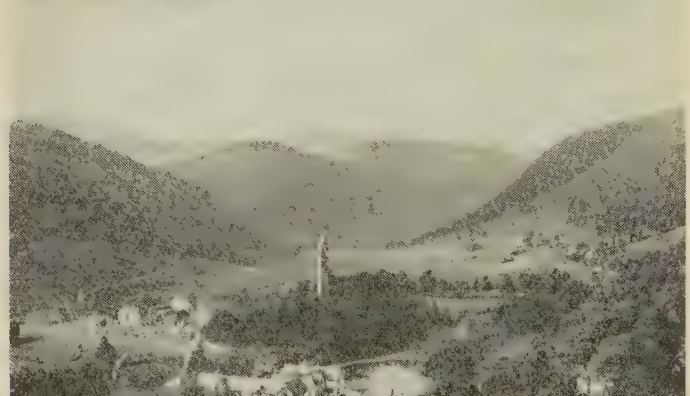
17 m. **Greystones** (*Grand Hotel*) is more sequestered than Bray, but it has a very fine beach, ideal for bathing, good golf on an 18-hole links, and is sufficiently close to the Wicklow beauty spots to serve

as a centre for the tourist. Two miles inland is Delgany (*Glen View*), on the threshold of the incomparable *Glen of the Downs* In the Glen the trees line the steeps in an indescribable mixture of colours, and the drive, whether by motor or jaunting car, is a memorable one. This little village has one of the best golf courses in Ireland.

28 m. **Wicklow** (*Grand*) is quite different in character and appearance. This is an old-fashioned Irish market town, snugly set beside the Irish Sea. Like nearly all other Irish towns, however, it has a good golf course. The archæologist will be interested in the ruins of a 13th century Friary ; also in the neighbourhood are the remains of the Norman Black Castle. The Devil's Glen, Glendalough and the " Sweet Vale of Avoca " are all within easy driving distance.

From Wicklow or (37 m.) *Rathdrum*, we may take a delightful road trip to **Newrathbridge and the Devil's Glen.** At Newrathbridge is an old-fashioned Inn, a survival of the coaching days, set in a delightful garden where the visitor may read the notice " Gentlemen will not, and others must not, pick the flowers."

The *Devil's Glen, not far from Newrathbridge, provides some matchless scenery. Here a mountain stream tumbles down amidst towering crags, under a tangle of foliage. A walk to the head of the glen provides new wonders at every turn.



GLENDALOUGH.

Glendalough (*Lake ; Royal*), about 5 m. from *Rathdrum*, is as old as its surroundings are beautiful. Here are the remains of the "*Seven Churches*," constructed at a very early epoch in Ireland's history ; a *Round Tower*, one of the best examples in Ireland ; St. Kevin's Cross, St. Mary's Church, and a curious building known as St. Kevin's Kitchen. Legend has it that St. Kevin, an early Irish Saint, retired for seclusion to a cave in the cliff overlooking one of the two lakes which are the central feature of Glendalough's scenery. Legend also tells us that the saint threw from this cave into the waters below a maiden, beautiful but importunate, who had followed him thither.—Glendalough may be reached either by rail from Dublin to Rathdrum Station, and thence by road, or by road from Dublin.

When visiting Glendalough we may turn aside through the *Aviemore Valley* and the lovely ***Vale of Avoca**, which Moore, Ireland's national poet, chose as the subject of one of his finest poems :—

> "There is not in this wide world a valley so sweet,
> As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet."

45 m. *Woodenbridge Junction*, for (16½ m.) **Woodenbridge** (*Woodenbridge ; Valley*), a quiet old place which can also be reached by travelling through the Vale of Avoca, past the second "Meeting of the Waters." It lies in peaceful country, amid pine woods and within easy walking distance of beautiful places. One of the best walks is up the Croghan Mountain, to see the extensive view.

49 m. **Arklow** (*Haynes*), with an excellent beach, good bathing, and in pleasant surroundings. Our journey along the coast now takes us into **County Wexford,** a popular hunting county, not so hilly as Wicklow. The first place of importance we reach is (59 m.) *Gorey*, a famous cattle-dealing town. The railway has now left the coast, but a bus from Gorey brings us to *Courtown Harbour*, a new little seaside resort annually becoming more popular, where the bathing and boating are thoroughly good.—77 m. **Enniscorthy** (*Railway*), where St. David's well is noted for many miraculous cures. The river *Slaney* runs below the town, which has an old Norman castle, the gift of Elizabeth to the poet Spenser. Vinegar Hill, overlooking the town, gives a good view of the surrounding country.

83 m. Macmine Junction, for New Ross and Waterford.

A branch line runs from the junction to (10 m.) **Wexford** (*White ; Talbot*), an old-fashioned town of quaint houses and narrow streets. At every step you meet some relic of the eventful history of the old town, from its first occupation by the Danes to Cromwell's siege and massacre. *Selscar Abbey* is rich in

historical associations, and there are many other remains of castles built by the Normans.

Ten miles beyond Wexford is *Rosslare*, a well-equipped watering place. Here there are 8 m. of sands, and all the accessories of a modern resort. Boats from Rosslare to Fishguard, see p. 591.

From Macmine Junction (see above) a branch of the railway goes off by way of *New Ross*, an important market town, to **Waterford** (*Granville ; Bridge*). Waterford was founded by Norsemen before the Norman conquest had disturbed the Saxon rule in England and the visitor will find many relics of that old association. It was the only town in Ireland to resist Cromwell successfully. *Reginald's Tower* and the *Holy Ghost Fratry* are worth a visit.

Waterford's watering place is *Tramore* (*Grand ; Atlantic ; Hibernian*), a little place 7 m. away which has been recently built up into a flourishing miniature *plage*. It is not a Blackpool yet, but the visitor who wants racing, golf, tennis, dancing, music and general jollity will find his needs well met. Tramore is connected with Waterford by a line of light railway.—*Dunmore Harbour*, at the mouth of the Blackwater River, is well known to yachtsmen all around the South Coast of Ireland.

A line runs westwards from Waterford to (77 m.) *Limerick Junction*, on the Dublin to Cork line, passing through (28 m.) **Clonmel** (*Hearn's ; Ormonde*), the pleasant little capital town of "Sweet Tipperary." It is prettily situated in a fertile vale on the banks of the river Suir. Visitors from London will be particularly interested in seeing the *Main Guard*, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The town is the headquarters of the Tipperary Hunt.

Broad highways leading in all directions from Clonmel make it easy and pleasant for visitors to reach Mount Mellary Monastery, Hoare Abbey, Athassel Abbey, Holy Cross Abbey, Carrick Castle, Cahir Castle, and **Cashel of the Kings** (*Ryan's Central ; Stewart's*). A whole group of buildings, including the *Round Tower* and the *Cathedral*, is built upon the top of the Rock of Cashel—one of the most curious landmarks in Ireland. The cathedral was once burned by an Earl of Kildare, whose audaciously simple excuse for the crime was that he thought the Archbishop was in at the time!

DUBLIN TO CORK.

Great Southern Railway. From Dublin to Kildare, 30 m. ; to Limerick Junction 102 m. ; to Cork, 165 m.

From Kingsbridge Station, Dublin, the main line runs south to Killarney and Cork. The country on this route is of a different character from that encountered on the coastal journey, being mainly

across the plains of Central Ireland, though various mountain ranges loom up in the distance from time to time as the train travels on its 4-hour journey to the south. This is the country of the rich farming districts of the Free State, where the famous Irish cattle and pigs are bred and the Irish creamery butter is produced. All along the main line branches diverge into the pastoral country. The first place of note on our journey is **Kildare** (*Railway*). In ancient times this was the town of the Geraldines, Earls of Kildare and rulers of all Ireland. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who led the ill-fated rebellion of 1798, was of this line.

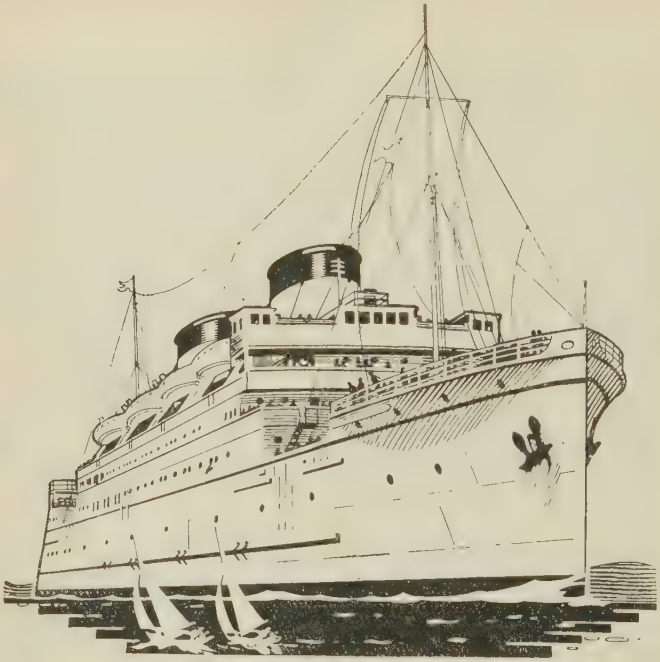
A branch line runs south from Kildare to (26 m.) **Carlow** (*Royal*), an old town on the river *Barrow*. On one side of the town is the old western wall and towers of *Ceatharlach Castle*, dating back to about 1180; on the other side is the modern *Sugar Beet Factory*—the first to be built in Ireland. The Carlow Golf Club has a sporting course and the river contains trout of the finest kind. It is the centre of a good hunting country.

51 m. *Maryborough*, whence there is a branch line to (59 m.) Waterford, passing through **Kilkenny** (28 m.; *Club House*), a typical old Irish town, seemingly unaffected in its character by the changes of fortune which the country as a whole has seen. The magnificent *Cathedral was built partly in the 12th century and all of it before the 14th. It contains many fine tombs, and the paving is of Kilkenny marble.

Other relics of the past include a *Round Tower* 100 ft. high, the *Black Abbey*, and the remains of a Franciscan *Priory*. But, next to the cathedral, the visitor will probably be most interested in the *Castle*. This building, the seat of the Marquis of Ormond, is a fine old structure to which visitors are admitted in the absence of the family. Not the least interesting feature in Kilkenny's history is the fact that its Parliament of 1367 made it a capital offence for an Englishman to marry an Irishwoman. There is an old English saying, " To fight like a Kilkenny cat ! "

Returning to the main line at Maryborough we travel by way of *Thurles* (the branch for Clonmel, see p. 600),through the " Golden Vale," Ireland's richest pastureland, to *Mallow*, which is in County Cork. 4 m. from Thurles stand the considerable remains of the great Cistercian Abbey of *Holy Cross*. This is a place of great ecclesiastical and archæological interest and well repays a visit. At (144 m.) **Mallow** a branch goes west to Killarney, see p. 607. Our journey now is into *Cork*, which we reach through a long tunnel.

Cork (*Imperial; Metropole*), the third largest city in Ireland, is a thriving town with a trade not only with England, but with the Continent of Europe, which has persisted through many centuries. Its chief advantage from the commercial point of view is its proximity to the mighty harbour of Queenstown (Cobh) with which it is connected by the river *Lee*. The old name " Corcachmor-Mumham " or " The Great Marsh of Munster " recalls that the city has grown over a series of dykes and small islands. Names like



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Morrison's Island in the heart of the city also serve to preserve the origin of its foundation.

There is much of interest in and about the old city. The *Cathedral*, St. Finbarr's, was built in the last century, but it is a fine building and well worth visiting. Nor must we omit *Shandon Church* and its famous steeple.

> "The bells of Shandon,
> That sound so grand on
> The pleasant waters
> Of the River Lee."

A pleasant promenade, known as the *Mardyke*, is a long avenue, planted with trees, beside the River Lee and overlooked by private houses. This has quite a touch of the continental boulevard about it. Much of Cork's undoubted beauty as a city is due to its admirable position on the River Lee, which here divides into several streams, so that much of Cork is actually built on a series of islands.

Opposite the residential district known as *Sundays Well*, the *Victoria Park* attracts us to its profusion of flower beds on the river bank. Above this the river scenery begins to be of a remarkable beauty.

It is, however, principally as a base for exploring the beauties of the Southern Coast of Ireland that Cork holds its position as a tourist centre. The many beauty spots of the Lee Valley, Cork Harbour and the Atlantic Coast can easily be visited either by train or by motor.

Six miles from the city, but easily accessible by light railway, is **Blarney Castle,** which owes its present fame to the tradition which gives eloquence to him who shall kiss the Blarney Stone

> "There is a stone there, whoever kisses,
> Oh he never misses to grow eloquent;
> 'Tis he may clamber to a lady's chamber
> Or become a member of Parliament."

The River Lee. Pleasure steamers follow the course of the river as it winds between wooded banks on its way to join the ocean at the mouth of the harbour. Passing on the right *Blackrock*, with its picturesque castle, we reach Passage West, Glenbrook and Monkstown, popular riverside resorts. Then comes Rushbrooke (good tennis) on the left and we are now in the harbour itself. Before us lie *Haulbowline Island* (once a naval dockyard) and *Spike Island*, on which is a fort.

Queenstown (**Cobh**) (*States ; Gresham*), on Long Island, in Cork Harbour. It can also be reached by the main line of the railway from Cork, along the left bank of the Lee. It is the headquarters of the *Royal Cork Yacht Club*, the oldest Yacht Club in the world, and naturally its summer occupations are principally mari-

time. But there are also many pleasant drives on the island or the mainland which should be undertaken.

Opposite Queenstown is *Ringaskiddy*, and further round to the west, where the Owenboy River flows into the harbour, *Currabinny* with its inviting woods, and *Crosshaven*.

Crosshaven is a delightful little watering place, 16 m. from Cork by the railway which runs along the west bank of the Lee. Though the village is situated on a river, 2 m. by road brings us to a series of charming bays facing the Atlantic, just west of Cork Harbour. The bathing is excellent, and inland the country may be explored for many a long and pleasant day. Here are picturesque Irish cottages and hamlets, which though not 20 m. from Cork still live in that untouched freshness which is so surprisingly discovered in the south and west of Ireland. Crosshaven is a headquarters of the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

Just above Crosshaven the River Owenboy makes a wide bend, which, as one approaches it from the Harbour, looks like the end of a creek. It was round this corner that Drake eluded the Spanish in 1587, and the spot is still known as Drake's Pool.

Youghal and the Blackwater River. Youghal is 26 m. from Cork by rail, and is reached by a branch which leaves the Cork to Queenstown line at *Queenstown Junction*. This is not only one of the finest watering places in the south of Ireland, but is an old town with an interesting history. Here Sir Walter Raleigh dwelt for some years as Chief Magistrate. The ordinary looking 16th century house in which he lived may be seen, and the garden where potatoes were first planted in Ireland. Other interesting objects are the remains of the Clock Tower on the site of the old *South Gate*, *St. Mary's Cathedral*, and the remains of the 15th century *Tynte's Castle*.

There are excursions up the Blackwater River to such towns as *Cappoquin*, with its excellent fishing, and *Lismore*, with its 12th century castle.

On the coast between Youghal and Cork Harbour is **Ballycotton.** It is 9 m. from *Mogeely Station* and 17 m. from Cork ; a clean little town of sober amusements, but with an enviable record of catches of a 221 lb. skate and a 135 lb. halibut to astound the deep sea fisherman. Bathing is good and lodging excellent.

Kinsale, 24 m. from Cork by rail, is an old-fashioned town, very quiet and sedate. Here the Spaniards landed in 1601 to fight with the O'Neills against the English, and here James II. landed in 1689, only to sail away again the following year from the same port, defeated at the Battle of the Boyne. It was off Kinsale that the Lusitania was sunk in 1915 by a German submarine.

Kinsale's principal appeal will be for the fisherman, and especially the sea-fisherman. On either side of the estuary on which the town is built the coast is much indented by creeks which afford excellent sport.

Courtmacsherry is another place which may be visited from Cork. It is 38 m. from the city, and the excursion thither is through delightful scenery typical of County Cork. It has a fine bay, is ideal for bathing and boating, and anyone who wants to find a place for a quiet vacation may choose Courtmacsherry in the knowledge that here will be rest and relaxation.

CORK TO KILLARNEY.

There are three routes from Cork to Killarney. The first, and most popular, is the Prince of Wales Route via Bantry and Kenmare; the second is by train via Mallow; the third, and shortest, is by train and car via Macroom.

A. The Prince of Wales Route.

The first part of the journey from Cork (Albert Quay Station) to (58 m.) *Bantry*, is done by train. **Bantry** (*Vickery's*) is a prosperous little town nestling in a valley. Bantry Bay is a magnificent sheet of water affording safe anchorage for the largest ships. The Autumn manœuvres of the Atlantic Fleet are held here.

We proceed by coach or car to (12 m.) **Glengarriff** (*Roche's*), one of the most beautiful places in County Cork. Thackeray in his "Irish Sketch Book" said that if it were on the English coast this Glengarriff would be a "world's wonder." It is an exquisite place, set at the bend of a creek some distance from the open sea, and sheltered by the encompassing mountains. The climate is so mild that sub-tropical vegetation flourishes abundantly. It is a good starting place for ascents of the *Sugar Loaf*, *Coldhuo* or *Caha*. There is good fishing in the tarns on the east side of the Eagle's Nest, particularly in the Barley Lake, the source of the Glengarriff River.

From Glengarriff there is a famous coaching road over the mountains to Kenmare and Killarney. The road from Glengarriff to Kenmare winds first of all along the valley, striking upwards in a sudden steep climb into the mountains, passes through a strange and lengthy tunnel dividing the Counties of Cork and Kerry, and emerges amidst beetling precipices and bold and rugged scenery to give us our first sight of the Kenmare River. A few miles along this road we pass over the magnificent Suspension Bridge, 410 ft. in length, which was erected in 1838. **Kenmare** (*Great Southern*) lies at the landward end of the long estuary of the Kenmare River,

in reality an arm of the sea. It is a good base from which to tour this country, and is in itself a quiet and beautiful spot.

A wild road runs north from Kenmare to Killarney. A gradual ascent to *Looscaunagh Lough*, a turn, and there bursts upon our sight the finest view in Ireland. Beneath us is the island-spotted water of the Upper Lake ; to the left, the glorious Gap of Dunloe and the towering peaks of the Magillicuddy Reeks ; in front, the waters of the Muckross Lake, with the glistening expanse of the Lower and largest lake of all stretching as far as eye can see.

There is a much longer but equally delightful route from Kenmare to Killarney along the coast westwards to Cahirciveen, where the train may be taken for Killarney. This road passes through *Parknasilla* and Waterville. **Parknasilla** (*Great Southern*) is 15 m. from Kenmare. Its remoteness lends it an indescribable peacefulness. Paths wind through the beautiful woods, little unsuspected streams tumble through gorges under rustic bridges, sub-tropical vegetation flourishes as it only can do where the climate is consistently equable. There are jolly excursions to Derrynane Castle and Abbey, and to the lovely island of *Garinish*.

The coast road is followed for another 20 m. to **Waterville** (*Butler Arms ; Foley's*, private), Kerry's principal watering place. The boating and bathing are good and there is a 9-hole golf course on the slopes of the Cummeragh Mountains. The fisherman has a choice between the freshwater Lough on one side of the town, or the Atlantic on the other. Gaelic is commonly spoken ; on some of the islands off the coast many know no other language. Near here, in *Darrynane*, lived Daniel O'Connell, whose statue stands in O'Connell St., Dublin. A visit should be paid to Straigue Fort, said to be 2,000 years old.

The road now runs north-west and about 10 m. from Waterville we come to *Cahirciveen*, the station for the island of **Valencia** (*Royal*), with fine cliff scenery and the ruins of a monastery. It is the headquarters of a busy fishing industry. There is good bathing, boating and fishing.

From Cahirciveen we journey northwards by rail, skirting in places the shores of *Dingle Bay*, with fine views of the mountains and coast. Doulus, near Cahirciveen, has some fine caves and prehistoric forts. Glenbeigh, with its 2 m. of Strand, is a modest seaside resort. Caragh Lake (*Royal*), which we pass on the way to *Kilorglin*, is a beautiful stretch of water between Magillicuddy's Reeks and the head of Dingle Bay.

From Kilorglin, instead of proceeding to Killarney, we may continue up the Atlantic Coast to the prosperous old town of **Tralee** (*Grand*), capital of County Kerry. From here runs out the Dingle Peninsula, one of the least known parts of Ireland, in spite of the

fact that it is full of interest. It teems with old monuments, and the views from the majestic Brandon Mountain are in themselves well worth the visit.

To the north, but easily reached by rail, is the popular resort of *Ballybunion* (*Central*), with an excellent beach and interesting caves.

B. Via Macroom.

The shortest route from Cork to Glengarriff is by rail to (24 m.) Macroom, and thence by public car. This drive takes us through some magnificent mountain scenery, past *Inchigeela Lakes*—renowned for salmon, trout, perch and pike fishing, which is entirely free. The best season for salmon is between March and August. The road runs through the celebrated Pass of Keimaneigh to Glengarriff, and we proceed to Killarney via Kenmare as already described.

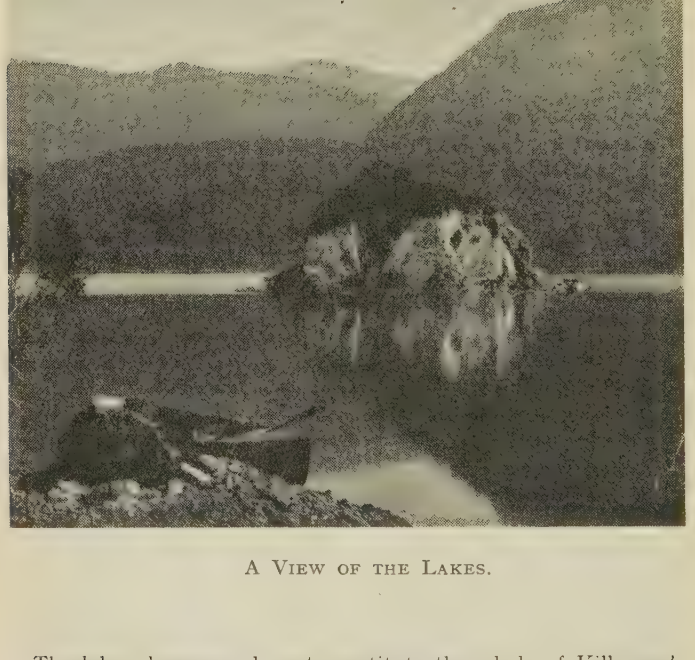
C. By Rail via Mallow Junction.

From Cork to *Mallow Junction*, 20 m.; to Killarney, 61 m. This is the only route from Cork in which it is possible to travel all the way by train.

From Mallow Junction we travel westward through wild and rugged country under the shadow of the mighty Macgillicuddy Reeks, the largest range of mountains in Ireland. Here, on the steep slopes, can be seen the Kerry cattle, sharing what vegetation they can find with the mountain goats, and here and there peeps out one of the tiny white or grey cabins in which the peasants live. These mountains form the rugged background which raises the characteristic grandeur of Irish scenery to sublime heights in Kerry

Killarney (*Great Southern; International; Lake; Globe, etc.*), the most famous resort in Ireland. Little remains to be said or sung about its beauties and the wonder of its three great lakes, its mountains, its waterfalls and its lovely woods. But even the most magic pen can only give a very poor idea of its charms, which lie particularly in the wonderful colouring of the vegetation, covering on every hand the lower slopes of the mountains, and running right down to the water's edge.

There are three lakes. The *Upper Lake* is overlooked by the *Eagle's Nest*, a prominent object in the landscape, of which Stephen Gwynn writes that it is locally said that no man has ever climbed it, but that if you were to climb it to-morrow you would in no way affect the local tradition! This lake is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Next is the *Middle Lake*, with the ivy-clad ruin of *Muckross Abbey* on its banks, and lastly the *Lower Lake* or *Loch Leane*, the largest and the nearest to Killarney, 5 m. long by 3 m. wide. *Ross Castle*, painted by so many artists, is on a peninsula jutting out into this lake, and in the lake itself are some 30 islands, indescribably picturesque with their wonderful colouring. One of them is *Innisfallen*, famous in song and story.



A View of the Lakes.

The lakes, however, do not constitute the whole of Killarney's beauties. There is the *Gap of Dunloe*, that forbidding mountain pass 4 m. long which separates the Tomies Mountains from the Macgillicuddy Reeks; there is *Carrantual* or *Mangerton* to be climbed, on foot or on a mountain pony. The fisherman will find sport in the river which flows out of the Lower Lake, the Laune, a first rate salmon stream, and trout can be caught at Killarney itself. Golf, on an 18-hole course, or tennis can be played.

The visitor will probably devote most of his time in Killarney to the many expeditions, by coach or by boat, which have been planned so that he can see the glories of the neighbourhood with the least possible trouble. There are motor-coach services which run in the season between Killarney, Kenmare and Glengarriff, etc., as well as round tours of the district which begin and end at Killarney.

LIMERICK AND CLARE.

Limerick (*Royal George ; Glentworth*), the capital of County Limerick, is easily reached from Killarney (via Tralee), or from Cork or Dublin. Branch lines run from both Limerick Junction and Ballybrophy, on the main Dublin-Cork line, to Limerick.

The old city, standing on both banks of the Shannon, is well worth a visit. The Danes founded it in the 9th century and much fighting has been seen through the ages in the district, culminating in Cromwell's Wars, to which the *Sarsfield Monument* and the *Treaty Stone* bear tribute. The *Cathedral* was founded in the 12th century and the *Castle* dates from King John's reign.

Using Limerick as a base, many a pleasant day's fishing may be enjoyed on the Shannon lakes, Loughs Allen, Ree and Derg, which may be reached by rail, motor or steamer. Limerick is at the present time the headquarters of the engineering firm which is harnessing the Shannon power to provide electric current at a low price for the whole of Ireland.

A line runs north-westwards from Limerick to (25 m.) Ennis, the capital of County Clare. This town of quaint streets and old buildings is attractively situated on the River Fergus, which is here crossed by four bridges.

A railway line runs from Ennis westwards to the sea and then southwards along the coast to *Kilkee*.—18 m. *Ennistymon*, the station for **Lisdoonvarna** (*Atlantic ; Queens*), an attractive spot which provides treatment for digestive troubles. Socially this is in its season one of the gayest little towns in Southern Ireland, and its position amongst fine sea and river scenery is admirable.

21 m. **Lahinch** (*Aberdeen Arms ; Golf Link*).—Lahinch is the first of the watering places we reach. It is famous for its golf links, which are of championship standard, and also is the station for the cliffs of Mohr, which fall 650 ft. sheer into the Atlantic below.—Travelling southwards along the coast our next stop is at (27 m.) Milltown Mallbay ; sea, golf, walks and quiet, sum up its attractions. —48 m. **Kilkee** (*Royal Marine ; Moore's*), where the railway diverges at *Moyasta Junction*, one line running into *Kilkee* and the other into *Kilrush*.

Kilkee is one of Ireland's oldest watering places. The great grandmothers of the present generation were taken here to be dipped in the sea. There is a wide bathing beach facing the Atlantic.

47 m. **Kilrush**, at the mouth of the Shannon, is particularly interesting for its relics of early Christian days, which are to be found on the *Scattery Islands*, just off the town. They consist of a well-preserved round tower, a cathedral and some buildings known as the *Seven Churches*.

DUBLIN TO THE WEST.

Great Southern Railway (Western Section). From Dublin (Broadstone Station) to *Mullingar*, 50 m.; to *Athlone*, 78 m.; to *Athenry*, 113 m.; to *Galway*, 126 m.

We now return to Dublin to make the journey across the central plateau of Ireland, and visit the beauty spots of the West and North-West. These places can also be visited from the South by means of a line of railway which runs from Limerick to Galway, via Athenry, or by car. For the first 50 m. out of Dublin, the railway runs along the banks of the *Royal Canal* to Mullingar, and this artificial waterway has in the course of time so blended itself into the countryside that it contributes largely to the picturesqueness of the scenery. The first place of importance we reach is *Maynooth*, famous not only for its college, where so many of the Irish priests are trained, but as the station for *Carton*, the thousand acre estate of the Dukes of Leinster, which stretches over parts of Kildare and Westmeath. Archeologically, Maynooth offers us the ruins of the Earls of Kildare's 12th century castle, and a *Round Tower* in good repair.

50 m. **Mullingar and the Westmeath Lakes.** Mullingar's chief attraction for the tourist will be as a base for fishing the famous Westmeath Lakes, Ennel and Belvedere, Owel and Derravaragh. Mullingar (*Greville House*) is a typical Irish country town, though in itself not sufficiently interesting to delay the visitor. Lough Ennell (also called Belvedere) and Lough Owel are within a short drive of the town, and hold very large trout. Lough Derravaragh is some 6 m. from Mullingar. Here seven pound trout are frequently caught, for this is one of the best lakes in the country.

78 m. **Athlone** (*Victoria; Prince of Wales; Imperial*), where we reach the *Shannon*. This was a fortified and walled town in the Middle Ages. A portion of the walls and a bit of a castle remain. Here William of Orange stormed in vain in the 17th century, for Athlone has throughout the centuries been an important strategic point in Ireland's wars. Not far from the town is the point where the River Shannon, the longest river in the British Isles, is being harnessed to supply electric power to light Irish homes and drive Irish factories. From Athlone, as from Limerick, the Shannon lakes may be visited by anglers, or an interesting journey made to the magnificent ruins of a 6th century monastery at *Clonmacnoise*.

Passing *Ballinasloe*, noted for its annual horse show, we reach **Galway** (*Great Southern; Edna; Royal*). The countryside has changed from the kindly scenery of the eastern counties to some-

thing much sterner. The hedges have disappeared and in their place are stone walls. The history of the Anglo-Norman conquest of the 13th century is written over every acre of this district, as the ruins of many an ancient fortress testify. Galway, on both banks of the River Corrib, has a past which stretches into the remote ages, and if plans to make it a Trans-Atlantic port are to fructify, a future, too. To-day, with its old houses and its memorials of the past it seems to be in a waiting stage, between the two epochs. The dark-eyed girls one sees in the streets hint at the Spanish blood which became infused into Galway in the 15th century. From the same time dates the grim tale of Lynch, Mayor of Galway, who hanged his son with his own hands for the murder of a guest, and incidentally gave the expression " Lynch Law " to the language.

The *Claddagh*, the fishing quarter of Galway, should be visited. The fisher-folk here have always lived as a race apart; even to the extent, in days gone by, of being ruled over by their own king.

Accommodation at hotels and apartment houses in Galway is good. Golf and tennis are to be had, and trips by car or motor-coach through the beautiful country in the neighbourhood are organised daily throughout the season. Galway's watering place is at *Salthill*, just outside the town. It is an up-to-date place, with its promenade and bathing and boating facilities.

Blonmacoise is about 10 m. from Athlone by water, or 12½ m. by road. The foundation is due to a visit of St. Columba in 575. The principal objects of interest are the castle, the Round Tower, and the cathedral.

The Arran Islands (*Ganley's*) lie 28 m. off the coast and can be reached by steamer. Their rugged and desolate grandeur merits a visit if time permits. Synge, the Irish playwright, lived here amongst the peasants to study the local dialect for his plays.

CONNEMARA.

A railway runs westwards from Galway to (49 m.) Clifden. We are now amongst scenery which is unsurpassably wild and mountainous. Only an occasional cottage is to be seen on the steep slopes; few sheep or cattle graze on the heather-covered moors. At some wayside station we may get a sight of a peasant woman wearing a bright red petticoat; these are woven locally and are still popular in this remote district. Connemara has a beauty of its own which in these islands cannot be equalled, and is a paradise for the angler. **Clifden** (*Railway; Central*) has always been regarded as the capital of Connemara, and as a watering place it has great possibilities. There is a picturesque market to which the peasants bring their produce for sale, slung over the backs of donkeys. All round Clifden are countless trout lakes and rivers which afford endless sport; or expeditions by car may be made along the indented coast. Favourite excursions are the circular tour round the Twelve Pins and by Lough Inagh Valley; to the Killaries, and to Kylemore Abbey.

COUNTY MAYO.

County Mayo lies immediately north of Galway. The chief resort is *Westport*, which may be reached by road from Clifden, or by rail from either *Athlone* or *Athenry*, on the Dublin-Galway line.

Westport (*Railway*) is a small town on the coast, with all *Clew Bay* and its islands spread out before it. These islands provided Canon Hannay (George Birmingham) with the scenes for many of his amusing novels of Irish life. The yachtsman will enjoy a holiday at Westport, in the shadow of *Croagh Patrick*, a mountain to which pilgrimage is still made annually. Here, legend tells, St. Patrick stood to banish all vermin from Ireland.

A line runs along the coast from Westport to the terminus at **Achill Island** (*Achill Sound*). To see Irish scenery at its grandest and wildest the visitor should not fail to visit it. The largest village on the island is *Dugort* (hotels), overlooking Blacksod Bay and about 10 m. from the Sound, which is crossed by a causeway. Achill's peasants are of that picturesque type which many visitors hope to see immediately on landing at Kingstown, and none do. Visits should be paid to the Cathedral Caves and the Seal Caves at the foot of Mount Slievemore.

COUNTY SLIGO.

Sligo, which is 134 m. from Dublin by rail, is reached by a branch which goes off from the main line from Dublin to Galway at Mullingar, see p. 610. The motorist may reach it from Mayo quite easily by road, or there is another railway line via *Claremorris*. **Sligo** (*Great Southern ; Grand*), where W. B. Yeats, the Irish poet, spent his boyhood days, is situated at the mouth of a river, and either the town itself, or *Rosses Point*, its seaside resort, is a good place for a holiday. There is a fine 18-hole golf course, and the fisherman will find good sport in the river or in *Lough Gill*.

The ruins of its Dominican Abbey date from 1252. But the magnificent shore at Rosses Point is the really striking feature. There are 2 m. of beach, affording perfectly safe bathing at all tides. The surrounding scenery is mountainous and beautiful, and the various places of interest are well served by motor services. On the road between Sligo and *Bundoran*, see p. 614, we pass the *Glancar Waterfalls*. When the wind is in a certain direction one of these falls appears to be climbing the face of the cliffs.

COUNTY DONEGAL.

Donegal is in the Irish Free State, but most of its resorts are more conveniently reached, so far as the visitor from Great Britain is concerned, from Belfast or from Londonderry (for routes from Great Britain, see p. 617).

From Londonderry, see p. 627, a line crosses the neck of a peninsula and runs up the shores of Lough Swilly to (12 m.) **Buncrana** (*Lough Swilly Hotel*), a health resort on the *Fahan Peninsula*. It is charmingly placed on the eastern shores of Lough Swilly, and is set amidst glorious country. A favourite trip is through the picturesque *Gap of Mamore*. Buncrana's proximity to *Derry* has made it into a sort of summer suburb of that town. A ferry crosses the Lough from Buncrana to *Rathmullen* (Pier), a winter resort sheltered from the north by the hills. There is wild-fowl shooting on the Lough. Within easy reach is the busy little town of *Milford* (*McCreadle's*), on the shores of Mulroy Bay. A favourite excursion is to the *Fairy* and *Bunlin* Glens, with miniature waterfalls and cascades. Trout-fishing, golf, and walking. There is particularly good fishing on the River *Lennon* at *Rathmelton*, midway between Milford and *Letterkenny* (*Hegarty's*). Roads run north from both Milford and Rathmullin to **Portsalon** (*Portsalon*), on the Fanagh Peninsula. It has a perfect bathing beach and well-known golf links. Its position amidst wild and beautiful scenery has made it popular. The caves on the coast are worth a visit.

From Letterkenny, see above, where lines from Londonderry and Strabane meet, a railway runs to the north-western corner of County Donegal.—20 m. *Creeslough*, is the station for *Rosapenna*. The road runs through the little village of Carrigart. **Rosapenna** (Hotel) lies in the very heart of the Donegal Highlands, and is surrounded by grand scenery. There is safe sea-bathing in a rock-bound cove with a sandy beach, good golf, fishing and tennis.

21 m. Dunfanaghy (*Port-na-Blagh*), a sheltered resort with good bathing and golf.—38 m. **Gweedore** (*Gweedore*) is situated on the banks of the Claudy River, and sheltered by the highest mountain in Donegal. Close by is the mountain pass of *Dunlewy*, above which towers the huge peak of Errigal (views). The shooting includes 25,000 acres of mountains abounding in grouse, snipe, woodcock, plover and wild geese.—23 m. *Dungloe Road*, for **Dungloe** (*Campbell's*), the centre of the Rosses Fishery and a great place for the angler. "Sure, the land is mostly water in the Rosses, so it is," says the song.

49 m. **Burtonport** (*Sweeney's*), the terminus of the line. It is particularly popular with sea-trout anglers. We are now approaching the north-eastern corner of Ireland, and the scenery becomes wilder and the country broken up into many lakes and streams between the mountains, whilst off the coast are numerous rocky islands.

Another line runs westwards from Strabane to (37 m.) *Glenties*, the nearest station to **Ardara** (*Nesbitt Arms*), frequented during June and July when trout fishing is at its best. The coast scenery in this district is particularly wild and there are many remarkable

caves in the huge precipices. Farther south is the romantic glen of St. Columbkille, where there are 40 sacred shrines, crosses and wells. The best view is from the top of Slieve League, which descends sheerly into the sea from a height of 2,000 ft. Further south still is the sheltered little resort of *Killybegs* (*Bay View*). Beyond is the beautiful village of *Mountcharles*, overlooking Donegal Bay.

There is a railway from Killybegs to Donegal, whence another line skirts the shores of Donegal Bay southwards to *Rossnowlagh*. Here is a strand 3 m. long, and excellent bathing. *Ballyshannon* (*Royal*) is a little farther south.

Bundoran (*Great Northern ; Hamilton*) is 131 m. from Belfast and 159 m. from Dublin by rail, or it may be reached by road from Sligo. Its good train service makes it a popular place of summer resort with both Dublin and Belfast people. There are excellent golf and tennis and good fishing, particularly in *Lough Melvin*, 3 m. from the town.

DUBLIN TO THE NORTH.

To reach Belfast from Dublin we travel by the main line of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, which we have already covered as far as (18 m.) *Skerries* in the section devoted to Dublin and its surroundings. Continuing by rail we pass (24 m.) Gormanstown, (27 m.) Laytown and Bettystown, pleasant little seaside resorts, each with its especial charm.

We now approach (32 m.) **Drogheda** (*Central*), and are entering upon a part of Ireland where ancient history has left its most considerable mark. Drogheda is a part of that portion of Ireland which was known as the Pale when the invaders from across the Irish Sea first set foot on Irish soil. It is at the mouth of the river *Boyne*, and a few miles from the city is the scene of the famous battle between James II. and William of Orange. Despite Drogheda's relics of bygone days, its lofty Round Towers, its 13th century Magdalen steeple, the visitor will wish to be away to those memorials of a still earlier past which lie not far from the town at *Tara*, the ancient capital of Ireland, at *Dowth*, and at *Newgrange*. There is not much to be seen at Tara, but the ruins of the walls of the banqueting hall, 750 ft. long, can easily be traced. This is the chamber where the High King would sit feasting with his 7,000 men about him drinking from beakers of gold. But the buildings of those days were mostly of wood and have left little trace.

Dowth and Newgrange can also be visited. They are huge earth-covered mounds—tombs of 2,000 years ago which can be entered

and explored by the active. At *Telltown* (the Tailtean of old times) the Irish Games were held for centuries until about 1300, when they lapsed for nearly 700 years, to be revived in Dublin in 1924. There are many other trips to be made from Drogheda, such as to *Monasterboice*, and to *Mellifont Abbey*, a 12th century relic.

54 m. **Dundalk** (*Imperial; William's*) is a good headquarters for the yachtsman or fisherman, and is within easy reach of excellent shooting. There is a well-managed racecourse which attracts many visitors to the town.—A branch line runs to **Greenore** (*Greenore*) on the shores of *Carlingford Lough* and not far from the Mourne Mountains. There are golf links as well as tennis and croquet courts. The Dundalk, Newry and Greenore Railway runs between the places named in its title, along the shores of Carlingford Lough.

Near (72 m.) Goraghwood there is a customs examination on the train and we pass from the Irish Free State into Northern Ireland.

Lough Erne (see p. 627).

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NORTHERN IRELAND.

Much has been made of the difference in temperament between the southern Irishman and the Ulsterman, and the traveller will no doubt be surprised to find that, so far as the countryside is concerned, there is little to indicate whether he is in the Free State or Northern Ireland. There is no great divergence in habits or appearance between the Ulsterman whom we now meet and the citizen of the Free State we have just left. So far as the holiday-maker is concerned there is no need for him to know or care which territory he is in. Irishmen, as a rule, do not trouble their guests with politics. All over the country they will be made welcome.

Northern Ireland is often associated in the minds of strangers with industry, and occasionally they expect the whole country to be a second edition of the English industrial areas. It is true that Belfast has five of the largest productive plants in five of the world's great industries, shipbuilding, linen, ropes, tobacco, and whisky; but it is equally true that in this northern territory are seaside resorts, delightful country villages, and glorious scenery.

Routes to Ireland:—The following are the most popular routes from Great Britain to Northern Ireland:—

From Glasgow to Belfast, Burns-Laird Line.—*A*. Royal Mail route via Ardrossan, daily (Sat. and Sun. excepted). *B*. Direct service via Broomielaw, daily (Sun. excepted).

From Glasgow to Londonderry, via Greenock, four or more sailings weekly. Burns-Laird Line.

Liverpool to Belfast, nightly (Sun. excepted). Ulster Imperial Line.

Heysham and Londonderry, every Wed. and Sat., in connection with L.M.S. through express trains. Reverse direction every Mon. and Fri.

Heysham to Belfast, nightly service in connection with trains.

From Stranraer to Larne, daily (except Sat.). L.M.S. steamers. This is the shortest sea voyage. The journey from Larne to Belfast by train takes 30 mins.

Coinage: Coins and notes are the same as in Great Britain.

Motor-Services: Services radiate out from Belfast into every town and hamlet in Northern Ireland. Once or twice weekly tours are undertaken as far south as Cork and Killarney, and as far west as Galway and Connemara. A useful publication, obtainable from street vendors in the centre of the city, is *Baird's Monthly Bus Guide*, giving all the routes and time-tables.

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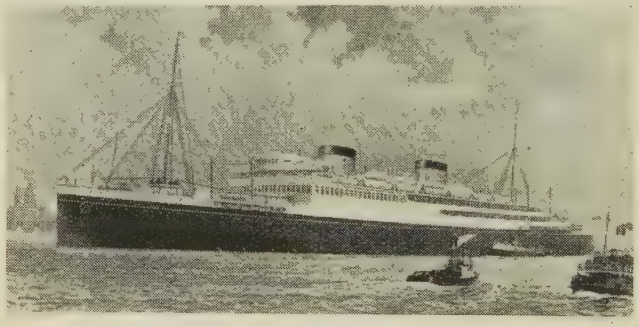

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BELFAST.

Belfast, the largest town in Ireland, has a population of nearly half a million. It has grown extraordinarily in the last couple of centuries, for its population in 1757 was only 8,000. To-day the two great shipbuilding firms between them employ four times that number.

HOTELS: *Midland Station; Grand Central; Kensington; Royal Avenue; Imperial; Union; Queen's; Eglinton and Winton; Albert; Robinson's Temperance.*

The city is admirably situated on either bank of the River Lagan, at the head of *Belfast Lough*. Being of modern growth it has reaped the advantage of a broad outlook on town planning denied to places which have grown piecemeal throughout the centuries. There is an imposing and handsome *University*, set in pleasant grounds. Though not so old as the sister university at Dublin it has an honourable record of famous men given to science and to government. The *City Hall*, built in 1906 at a cost of almost half a million sterling, is a marvellous piece of architecture, and is generally open to visitors.

Visitors should seek an opportunity of inspecting either Messrs. Harland & Wolff's or Messrs. Workman Clark's shipyards. Harland & Wolff's was started as a small concern in 1861, but soon developed into the most magnificent shipbuilding yards in the world. Again and again "the largest ship in the world" has been launched from its slipways.

Belfast has an *Opera House*, several theatres, and countless cinemas. Close to the city are the *Antrim Mountains*, inviting an expedition, and there is an excellent service of trams and buses which cover all the beauty spots and interesting places in the vicinity. The *New Parliament Building* of the Government of Northern Ireland is at present under construction on a terrace cut out of the slope of a hill commanding a glorious vista of the counties of Antrim and Down, at *Stormont* in the eastern suburbs of Belfast. The building, which it is expected will be completed before the end of 1930, will be executed in Portland stone with a plinth of Irish granite. Approach is by a broad processional avenue which rises gradually for three-quarters of a mile from the Newtonwards Road, and culminates in a flight of steps 90 ft. wide.

Stormont Castle, the official residence of the Prime Minister, is situated at a short distance, as is also the *Speaker's House*.

Belfast Lough is one of the finest sheets of yachting water in the country. Its shores are lined with many pleasant seaside resorts, which we will refer to briefly.

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From Belfast to Larne.

The railway line from Belfast on the north shore of the Lough runs along a lovely coast line as far as (24 m.) *Larne*. But the first place of interest is (9 m.) **Carrickfergus,** rich in historical associations. This was the chief stronghold of the Earls of Ulster, and the castle is one of the most interesting places in the Province. The building is surrounded on three sides by the sea and has 9 ft. walls.

Apart from its castle, Carrickfergus is a seaside resort of the first order. Its bathing and boating are good, and there is golf. Nearby at *Kilroot* are the remains of a church where Dean Swift once officiated.

Next comes (15 m.) **Whitehead** (*Whitehead*), a modern seaside resort with a promenade on which bands play. It is close to the mouth of Belfast Lough and affords magnificent views on clear days as far as Scotland. Just north of Whitehead, and but 20 minutes' walk from the town, are the cliffs and caves of *Blackhead*, well worth a visit. A tour of the headland can be made in about half-an-hour and affords wonderful views over sea and land. Eastwards the outline of the Scottish hills can be detected, and to the north looms the mass of Ailsa Craig. Looking southwards the Isle of Man may be seen, and, nearer at hand, the Mountains of Mourne.

The bold precipitous cliffs known as the *Gobbins* lie about 3 m. north of Ballycarry Station, on our way to Larne. These are rocks of basaltic formation, 240 ft. high, around whose edge a path has been constructed, at times spanning deep fissures by bridges which are marvellous feats of engineering.

24 m. **Larne** (*Laharna ; Castle Sweeney*) is excellently equipped to form a base for tours of exploration in Northern Ireland. From here radiate many excellently-run motor tours to the glen and coastal scenery of Northern Ireland. The town is situated on *Larne Lough*, and was an important port in the 18th century. Edward Bruce, sent to conquer Ireland in 1315, landed here under the shadow of *Olderfleet Castle* with 600 men. The ruins of the castle still stand on the Curran, a sickle-shaped strip of land a few minutes' walk from the town.

COUNTY DOWN.

From Belfast a line skirts the southern shores of the Lough to (12 m.) **Bangor** (*Royal ; Marine*), a yachting centre at the mouth of Belfast Lough and the headquarters of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. Bathing, golfing and tennis. There are fine views of the County Down coast and the Antrim cliffs along the road from Bangor to **Donaghadee** (*Arthur's ; Mount ; Imperial*), which

can also be reached by rail from Belfast. It is a lovely little place, and many excursions are possible into the beautiful country inland. *Greyabbey* is within walking distance, and cars run to *Portaferry*, nestling at the entrance to Strangford Lough.

From *Scarva Junction* on the Great Northern Railway, or from Belfast by way of *Downpatrick*, we come to **Newcastle** (*Slieve Donard ; Down Golf*). Ireland has many Newcastles, but it is doubtful if any has a more delightful situation than this, nestling at the foot of the Mourne Mountains. It is, moreover, one of the best equipped holiday places in Ireland. The championship golf course has few rivals anywhere and the bathing is excellent. Behind the town rises *Slieve Donard*, a magnificent peak whose mass lends light and shade to the landscape and dominates the scene.

A glorious motor road runs from Newcastle round the Mourne Mountains to *Rostrevor* and *Warrenpoint*.

Warrenpoint (*Victoria ; Imperial*) is situated on *Carlingford Lough*, a few miles above Greenore, see p. 615. It is a terminus of a branch of the Great Northern Railway, which leaves the main line at *Goraghwood* (p. 615) and comes by way of Newry. The position of the town, sheltered by the Mountains of Mourne and facing superb heights across the Lough, is an ideal one. There is a fine sea front with a promenade extending its full length ; good bathing, a pleasant park and a golf course. **Rostrevor** (*Great Northern ; Central*) is about 4 m. from Warrenpoint, nearer the sea, and nearly opposite Greenore. It is reached by bus. Whilst not professing to offer the more up-to-date amusements of Warrenpoint, it has a charm of its own. Here, again, the background of the Mourne Mountains contributes largely to the beauty of the little town's position. The best view is from the top of Cloughmone, the hill which holds Finn McCoul's stone, a rock of about 40 tons.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

Glenariff (not to be confused with Glengarriff, which is in Cork, near Killarney) is the most beautiful of the Antrim Glens, and is reached from Belfast by Parkmore Station—a distance of about 46 m. It can, therefore, be easily visited from the Northern capital in one day. Or it can be reached by the coast road which runs via Larne to Glenariff and on to *Ballycastle*. Motor conveyances run from the station through the Vale of Glenariff to *Cushendall*, or the visitor may leave the main road and inspect the glen on foot. Paths make the latter trip as simple as it is enjoyable. At *Ess-na-Larach* a picturesque waterfall tumbles over the precipitous rocks, and the path crosses above it by a rustic bridge. But the scenery encountered throughout the whole tour is striking in the extreme ;

a combination of the miniature beauty of the glen and the broad vista of soaring mountain peaks and green pastureland breaks upon the spectator through clearings in the foliage.

At the other end of the glen is **Cushendall,** delightfully situated on the shores of Red Bay. Here boating can be enjoyed, and bathing from the beach. The village is extremely picturesque. Ossian, the Gaelic poet, is said to have lived in Cushendall, and a group of stones 2 m. from the village is pointed to as his grave.— A few miles north of Cushendall is *Cushendun,* a pleasant little village, with good accommodation and offering fishing, bathing, and boating.

The coast road beyond Cushendun passes through grand scenery to *Ballycastle* (*Marine*), a small town delightfully situated at the foot of *Knocklayd Mountain.* The visitor will find good bathing from the fine sandy shore and golf on the Warren links, but Ballycastle stands pre-eminent as a centre for visiting some of the impressive scenery on the Antrim coast. *Carrick-a-Rede,* with its famous swinging bridge, is but 5 m. away ; *Rathlin Island* with its wild and desolate scenery, 6 m. ; and the town is within sight of *Fair Head,* from whose heights we can look across the sea to Ailsa Craig at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde ; or we may care to cross the *Grey Man's Pass* on the summit of the head, of which Mr. Stephen Gwynn says that it is " just enough of a difficulty to pass for an adventure."

The road is continued westwards to **Portrush** (*Northern Counties ; Portrush*), the most famous of northern watering places. It is also reached by rail from Belfast, a distance of 67½ m. The town stands on a peninsula jutting out into the sea near the borders of Counties Antrim and Londonderry. The beach stretches out on the east side of the town as far as White Rocks, a distance of about 2 m. On the west there is another beach, semi-circular and consisting, like the other, of firm white sand. The golf course is one of the best in Ireland.

Three miles away is the charming little resort of Portstewart (*Montague Arms*), on the shores of Lough Foyle, and just over the borders of County Londonderry. Here, too, is a promenade, good bathing, and a fine 18-hole golf links beside the estuary of the Bann. It was in Portstewart that Charles Lever, author of " Charles O'Malley," " Harry Lorrequer," &c., lived as dispensary doctor and wrote his rollicking novels of Irish life.

There are frequent motor services from Portrush to (8 m.) *The Giant's Causeway.* On the way we pass **Dunluce Castle,** a remarkable survival, and one of the many old castles on the northern coast of Ireland. It stands on a rock detached from the cliff, the chasm being spanned by a single arch.

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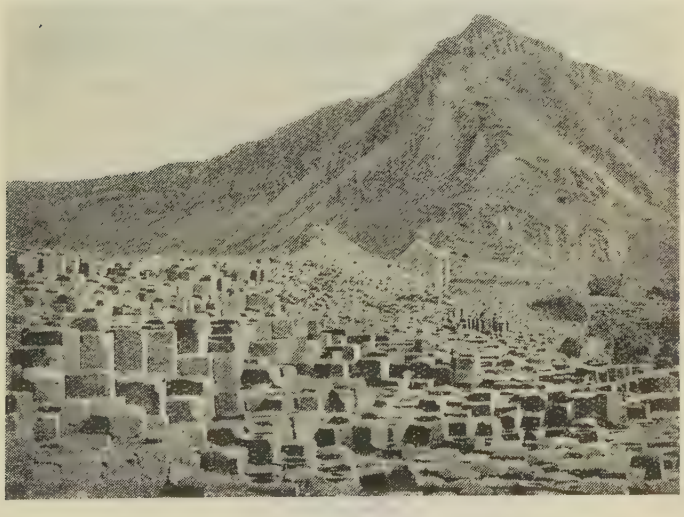
It is not known who built the castle. MacQuillan, an Irish chief of the 16th century once held it ; so did a MacDonnell, and an O'Neill ; and hither the second Marquis of Antrim brought his bride, widow of the first Duke of Buckingham, only a few years before a sudden fall of the cliff brought a large portion of the building down into the sea with much loss of life. The story of Dunluce is a grim one of siege and warfare and disaster, to which only its empty shell now stands to bear witness.

We now approach the **Giant's Causeway** (*Causeway ; Royal*). This celebrated freak of nature is a curious conglomeration of stone columns (40,000 of them there are said to be), stretching not only into and under the sea, but right across to the Scottish coast at Fingal's Cave, where a similar formation may be observed. The columns are polygonal in shape and are mostly six-sided. They are packed so closely together that they present the appearance of a paved road. The length of the Grand Causeway is 700 feet, and of the *Little Causeway* about 400 ft. at low water ; the average breadth is some 350 ft.

The best way to see the Giant's Causeway in its entirety is by a combination of the sea and land trips. These include, in addition to the Causeway proper, the many outlying caves and bays. But a very good idea can be obtained by taking either. The more outstanding shapes have been named the Giant's Well, the Giant's Granny, Lord Antrim's Parlour, The Lady's Fan, the Giant's Horseshoe, the Giant's Organ, the King and his Nobles, and the Giant's Head.



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

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PRINCE'S QUAY, LONDONDERRY

The finest of the bays is known as the Giant's Amphitheatre, and is surrounded by cliffs 350 ft. high. Of the columns known as the Chimney Pots, legend has it that the ships of the Spanish Armada fired on them by night, mistaking them for the chimneys of Dunluce Castle!

There are two ways by which we may now approach Londonderry (Londonderry it has been called since 1613 when James granted the city its charter; but Derry it is to its inhabitants still as it was when Columba, poet and saint, immortalised it in his verse). We may come to this much besieged city by the L.M.S. line from those Antrim resorts which we have just visited, by way of the junction at *Coleraine*; or we may travel direct by rail from Belfast, a distance of 95 m. The latter route takes us by many interesting places—Whiteabbey, Greenisland, Antrim town (on Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the United Kingdom), Ballymena, and others.

Derry (*City; Northern Counties; Ulster*) is one of the few walled cities in Ireland. It was to their strength and impregnability the citizens owned their safety through the long siege by the armies of James and the French in 1688 9. To walk round these walls—they are broad enough on top for a regiment to march there—is an interesting and pleasant way of seeing them and the city itself. On his way the visitor will pass the seven gates. Two have been added since the siege, but each of the other five has its especial niche in history.

Of the other buildings in Derry the principal is the *Cathedral*. During the siege its roof was flat, and from this eminence two of the garrison's cannon answered the fire of the encircling armies. The building has many interesting relics, notably an organ case made from the wood of a vessel of the Spanish Armada.

Derry is a good centre for the salmon and sea trout fishing of the northwest of Ireland; it has an excellent golf links of its own and is within easy reach of many others. There is also plenty of opportunity for boating and shooting.

For the Burns-Laird services from Glasgow to Londonderry, see p. 617.

A line runs from Londonderry to **Enniskillen** (also reached from Belfast), a good centre for exploring Lough Erne. There are two sheets of water, the Upper and the Lower Lough. The Lower is the more beautiful, for it is sprinkled with hundreds of wooded islands. The scenery is very varied, ranging from the quietly pastoral to the rugged and mountainous. The best place to stay at is Killadeas (*Lough Erne*), where motor or rowing boats can be hired for a visit to the islands.

Boats ply along the Upper Lough Erne from Enniskillen, passing the finely wooded Castle Coole, Holly Island and Iniskeen. Between Iniskeen and Cleenish Island the river winds about in fantastic fashion. Then island after island follows in rapid succession. The end of the Upper Lake brings us to the railway where we may entrain for Belfast.

FAVOURITE TOURING AREAS.

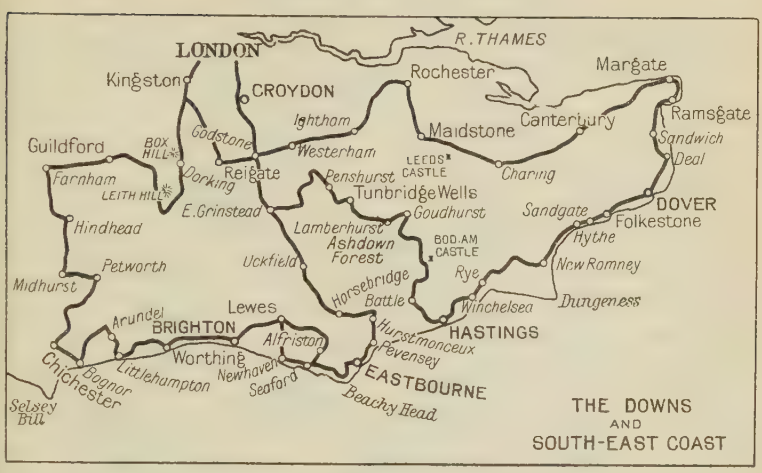
The following sketch maps of favourite touring areas in Great Britain show the most picturesque roads for the motorist. More detailed routes are given in the "*Michelin Guide*" (5/-), or may be obtained by members from the *Automobile Association*. Excellent descriptions of motor routes appear in the "*Observer*" on Sunday.

Details about travelling by road in public conveyances will be found on p. 11, and on travelling by private car on p. 13. A list of firms who hire cars with or without drivers appears on p. 15, and on p. 17 is an account of the services rendered to motorists by the A.A. and the R.A.C.

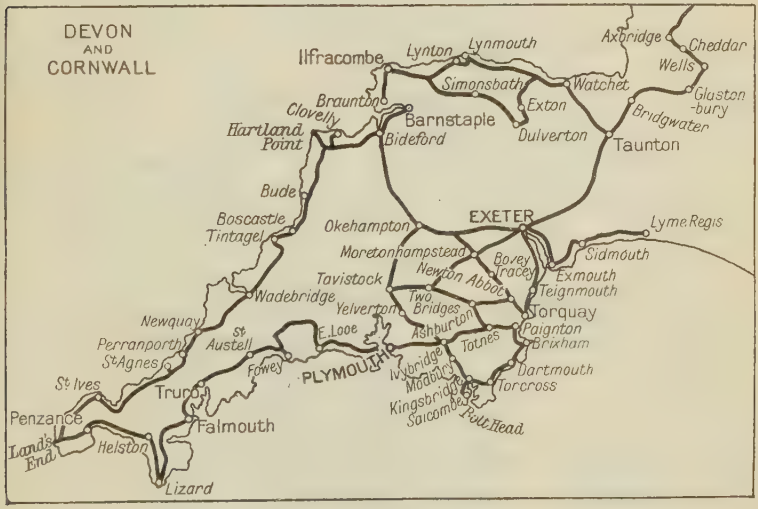
Short descriptions of attractive roads, such as that from Warwick to Stratford-on-Avon (p. 304), appear in the text. There are fuller descriptions of motor runs through the Penn Country (p. 116), along the coast of Cornwall and Devon (p. 214), and from Thurso to Gairloch by the coast road (p. 532).

The following itinerary would cover the best part of Great Britain, starting from London and proceeding north to Scotland, then south through the Lake District to Wales, the Border country, Cornwall, Devon, and back to London along the South Coast:—London, Epping, Bishop's Stortford, Cambridge, Newmarket, Thetford, Norwich, Bawdeswell, Fakenham, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Peterborough, Grantham, Lincoln, Newark, Southwell, Mansfield, Edwinstowe, Thoresby, Clumber, Welbeck, Worksop, Doncaster, York, Ripon, Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Berwick, Dunbar, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, Ballater, Tomintoul, Ballindalloch, Grantown, Carrbridge, Inverness. Strathpeffer, whence a run should be made to John o' Groat's and Scrabster —for steamer to the Orkneys—and back to Inverness. Fort William, Ballachulish, Oban, Dalmally, Crianlarich, Arrochar, Helensburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, Castle Douglas, Dumfries, Annan, Carlisle, Thursby, Bothel, Keswick, Grasmere, Ambleside, Bowness, Kendal, Ingleton, Settle, Skipton, Bolton Abbey, Harrogate, Leeds, Sheffield, Bakewell, Buxton, Macclesfield, Chester, Hawarden, Llandudno, Conway, Bettws-y coed, Corwen, Llangollen, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Hereford, Monmouth, Chepstow, Lydney, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, Alcester, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Kenilworth, Leamington, Banbury, Oxford, Witney, Cirencester, Malmesbury, Chippenham, Bath, Wells, Glastonbury, Bridgwater, Taunton, Exeter, Honiton, Salisbury, Ringwood, Christchurch, Bournemouth, Lyndhurst, Winchester, Basingstoke, Camberley, Windsor, Hounslow, London.

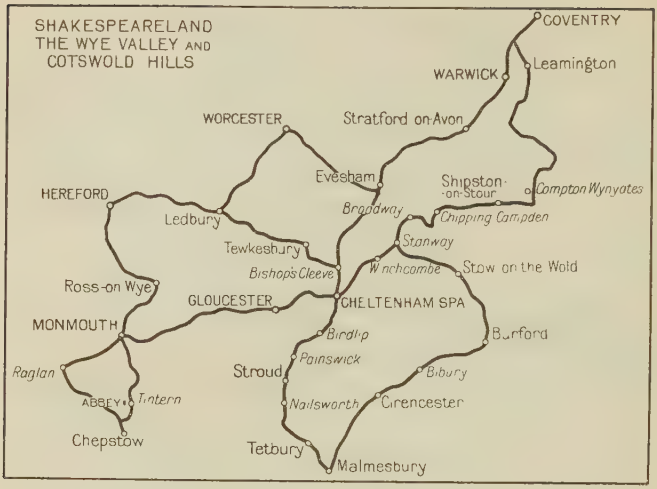
SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND.



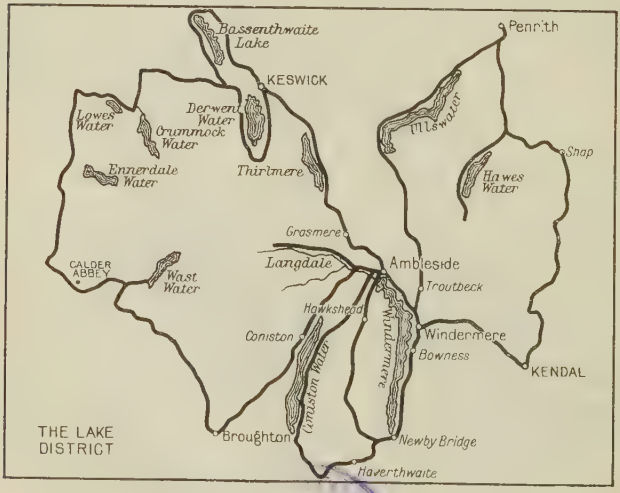
DEVON AND CORNWALL.



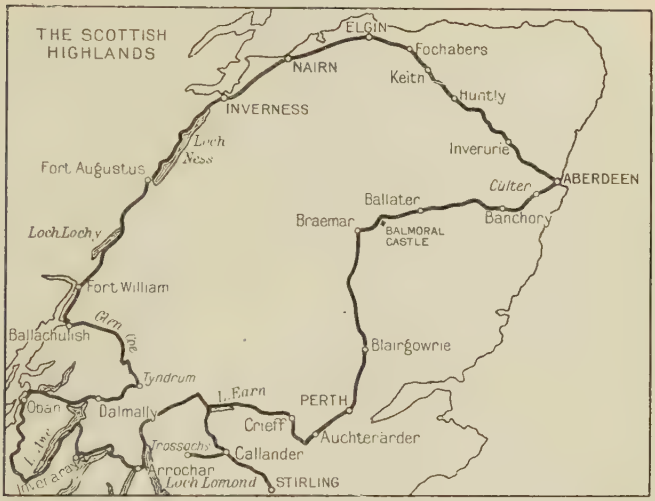
CENTRAL ENGLAND.



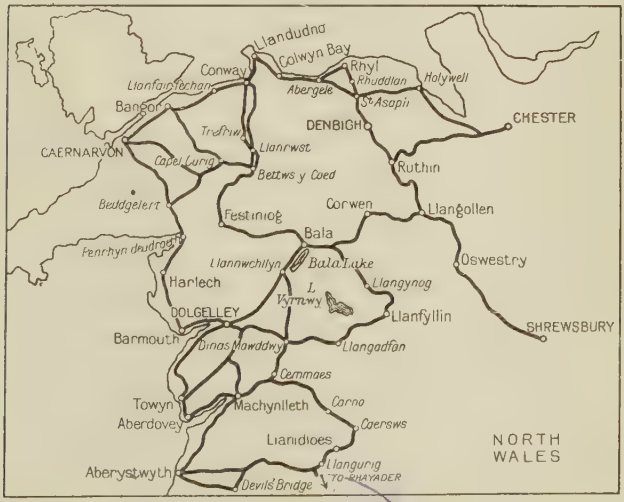
THE LAKE DISTRICT.



SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.



NORTH WALES.



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LOCAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The advertisements at the beginning of the book in the text are not classified; those which follow are arranged alphabetically under the different countries, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

All the advertisements in the book are indexed on pages iv. and x.

Those who use this book will find the advertisements of considerable help to them, for the advertisers are able to amplify the brief descriptions in the editorial text. Many of the hotels, for example, give tariffs in their advertisements.

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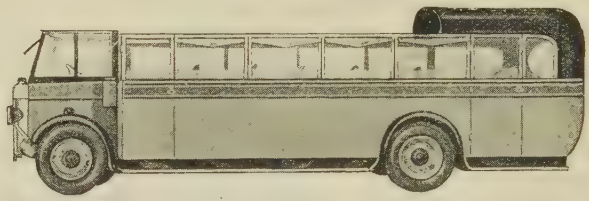

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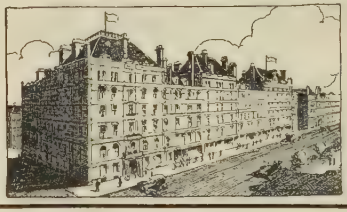

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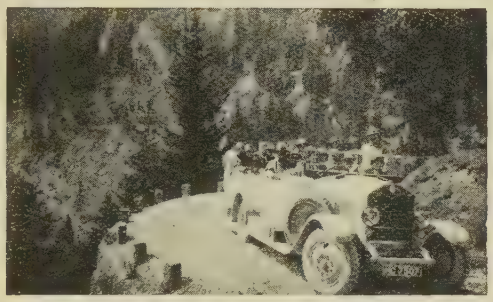

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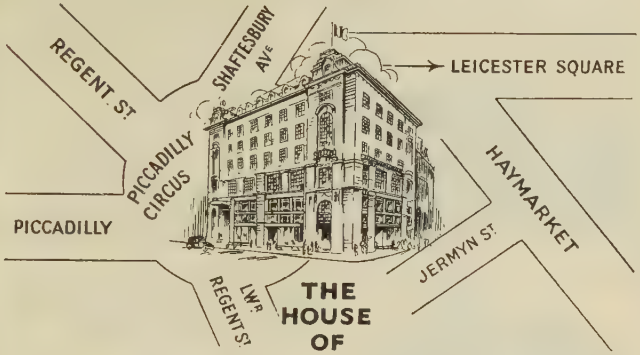

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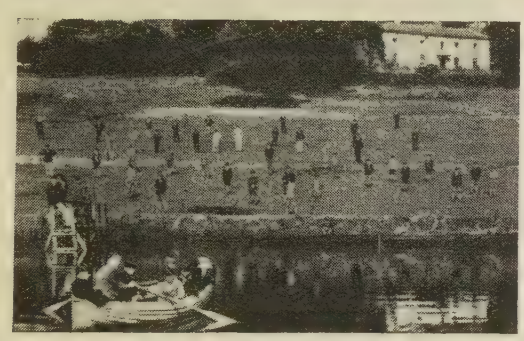

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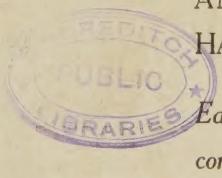

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